



WALLENSTEIN

II.

WALLENSTEINS TOD

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WALLENSTEIN

EIN TRAUERSPIEL

VON

FRIEDRICH SCHILLER.

EDITED

WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, APPENDICES AND A MAP

BY

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II. WALLENSTEINS TOD.

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PREFACE.

The text of the present edition of Wallensteins Tod has been prepared according to the principles which were adopted in the case of Wallensteins Lager and Die Piccolomini. The German type has been kept, because the editor is of opinion that as long as it is used by the large majority of the German nation, English students of German should be early accustomed to the German characters. Any change in this matter, desirable as it may be, must be initiated by the Germans themselves, and so long as it is not made by them it seems best that editors of German texts for the use of English students should adhere to the German practice. For a similar reason the modern German spelling has been adopted throughout. A few interesting specimens of various readings have been taken from W. Vollmer's excellent and handy critical edition.

In the notes a few parallels from Schiller's History of the Thirty Years' War have been given, and many references to the points of difference between the historical facts and those which form the groundwork of the drama. These notes have been given in the briefest possible form, as detailed notes on such points might obscure in the minds of young readers the picture of Schiller's Wallenstein. Everything should in the first instance be explained from the play itself, and the characters should be judged merely

from the part they play in the drama. Those who wish to obtain more information as to the actual facts of the great war may consult Chapter IV. of the Introduction, the books of reference mentioned in Appendix IV. and also the Introduction to the present editor's edition of the third book of Schiller's History, which in some respects forms a companion volume to this edition of Schiller's greatest drama. Very many cross references have been given which will prove especially useful to students who after having once read through the drama are anxious to go through it carefully for a second time. All deviations from modern prose usage have been noted, foreign terms and their German equivalents not lost sight of, peculiarities of Schiller's poetic language pointed out, but mere translations without explanation have not been given.

In a play which has now for nearly a century been studied and commented upon by German and foreign critics, there are but few passages in which it is possible to propose an absolutely new explanation. It has been the editor's aim not to pass over any difficulty without a note, and to err rather in giving too much help than in giving too little to such as may have to read the play without the assistance of a teacher. Want of space and regard to the main purpose of the book have prevented the editor from discussing any controversial points at length. In such cases he has merely given the explanation which seemed to him to be the most plausible, and briefly stated his reason for adopting it. He is anxious to commend some of his own explanations of doubtful passages to the consideration of scholars.

In the references in the Notes to passages from Wallenstein and also from other German plays, not only the numbers of the lines have been quoted, but also the acts and scenes, because in most editions the lines are not counted at all, in some the lines of each scene are counted separately. The quotations from Shakespeare are given from the text of the Globe edition.

Coleridge's translation has been briefly discussed in the Introduction. It is easily accessible in Bohn's Standard Library. Many interesting pictures illustrative of the men and events important for Schiller's drama may be found in G. Winter's History of the Thirty Years' War and in P. Knötel's Bilderatlas zur deutschen Geschichte, Leipzig, 1895.

It did not seem necessary again to add a list giving the full titles of the works chiefly used for the linguistic part of the notes. Students may now consult the present editor's *Handy bibliographical guide to the study of German* (London, Hachette, 1895), or his edition of Schiller's *Maria Stuart* (Cambridge, 1893).

Much help for the Notes has been derived from Vollmer's critical edition, and from the annotated editions of Kern, Berndt, Bellermann, Funke, Carruth, and others. Carruth's edition was not used for the edition of Wallensteins Lager and Die Piccolomini (1894). The sixth edition (1895) of H. Düntzer's well-known commentary has been consulted for this second part. It has proved most serviceable, but the critical remarks of the veteran commentator on the German classics would be much more acceptable if he would abstain from the fruitless enterprise of continually criticising the great poet and saying what he ought to have written. By this excessive and unwarranted fault-finding the pleasure of studying Düntzer's commentaries is very largely spoilt. In writing the Introduction the editor has availed himself, beside the before-mentioned works, of the books and articles by Werder, Fielitz, Kühnemann, Hettner,

Bulthaupt, Freytag, Franz, Strauss, Irmer, Vetter, Imelmann, Winter, Lamprecht and others, also of Hohlfeld's suggestive review of Part I. in *Modern Language Notes*.

The two parts of the present edition with the introductory chapters, commentaries and appendices should be considered to form but one general commentary to the play, which it is hoped will be found sufficient for all ordinary purposes of study in the highest forms of schools and in the universities. A bibliographical appendix has been added for the use of those who are anxious to make the great drama the subject of special study.

It is the editor's pleasant duty to acknowledge gratefully in this place the very kind and careful assistance once more rendered to him while the proofs were passing through the Press by his friend the Rev. J. W. Cartmell, M.A., Fellow and Senior Tutor of Christ's College.

K. B.

ENGLEMERE, CAMBRIDGE, 7anuary 18, 1896.



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INTRODUCTION.

I.

THE MANUSCRIPTS AND THE EDITIONS.

Before Schiller's great drama appeared in print it had been acted in various places, and the manuscripts from which the acting copies were made show in many cases a different text from the one contained in the first printed edition of the play. The first manuscript sent off by Schiller was the one forwarded at Christmas 1799 to the great actor and stage-manager Iffland at Berlin. The first edition, printed at Weimar under Schiller's own eyes, was published by Cotta in the summer of 1800. Schiller had carefully revised his drama before it was printed, and introduced many alterations which show how earnestly he strove for the perfection of his great work. All the many subsequent issues of the drama have no independent critical value, as they were not revised by the poet himself.

In the manuscripts some of the variations from the printed editions are due to their preserving an older state of the text, some to the necessity of shortening the long drama for the purpose of representation on the stage, some again to the self-imposed 'censure' practised by Schiller out of consideration for certain theatres. In the manuscript sent to Stuttgart it was for instance necessary to modify considerably all the passages referring in an uncomplimentary sense to the House of Habsburg and the Court of Vienna, on account of the connexion of the Duke of Würtemberg with the Austrian government. Although Schiller

himself carefully removed from his text all passages which might have given offence, yet the play was not allowed on the boards of the Stuttgart Court theatre.

Of the various manuscripts sent out by Schiller in 1799 four have been preserved (of the text sent to London, which was translated by Coleridge, the portion containing the Camp has disappeared), others are lost, e.g. the Weimar acting copy and the manuscript sent to Iffland. Of the latter there exist, however, pretty complete copies and collations, so that the loss of it is not serious.

More information about the nature and importance of the various manuscripts is easily accessible in W. Vollmer's excellent and handy edition (Stuttgart, Cotta, 1880), which gives the various readings in full and affords the most reliable material for the study of the gradual formation of the text.

H.

THE ORIGINAL AND THE FINAL DIVISION OF THE DRAMA.

The subject has been treated at greater length on pp. xlv. and following of the Introduction to Volume I.

The drama of Wallenstein passed through three distinct stages of development.

- 1. The tragedy at first formed one very bulky drama of five acts, preceded by a 'Vorspiel.' With this form the present form of 'Die Jungfrau von Orleans' may be compared.
- 2. In accordance with Goethe's advice (to whom he showed the drama as it then stood in Sept. 1798) Schiller split the huge mass into several portions, which were not intended to be acted all on the same night. This is the second stage represented by the acting manuscripts. The Prologue was enlarged to at least twice its original length, and became a sort of independent poetic introduction to the tragedy. It was originally

called Die Bollensteiner, subsequently Bollensteins Lager. The real drama was split up into the portions called originally Die Piccolomini and Bollenstein. In this division Die Piccolomini originally comprised nearly the same number of scenes as at present, but in November 1798 Schiller altered the arrangement. In its new form Die Piccolomini was made to include the first two acts of Bollenstein (now Bollensteins Ted).

3. For various reasons the third and final version, in which Schiller went back to his previous division, is a decided improvement. Not only is the proportion of the two parts of the great Wallenstein tragedy now much more evenly balanced, but another great advantage is that the last part of the play now begins with Wallenstein's decisive step, and includes the immediate consequences of it, the action of Octavio and the resolution of the generals to leave their disloyal chief. If all this had remained in Die Biccolomini a great deal of the interest in the third part would have been lost. The disadvantages of the final division seem to lie in the somewhat unsatisfactory end of Die Biccolomini, which also has no real centre of interest. But the want of a real conclusion of the action, more especially of the action of Max, in Die Biccolomini must be explained by the fact that Schiller did not intend to write two independent plays, and that the first scenes of Wallensteins Ted run parallel with the last scenes of Die Biccolomini, so that there is really no break whatsoever in the action. The great questions raised in Die Biccolomini are only settled in Ballensteine Tod. The play was certainly never intended by Schiller to be a trilogy in the classical sense of the word. (See pp. xxxiv—xxxv.)

A short survey of the original and the present division of the drama and of the relation of the acting copies (stage 2) to the printed editions (stage 3) is given in the Table on page xiv.

THE ORIGINAL AND THE PRESENT DIVISION OF THE DRAMA.

PLACE	ORIGINAL (acting copies)	PRESENT (printed editions)	TIME
Pilsen	Prolog or Vorspiel	= Wallensteins Lager	DAY I. morning
÷	Piccolomini 1.	= Piccolomini 1.	morning
:	Piccolomini 11.	= Piccolomini III. Piccolomini III.	", late afternoon
:	Piccolomini 111.	= Piccolomini v.	DAY II. dawn
:	Piccolomini 1V.	= Wallensteins Tod 1.	,, dawn and morn.
	Piccolomini V.	= Wallensteins Tod 11.	" afternoon
:	Wallensteins Tod I.	= Wallensteins Tod III. 1—12	DAY III. morning
:	Wallensteins Tod II.	= Wallensteins Tod 111. 13-23	" midday
Eger	Wallensteins Tod III.	= Wallensteins Tod 1v. 1—8	Day IV. afternoon
:	Wallensteins Tod IV.	Wallensteins Tod IV. = Wallensteins Tod V. 1-2; IV. 9-14	,, evening
:	Wallensteins Tod v.	= Wallensteins Tod V. 3-12	night
	Each part of the D	Each part of the Drama originally occupied two days.	

	TIL (The foll	TIME AND following Table is	PLACE IN is intended to gi	SCHILLER' give a short survey	TIME AND PLACE IN SCHILLER'S WALLENSTEIN. (The following Table is intended to give a short survey of the Structure of the Play.)	EIN. the Play.)	H
				TIME			PLACE
	Dawn	Morning	MIDDAY	AFTERNOON	Evening	Night	SCENE OF ACTION
DAY I.		Lager Piccel. 1, 11. 1—6	Piccol. 11. 7	Piccel, 111. (late in the afternoon)	Piccol. IV.	Piccol. IV.	Pilsen
DAY II.	Piccol. v. W. L. 1.—3	W. T. 1.4—7	[Wrangel leaves]	B. L. 11. 1—7	[Octavio leaves]	[Isolani and most of the other generals leave]	Pilsen
Day III.		28. 2. 111. I. —12	38. X. III. 13 —23	題. 第. 111. 1. 13. 第. 第. 111. 13 [Max leaves in the ——12 ——23	[Wallenstein leaves] [Max fights against the Rheingraf at Neustadt and dies]		Pilsen
DAY IV.		[Max is buried] [Wallenstein are marching	[Max is buried] [Wallenstein and Octavio are marching towards Eger]	28. £. IV. I—8 (the last scenes late in the aft.) [Octavio fights against the Rheingraf at Neustadt. Battle II.]	B. L. 1V. 9—14	题, 至. V.	Eger
							XV

HI.

TIME AND PLACE IN WALLENSTEIN.

The action of the drama comprises four days, the events taking place at Pilsen, with the exception of the last two acts of Waltensteins Tob, where the scene is at Eger. In the five acts of Die Biccelomini and in the first act of Wallensteins Tob, the scene never changes, but in each of the last four acts of the play as it now stands we find two scenes of action. As to the time of action there has been a great difference of opinion with regard to one point only, viz. as to the chronology of the events occurring and related in Act IV. of Wallensteins Tob (Il. 2619 sqg.). The question is briefly this: How is it possible, if the firing which Wallenstein heard on his march towards Eger on the afternoon of the fourth day is taken, as it usually is, to proceed from Max's attack on the advancing Swedes, that the Swedish captain can speak of him as having been buried on the morning of that day (ll. 3062 sqq.)? The views of critics as to the proper explanation differ (see Appendix IV. p. 296). It has been proposed to translate bitien About by 'last night,' which is impossible; it has been suggested that Max really died on the evening of the fourth day, and that the report of the Swedish captain concerning his burial was a late interpolation of Schiller, who did not notice the discrepancy with his former statement. It is, however, unnecessary to assume this. An easy way out of the difficulty is afforded by the assumption of two battles of Neustadt, in the former of which (nightfall of day 3) Max and his regiment meet with a glorious death at the hands of the Swedes, while in the latter (afternoon of day 4) the Swedes are attacked once more and driven back by Octavio, who enters Eger the night after his victory. In this way his unexpected appearance at the end of the drama is very satisfactorily explained. It is very probable that Schiller, who as a rule is most careful in his calculations of the time of action, left the matter intentionally somewhat vague in Act IV., so as not to prepare the hearer or reader for the sudden appearance

of Octavio in Act v. This satisfactory explanation was first proposed by G. Kettner, and deserves general acceptance. The Table given on p. xv will afford an easy survey of the probable distribution of Time and Place in Schiller's somewhat complicated drama. Compare with this Table the arguments in the two parts of the present edition.

IV.

SCHILLER'S DRAMA IN ITS RELATION TO HISTORY'.

In considering Schiller's drama in its relation to History and in answering the questions, how much of the abundant historical material was used, what was altered and for what reasons, and what was freely invented by the poet for his special dramatic purpose, we shall here, for the sake of brevity, only discuss Schiller's principal deviations from history, while a short sketch of Wallenstein's Life at the end of this chapter will show how much of it was interwoven by the poet into his play.

In comparing Schiller's drama with the historical facts of Wallenstein's life a distinction must be made between the history of Wallenstein as it was known to Schiller and our present historical information about that famous general. The opinions of scholars concerning Wallenstein's real plans still vary in many respects; even though state-archives have been carefully searched and innumerable documents contained in them have been examined with great ability, the verdict of History as to the actual amount of his guilt has not yet been finally pronounced and perhaps never will be. It was therefore only natural that

¹ For more information on the subject consult the authorities mentioned in Appendix IV., 11, especially the works of Ranke, Winter, Lamprecht, Kluckhohn, and v. Liliencron. The article by G. Heide in Lyon's Zeitschrift für den deutschen Unterricht VIII. (1894), 497—517 is useful for obtaining a rapid survey of the actual facts.

Schiller, who wrote his 'History of the Thirty Years' War' over a hundred years ago in a very short time and with very insufficient material, no part of which had been critically sifted by former historians, was unable to arrive at a full understanding of the many obscure points in Wallenstein's political career. In discussing the deviations of our drama from the historical facts as they appear in the light of modern research, we have therefore to bear in mind that those deviations may be explained by either of two suppositions; either Schiller was himself misinformed about the facts—or he altered the real facts for poetical reasons and in the exercise of his poetical freedom. In his famous Hamburgische Dramaturgie (Stück 11; 19; 24) Lessing has shown that a dramatic poet in dealing with historical events and personages is fully entitled to transform them in order to suit his special purpose. The notes of the present edition in which the principal deviations from History are mentioned and also the present Chapter, are not only intended for the information of those who wish to know what really happened, but are given in order to stimulate readers to reflect on the causes which led the great poet to give free play to his imagination in so many cases. The Duke of Friedland of Schiller's tragedy is certainly in many respects a more sympathetic character than the historical Wallenstein. Even at the end of his History Schiller arrived at a more just conception of the character of Wallenstein than could be directly obtained from his sources. It has been well said by the epigrammatist Haug:

> Erftunde Wallenstein, er mußte fich bequemen, Des Schillerischen Denfart anzunehmen, Wo nicht, sich ob bem beffern Bruber schämen.

In comparing the earlier sketch of the historian with the later portrait of the poet, we realise what Schiller meant by the words of the Prologue to his play (ll. 102—105):

Bon ber Parteien Gunft und haß verwirrt, Schwankt sein Charakterbild in der Geschichte; Doch euren Augen soll ihn jest die Runft, Auch eurem herzen menschlich naher bringen. At the end of the fourth book of his *History* Schiller has indeed represented Wallenstein as a man of broad views and a champion of a new order of things, and has endeavoured to arouse the reader's interest in the Duke. In the play he has gone further in this direction. It must be remembered that before writing his drama Schiller once more made a most careful study of the sources of the history of Wallenstein (see the Introduction to Vol. I., p. xlii.), and gradually formed for himself a more just idea of the Duke's character and aims than he had when he wrote the *History*. In many points the views of the poet have been fully borne out by modern historical research.

In Schiller's *History* Wallenstein appears in books 2, 3 and 4. The second book contains his early campaigns and his first dismissal in 1630. The third book gives an account of his campaign against King Gustavus Adolphus after his reappointment in 1632 and winds up with a brilliant description of the battle of Lützen. The fourth book contains the last portion of Wallenstein's life and ends with his murder at Eger.

In the Drama the last two months of his life (Jan. 5 to Febr. 25, 1634) have been compressed into four days. It is of course chiefly illustrated by the fourth book of the History, but numerous allusions to Wallenstein's earlier career, especially to the assembly of Regensburg, his siege of Stralsund, his reappointment, his agreement with the Emperor at Znaim and Göllersdorf, and his dealings with the Swedes, refer to events contained in the second and third books. In some cases the accounts given in the History and in the Drama are very similar, in others the poet has introduced alterations which are mostly due to an intentional transformation or re-arranging of the facts for dramatic effect. The general development of the play does on the whole correspond to historic truth, but throughout the whole drama the free hand of the poet is clearly noticeable: the characters of the historical personages are very freely modelled, persons and events which were of great importance for Wallenstein's life are passed over in silence for the sake of dramatic concentration, and again fictitious personages and

events are added to serve Schiller's poetic purposes. Even the language used by the *dramatis personae*—with the exception perhaps of those who appear in the Lager—is not really true to history but bears the stamp of the poet's own personality; some of them even show traces of the refined philosophy of the eighteenth century.

We now proceed to the enumeration of the principal devia-

tions of the drama from historical truth.

The reduction of the time of action from seven weeks to four days—the four last days of Wallenstein's life—has been mentioned before.

In many cases historical facts have been simplified for the sake of dramatic concentration. In some cases several events have been treated as one, viz.:

- (1) the two declarations made by the generals at Pilsen (see pp. xxvi. sqq.) known by the names of 'Erster' and 'Zweiter Pilsener Schluss.' The scenes occurring in the fourth act of Die Piccelemini are more closely related to what happened on the former of these occasions (Jan. 12), but the date is that of the second declaration (Feb. 19).
- (2) the two imperial decrees against Wallenstein have been joined into one which is transmitted by Questenberg to Octavio.
- (3) two imperial messages were brought to the camp, one by Questenberg, the later one by Quiroga. In Schiller's play only one is brought, a few days before Wallenstein's death, by Questenberg.
- (4) there were really two covenants in which Wallenstein made terms with the Emperor before helping him against King Gustavus Adolphus, the former at Znaim, the latter at Göllersdorf. Schiller only speaks of the Covenant of Znaim.

As to negotiations, only those with the Swedes have been treated in full, the Saxons being only just mentioned. The negotiations with the French and with the Bohemian exiled Protestants have been passed over in silence.

In several instances two historical persons have been combined in one for the sake of concentration, viz. Questenberg and Quiroga, Octavio and Gallas, Gordon and Lesley,

Terzky and Kinsky. In each case the latter person though he really played an important part in the life of Wallenstein does not appear on the stage.

Several important alterations concerning Wallenstein himself were made by Schiller. In the first place, as to the motive for his action, Schiller represents him as striving to gain the crown of Bohemia (which indeed was offered to him more than once but which he has never acknowledged to be the aim of his ambition), and as desirous of marrying his daughter to a ruling prince. He represents him as having been declared an outlaw by the Emperor before the action of the play begins, but the Imperial decree containing the sentence which has been transmitted to Octavio by Questenberg is only to be used in the case of Wallenstein committing openly some treasonable act. Schiller gives special prominence to Wallenstein's negotiations with the Swedes, the foreign invaders of the Empire, and barely alludes to the Duke's far more important negotiations with the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, the leaders of the German Protestants, and his constant connexion with the exiled Bohemian Protestant noblemen. This was no doubt done chiefly for the sake of dramatic concentration, and Schiller obviously puts the alliance with the enemies of the Empire into the foreground, because by it Wallenstein's treason appears all the more black and consequently produces a great dramatic effect. The stipulations with the Emperor in the Covenants of Znaim and Göllersdorf were also stated positively by Schiller, although it is not known what the actual conditions were.

Another point introduced by Schiller is Wallenstein's belief in the stars. The influence of his astrological speculations on his actions has been fully worked out and in fact exaggerated. It gives quite a peculiar interest to the play. Wallenstein's tragical end is largely brought about by his excessive trust in the stars, and in the man whom the stars seem to have pointed out as his most faithful friend, Octavio Piccolomini. Thus Destiny has been accorded a very large place in the drama, and although the Duke brings ruin upon himself by his own act yet the poet walst bie größte Hälfte schulb ben unglüdseligen

Gestienen zu. The very great importance of the astrological motive was only gradually realised by Schiller, who in the first stage of his composition before the full working out of Wallenstein's astrological belief wrote to Goethe (on Feb. 28, 1796): Der held that noch zu viel und das Schickfal zu wenig.

Throughout the whole of Schiller's play Wallenstein is represented as being in the full enjoyment of bodily health. As a matter of fact he was completely broken down in health, inconsequence of over-excitement of the nervous system and frequent and severe attacks of gout. He was often obliged to keep in bed, and walked with difficulty. This is not a condition fit for a soldier and the hero of a great tragedy, so Schiller makes no mention of his ailments, but on the contrary the physical vigour of the Duke is frequently mentioned. In his private life Wallenstein was a much more affectionate husband than readers of Schiller's drama would suspect. Indeed his tenderness towards his wife has been called by one of his biographers "a lovely idyll in the midst of a life spent amidst reckless speculations and horrible fights."

Again, in some cases motives of action are altered by the poet. This is best seen in the case of Buttler. Buttler's life and career were very different from what Schiller represents them to be. He was not of ignoble birth, he was not contemptuously treated by Wallenstein, and he did not bring about the Duke's death from any motive of revenge. He met Wallenstein by chance on his way to Eger, and was compelled to follow him to the fortress. The motives from which Gordon is represented as doing his utmost to save the life of the comrade of his youth are equally unhistorical.

Beside these groups of deviations from history a number of smaller points were altered, of which it must suffice briefly to enumerate the following:

(1) The real Octavio at the time of Wallenstein's last days was only 35, and had no son. He was not by any means the virtuous person which he appears to be in the tragedy.

(2) Questenberg was really up to the last one of the most devoted friends of the Duke. He sent reports from the camp

at Pilsen to Vienna of a most conciliatory character, and advised the Emperor to trust Wallenstein.

(3) Gordon's character has been much raised by Schiller. His early history and companionship with Wallenstein at Burgau is an invention of the poet. He was not really the good-natured old man he shows himself in the tragedy.

(4) The energetic Countess Terzky was modelled partly after her sister-in-law, the resolute wife of Count Kinsky, partly after her mother-in-law, the old Countess Terzky, who took a very active part in the politics of Bohemia at the time of the 'Winter-King.' In the drama she atones for her guilt by taking poison. The real Countess did not poison herself and had no reason for doing so.

(5) Kinsky, a most important person, a Bohemian nobleman and an active political negotiator, who accompanied Wallenstein to Eger and was murdered there, is quite left in the background, and is only a few times mentioned. The reason for this seems to be on the one hand the poet's desire for simplification (Terzky and Illo being sufficient to represent this side of Wallenstein's surroundings), and on the other hand the impossibility of bringing him in without going into details as to Wallenstein's negotiations with the Bohemian refugees and also with the Saxons.

(6) Most of the generals who sign the declaration of loyalty to Wallenstein (Biccol. IV.), e.g. Colalto, Marradas, Tiefenbach, were not really at Pilsen.

(7) The 'Clausel' in the Declaration did not really exist, and the generals were not tricked in the manner described. The proviso was contained in the original draft of the document, but was probably struck out by Wallenstein himself, as the Declaration with such a clause would not have served his purpose. The document was in fact read out in full immediately before the generals signed it. Many other details in the scene so vividly sketched are historically incorrect. The fact was that Octavio nearly betrayed his true feelings at the banquet.

(8) The capture of Sesina is fictitious. His report was made voluntarily after the death of Wallenstein. See p. 177.

- (9) Neumann was not killed at Pilsen but at Eger, together with Terzky, Illo and Kinsky. See l. 2250 n.
- (10) The commander of the Swedes in the drama is the Rheingraf; in reality it was Bernhard von Weimar. The alteration seems to be due to consideration for the Weimar court. See l. 332 n. and l. 2633 n.
- (11) Pachhälbel was not the mayor of Eger at the time of the murder of Wallenstein. See p. 247.
- (12) Wallenstein's wife and daughter were not with him at Pilsen and Eger during the last days of his life. Countess Terzky really was with her husband.
- (13) The title of prince was not given to Octavio immediately after the murder, but much later. See l. 3867 n.

Many other small points of difference are mentioned in the notes.

Last of all we meet in Schiller's drama with several fictitious characters, two of whom are of the greatest importance for the play, viz. Wallenstein's daughter and Octavio's son. It is true that Wallenstein had a daughter, Maria Elisabeth, and also a son, who died early. But the daughter was only a child when her father was murdered. She subsequently married a Count Kaunitz. Thus Thekla as represented in the drama is an invention of the poet. The figure of the gallant Max also seems to be a creation of Schiller's brain. Wallenstein and Octavio each had a nephew called Max, the former being a great favourite with his uncle, but most probably Schiller was altogether ignorant of the existence of these men, as the documents concerning them were published much later than the drama.

The two Swedish officers who appear in the play, viz. Colonel Wrangel and the Captain who informs Thekla of the death of Max, are fictitious, as are some other minor personages, e.g. Fräulein Neubrunn, the old Kellermeister, and others. All the persons appearing in the Lager, the soldiers, peasants, citizens, are of course typical and fictitious. On the Capuchin see Part I. pp. 204—5.

In order to give a clear idea of what really happened during the last months of Wallenstein's life it will be useful to append a brief account of the principal events between the fall of Regensburg and the murder of the Duke. It is based on the accounts given in the histories of Winter and Lamprecht.

The last months of Wallenstein's Life.

(Based on the Histories of Winter and of Lamprecht.)

It was in consequence of his failing to protect Regensburg, which was taken by the Swedes under Bernhard von Weimar on November 14, 1633, that Wallenstein's 14, 1633. military authority first began to wane. In vain did he start at once to re-capture the city; the season was too far advanced, and he had to go into winter quarters in Bohemia. December. At Vienna the various parties hostile to him (Ferdi-1633. nand's son, the Duke of Bavaria, the Spaniards) urged the Emperor to remove Wallenstein forthwith from his post. The opposition at the Court was still further increased by Wallenstein's refusing to send eight cavalry regiments in support of the Cardinal Infante, who was on his way from Italy to the Netherlands. Wallenstein justly feared this splitting up of his own forces, and also objected to it for political reasons. At the end of the year the Bavarian ambassador at Vienna reported to his master that the Emperor had secretly resolved to dismiss Wallenstein from the supreme command and was negotiating with the principal generals under him in order to secure their good services. The only difficulty was how to dispose of the Duke.

Wallenstein was not ignorant of the danger of his position. In January 1634 he tendered his resignation, which ganuary, was refused. The Court party was afraid of the 1634 influence he might exercise even in retirement. Thus he was compelled to turn to the German Protestants and the Swedes. He first wished to make quite sure of the allegiance of his army, and to attach the generals to his cause by some definite

promise. On Jan. 12, at his head-quarters at Pilsen, a great banquet was given by Ilow (Illo) at which 49 commanders pledged themselves unreservedly to be faithful to their general. This is called 'Der erste Pilsener Schluss,' but even in this first declaration of loyalty some generals had purposely written their names quite illegibly, in order that they might be able, if necessary, to repudiate their signatures.

Meanwhile—for the third time within a year—Wallenstein had made overtures to the Protestants, and this time he was really in earnest. In the first half of January he communicated to the Elector of Saxony the outlines of a definite and well-considered scheme, which, if executed, might have led to the establishment of peace. But Saxony and Brandenburg hesitated to accede to it. The Saxon chief commissioner, the well-known general and statesman Arnim, whom Wallenstein had urged to proceed at once to Pilsen, thought fit to go to Berlin first, in order to inform himself of the views of their Brandenburg ally, and he did not start for Berlin before February 3. This delay at a time when rapidity of action was imperatively necessary was fatal to the scheme.

In the meantime the Court party at Vienna had been busy undermining Wallenstein's influence. While the Emperor continued to write to his general in the old confidential style, in order to lull his suspicions, he deprived him by a secret decree of his command, released his officers from their oath of allegiance, appointed his son Ferdinand commander in chief, promoted Gallas, Aldringer, Piccolomini to independent commands and entrusted them with the execution of his orders. Aldringer, when he asked what was to be done, was told by the Spanish ambassador Oñate, speaking in the name of the Emperor, that the generals should without delay seize the person of the Duke, alive or dead.

Wallenstein had received some information as to what was going on at Vienna, and he fully realised the extreme danger of his position. He knew well that his very existence was at stake, and that only one event could change the situation in

his favour, namely the speedy arrival of the Saxons. But Arnim Under these circumstances Wallenstein was did not come. anxious to avoid a premature rupture with the Emperor. On February 19 he held another meeting with the leading officers of his army, which was attended by a far smaller [Febr. 19.] number of generals (Piccolomini, Isolano, Butler, Suys and others were absent), at which a second declaration, couched in much more cautious terms than the first, was signed by all the generals with Wallenstein at their head. declaration they protested against the views of those who considered the declaration of Jan. 12 as being directed against the Emperor or the Roman Church; they maintained that it was merely intended as a safeguard against machinations hostile to the army. It was expressly stated in this 'Zweiter Pilsener Schluss' that, if anything injurious to the Emperor or to the Church was undertaken by Wallenstein, every officer was at liberty to forsake him. A messenger was immediately despatched to Vienna to submit this re-assuring document to the Emperor.

It was, however, too late. On February 18 a second imperial proclamation had appeared accusing Wallenstein of 'perfidious treachery, barbarous tyranny, and conspiracy against the Emperor.' He was again deprived of his command, and his possessions and those of his confidential friends Ilow and Tržka were declared forfeited to the State. It was clear that his ruin had been resolved upon at Vienna. The proclamation of this decree was joyfully received at Prag.

On Febr. 19 he sent the Duke Franz Albert of Lauenburg to the Duke Bernhard of Weimar, who was still at Regensburg, requesting him to send a large body of Swedish cavalry to meet him at Eger. Accordingly he started for Eger on February 21. The rupture between him and the Emperor was now complete. On his march large bodies of troops left him, and only a very few regiments remained faithful to him. On the way he met Butler with his regiment, whom he ordered to follow him to Eger. According to some authorities he once more sent in his resignation, but his messengers were arrested on their way to Vienna;

according to others he was now firmly resolved to be his own master, as the Emperor no longer recognised him as his general.

On February 24 he entered the fortress of Eger, where [Febr. 24.] he believed himself quite safe, as the place was commanded by two Scotch Protestants, Gordon and Lesley, the former of whom had only three days ago been promoted by him to the rank of Colonel. On February 25 Ilow and Tržka endeavoured to prevail on the two Scotchmen to make common cause with Wallenstein; but they loyally declared that they could not violate their duty towards the Emperor. Being informed of the approach of the Swedish corps under Bernhard von Weimar they approached Butler, and agreed with him that it was impossible to allow Wallenstein to remain alive. The three officers proceeded to arrange everything for the speedy execution of what they deemed inevitable, Gordon even consented that the Duke's friends should be murdered at a banquet to which he invited them. After Ilow, Trzka and two more adherents of Wallenstein had been killed, the question was once more discussed, whether it was possible to save Wallenstein's life and merely take him prisoner. But the Swedes were too near, the endeavour seemed too risky. the Irish captain, Devereux, received the order to murder him. With a few Irish soldiers he went up the spiral staircase leading from the street to Wallenstein's private apartments and killed the Duke, who, after having taken a bath, was just preparing to retire for the night.

In the conflict between Wallenstein and the Emperor the former is certainly not the only person who is to blame. There was a large and ever-increasing party at the Court of Vienna who did all they could to make the general's position untenable. The princes of the Catholic 'League,' especially Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, were sworn enemies of a man whose policy was on all the main questions of the time widely different from their own, and who treated them with not much more respect than his soldiers treated their subjects. The

Spanish party at the Court could not forgive Wallenstein either his religious indifference or his well-justified repugnance to seeing the Spaniards settled in Germany along the Rhine. The son of the Emperor, afterwards Ferdinand III., wished to assume the supreme command himself, and was indignant that Wallenstein would not even allow him to stay in his camp. The Emperor himself felt that the position which he had been forced by adverse circumstances to concede to Wallenstein was altogether abnormal, and of such a character as could not be maintained for any length of time. He was afraid of the growing influence of the ambitious and all-powerful general, and, although not without some reluctance, made up his mind to get rid of him. He did not dare to attempt to arrest him in his camp, but he gradually undermined his influence, and won over some of his chief officers. Even after having secretly issued the decree of deposition he still took care to write to his generalissimo as if nothing had happened, in order to make Wallenstein feel perfectly secure. The Duke, however, was pretty well informed by his political agents of what was going on at Vienna, and was driven in mere self-defence to make advances to the enemies of the Emperor. He repeatedly carried on negotiations with the Saxons and with the Swedes, but he never committed himself to making any definite agreement with them. He several times endeavoured to make his peace with the Emperor, and even sent in his resignation-but in vain. Thus he was at last forced to throw himself into the arms of the Swedes, with whom he made an agreement only a few days before his death.

Wallenstein was at least as great an administrator and statesman as he was an eminent general. He did very much for the improvement of the districts over which he ruled. He encouraged agriculture and trade, built schools and churches, planned the establishment of a university with the very best scholars obtainable as professors, and filled his towns with many new and some splendid buildings. When he held the office of admiral of the Baltic he cherished the bold plan of joining the Baltic with the North Sea by a large ship-canal, which has been carried out in our own day. He was also one of the most patriotic

and far-seeing politicians of his time. His great aim seems to have been to re-establish in the empire a strong central power by increasing the power of the Emperor at the expense of the princes, to bring about a satisfactory peace on the basis of mutual religious toleration and equal political rights for Protestants and Catholics, and to restore the condition of affairs which existed in 1618 before the outbreak of the great war. He was not disposed to allow Sweden or any other foreign power, e.g. Spain or France, to gain a footing in Germany or to interfere in German affairs. He was auxious first to effect a reconciliation between the Emperor and his two principal German Protestant adversaries, the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, and subsequently to compel Sweden and France to accept a war indemnity and to remove their troops from German soil. He was even resolved, in case the Emperor should not be willing to make the necessary concessions to Saxony and Brandenburg, to satisfy the claims of the Protestants himself, to conclude on his own responsibility a treaty with them, and, if need be, to compel his imperial master by force of arms to accept such conditions of peace as he chose to dictate. If he had succeeded in this he would have achieved a glorious and a highly patriotic work; and would have saved his unfortunate country fourteen years of cruel warfare, which brought Germany to the brink of ruin1. He might have succeeded in his task, if, instead of being the generalissimo of the Emperor, he had been an independent Prince of the Empire; but unfortunately as the Emperor, led by his Bavarian and Spanish advisers, was not disposed to make the necessary concessions to the Protestants, Wallenstein was obliged to resort to measures which were watched by the Court party with ever-increasing suspicion, and which in fact went far beyond what was justifiable in his position. Of a great part of his negotiations with Saxony and Brandenburg the Emperor was fully aware, and gave him permission to carry

¹ See the description given by Gustav Freytag in his book Aus dem Jahrhundert des grossen Krieges which forms Vol. 111. of his fine series of historical essays called Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit.

them on; but in his anxiety for the welfare of the whole Empire Wallenstein did not hesitate to grant some Protestant demands which the Catholics at Vienna were not prepared to concede.

What Wallenstein wished to gain for himself is not quite clear, but probably it was not, as was supposed, the crown of Bohemia. That he wished to become a Prince of the Empire, and thus at last to obtain a secured position instead of the precarious one of an imperial generalissimo, is pretty certain, and under the circumstances quite pardonable. Possibly he hoped for the Palatinate, which he did not wish to see left in the hands of his enemy Maximilian of Bavaria. But whatever the personal aims of the ambitious general may have been, his political programme was one of which he need not be ashamed. The means by which he sought to carry it into effect were often far from praiseworthy, but they were not more unscrupulous than those used by all the politicians of his time. His letters and despatches are full of vague promises and even contradictions, and it is clear that in framing them he tried to avoid committing himself. Sowing distrust he reaped distrust. When at the end of his career the success of his schemes and even his life depended on the immediate action of the Protestants. the advance of the Saxons and Swedes was delayed by their doubts as to his sincerity, and he fell a victim to his murderers before the Protestants could arrive to save him. There were great rejoicings at Vienna when the news of his death reached the Court, the murderers were handsomely rewarded, and a pamphlet was at once issued by the Imperial party in justification of the murder. The son of the Emperor assumed the command of Wallenstein's well-trained army, and the Emperor himself adopted the policy which his general had initiated of concluding a special treaty of peace with the two German Protestant Electors and thus splitting up the Protestant party. Regensburg, which Wallenstein had failed to protect, and which he had been unable to recapture, was taken in the summer of 1634 by his own army under the command of the Emperor's son, who, assisted by the advice of Gallas, soon afterwards defeated the Swedes in the great battle of Nördlingen.

But in spite of the success of the Imperial army and the Imperial policy the great figure of the Duke of Friedland continued to engross the thoughts of men, and his tragic end was set forth in many songs and plays in Germany and in foreign countries. We have plays treating of his rise and fall written within the first decade of his death.

Wallenstein's Name.

The form of the name Wallenstein has obtained its popularity through Schiller's drama. The original name, however, was Waldstein, or, more fully, Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von Waldstein. He always signed his name Waldstein, but other forms of his name occur even during his lifetime in official documents, among which the most frequent are Wallstein and Wallenstein.

A SHORT SURVEY OF WALLENSTEIN'S LIFE

(with special reference to the occurrences represented or mentioned in Schiller's drama. Only the first lines of passages quoted. Cp. the notes).

1		MENTIONED IN
DATES '	AN 1. W 1 Posting on W. Marcia base at	THE DRAMA.
1583 (Sept. 14)	Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von Waldstein born at Hermanic in Bohemia	
1599	Conversion to the Roman Catholic Church, at	T 2565
* .	Olmütz. Pupil of the Jesuits	•
	Studies at Altorf after his conversion	L 457 T 2545, 3543
1604 1609	? Page at Burgau Wallenstein's first marriage with a rich widow	T 3474, 3847
1617	Count; in the service of Ferdinand of Styria (sub-	Т 3533
	sequently Ferdinand II) against Venice	T .6. D
1618	Thirty Years' War begins with the war against Bohemia, in which Wallenstein serves	L 969; P 2112; (2058); T 2143
1619-37	Emperor Ferdinand II (der Grätzer)	P 2094
1623	Wallenstein's second marriage with Isabella	Т 1396
1624	Catharina von Harrach Wallenstein becomes Duke of Friedland	L 78,622; P 1151
1625	Raises his first great army against the Low Saxon	P 1155; L 749;
	Confederation and the Danes	T 289
1626	Defeats the Duke of Mansfeld at Dessau and	L 140; P 25;
1627	pursues him to Hungary Duke of Sagan	T 622
1628	Siege of Stralsund. Becomes General-Oberst and	L 141, 604; T 225
	Feldhauptmann	7 06 A T 6
1629 1630	Duke of Mecklenburg Electoral Assembly of Regensburg. Wallenstein	L 864; T 622 P1165,1662; T555,
1000	dismissed, retires to Gitschin	1402, 1786
1631	Gustavus Adolphus lands in Germany	L 256
(Sept.) 1632 April	Battle of Leipzig (Breitenfeld), Tilly routed Covenant of Znaim-Göllersdorf, W. appointed	L 279 P 106, 246, 1021,
1002 April	Generalissimo. Raises the second great army	1214; T 289, 569,
		1795, 2124
May July-Sept.	Drives the Saxons out of Bohemia Fortified Camp at the Burgstall (Altenberg) before	L 289; P 1028 P 1036; T 249,
July Dept.	Nürnberg	1839, 1847, 1920
Nov. 16		L 355, 677; P1064; T 1921 [897]
-6	his army Campaign in Silesia, negotiations with Arnim	P 573, 820, 1085,
1633	(Saxons) and Oxenstierna (Swedes)	1336, 2428; T 249
Oct. 10	Capture of a Swedish corps at Steinau, officers	P 1114
N	released Regensburg taken by Bernhard von Weimar.	T D
Nov. 14	Austria menaced	L112, 496; P1071
Dec.	Intrigues at Vienna. Emperor is resolved to dis-	
	miss Wallenstein, negotiations with some of his	
1634 Jan. 12	generals First declaration of Pilsen (Erster Pilsener Schluss)	mixed up with
1001)		the 2nd
Jan. 24	First imperial proclamation. Secret instruction to	P 2500; T 1003,
Febr. 18	Aldringer Second imperial proclamation	1081, 1739, 2729
Febr. 19	Second declaration of the Generals (Zweiter Pil-	P 907, 1301, 1924;
	sener Schluss)	T 121, 324
	Wallenstein negotiates with the Swedes	Time of L, P, T
Febr. 25	Wallenstein murdered at Eger	T IV-V

V.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF SCHILLER'S DRAMA.

Unter tie blaffen Tugentgesvenfter jener Tage trat Ballenfteins machtiger Beift, groß und furchtbar. Der Deutsche vernahm wieter, was feine herrliche Sprache vermöge, welchen machtigen Klang, welche Gefinnungen, welche Gefalten ein echter Dichter wieter heraufgerufen habe. Als ein Denkmal ift tiefes tieffinnige, reiche Wert für alle Zeiten hingestellt, auf welches Deutschland stolz sein tarf......

Lubwig Tied.

In this chapter a few points will be briefly discussed, which are of great importance for the proper understanding of Schiller's drama, and with regard to some of which opinions are still widely different. The hints contained in this chapter, which must necessarily be but very short, are intended to help readers in working out for themselves more fully some of the interesting problems in which Wallenstein is so rich.

With regard to its structure it must be emphasised that Wallenstein is but one great drama which consists of ten acts and a prelude, and the climax of which lies in Ballensteins Tob I, 7. Schiller never intended to write a 'trilogy,' but, as the drama grew under his hands and was intended to be acted on the stage without abridgment, the poet was compelled to follow Goethe's advice and divide it into two portions to which Wallensteine Lager was prefixed as an introduction. The play is certainly not a 'trilogy' in the strict classical sense of the word, although that term was used by Goethe and has ever since been frequently applied to it in spite of the convincing arguments brought forward against it by Werder and others. 'The lager serves merely as a prelude to the drama proper, the plot of which is unfolded in Die Biccelemini, and wrought out to its final catastrophe in Wallensteins Tob. The impression which the piece produces on the stage is that of one great drama, developed in a series of scenes of growing tragic interest, and deriving its

unity from the grand central conception of Wallenstein, whose personality dominates the whole, and continues to be felt even while he is absent from the stage.' Thus the dramatic unity is kept throughout, everything turns on Wallenstein's plans against the Emperor, and not one of the three parts into which the play was ultimately divided for purely external reasons can be said to be really independent of the other parts.

Others have called Schiller's Wallenstein a great double drama. In support of his view the well-known author and critic Gustav Freytag has taken pains to show that a 'Max-drama' has been skilfully interwoven into the 'Wallenstein-drama' and that each of the two plays has its own climax and its own catastrophe. According to Freytag's theory the 'Max-tragedy' is of course not identical with Die Piecelemini or the 'Wallenstein-tragedy' with Wallenstein-Eod, but the former is put into the latter, beginning later (Piecel. I, 4) and ending earlier (Wall. Zod IV). Yet it seems better to insist on the dramatic unity of the whole tragedy. The scenes in which Max Piccolomini is the principal person have no real independence of their own but form a necessary part of the great Wallenstein-drama. The love of Max and Thekla is more than a mere episode, it is a poetical necessity for the Wallenstein action.

The exposition, that is the gradual unfolding of all the various circumstances which are essential for the full understanding of the drama, is unusually long. No less than six acts, not including the prelude, have to be gone through before the decisive step is taken by the hero and the climax of the drama reached. Schiller himself never again attempted to give so much room to the exposition of a drama; his very next play, Maria Stuart, is in fact the most concise of all his tragedies. But in spite of the abundance of detail in Mallenfiein all the scenes refer directly and exclusively to the hero and his fate, and they are all interesting, beautiful and varying in character so as not to become monotonous. By the side of many scenes of the greatest dramatic power there occur also epic and lyric elements in the drama, some being purely narrative and descriptive portions (\$\mathbb{M}\$. \$\mathbb{T}\$. II, 3; IV, 10), and some beautiful out-

pourings of feeling in certain scenes and also in songs. Even the scenes which contain prolonged military and political discussions are not at all dry. Schiller is an unsurpassed master in writing such scenes. Readers may refer to Bia. II, 7; W. X. I, 5; I, 7; (III, 15), and compare with them Waria Stuart I, 7; Xell II, 2; Demetrins, Act 1. Then there are again several grand scenes or groups of scenes in which Schiller shows his extraordinary skill in dealing with large numbers. Such scenes are those of the Camp, the assembly of the Generals (Bia. II, 7), the Banquet (Bia. IV), the Mutiny (B. X. III).

But it is not only in the working out of a number of magnificent scenes that Schiller has shown himself a great master of the dramatic art. We must no less admire his great plastic power in the sketching of subordinate and unimportant characters, who have all a personality of their own, e.g. the old General Tiefenbach, the Swedish Captain, the Cellarer, and others. Great skill is also shown in the easy and natural introduction of a vast amount of historical facts and allusions; everything is so well organised and connected, that the great mass of historical information given in the play is nowhere felt to be tedious or superfluous. Much use is made throughout of written documents, of which ten are referred to in the various scenes and largely influence the action.

Although Schiller's Wallenstein is a great tragedy, yet in it there occur scenes and characters which prove that Schiller could if he chose write in a truly comic vein and was capable of creating comic and even burlesque characters. The figure of the Capuchin in Wallensteins Lager (Sc. 8), old Tiefenbach in Die Piccolomini (IV, 6), the Captains Deveroux and Macdonald in Wallensteins Lod (V, 2), give us a high idea of Schiller's powers in comedy.

The paramount importance of loyalty and the severe punishment of treason are emphatically set forth in this drama. Schiller wished to have a picture of Nemesis, the goddess of Retribution, put on the title-page of it, and in many passages the duty of loyalty is discussed by various persons, even by the Duke himself in that fine passage, \$\mathbb{M}\$. \$\mathbb{X}\$. I, 6, ll. 424 sqq. But

the subject of treason and retribution is not the only general idea pervading the drama. Another important point is the antagonism of a man of genius to established authority, of the man who has risen to eminence by his own merits, and is capable of being a first-rate ruler, to the Emperor who in this play is merely the heir to the throne of his ancestors and owes his authority in no small degree to his all-powerful general. This contrast is clearly pointed out in more than one passage of the play, e.g. & I. 4, ll. 192 sqq.; I, 5, ll. 244—6; IV, 2, ll. 2482 sqq., and it also lies in the words of the Prologue ©cin Lager nur erflaret sein Berbrechen.

Thus we have before us a truly tragic theme, the conflict of genius with established authority, the struggle between originality and force of character on the one hand, and the passive resistance of custom and routine on the other. We realise Wallenstein's difficulty, the impossibility of his acting otherwise. We cannot of course approve of the means by which he endeavours to obtain the object of his ambition, but we do not sympathise with the Emperor and the Court party. We know that in the war Ferdinand's position has been made and maintained by Wallenstein alone, and we share the great general's contempt for the envious and intriguing courtiers of the Hofburg. Wallenstein's real guilt must be sought less in his ambitious aim as such, viz. the wish to become a prince of the Empire, than in his unscrupulous way of proceeding, his doubledealing, and his allowing every license to his reckless and merciless soldiers so long as they faithfully carry out his commands. Many fine specimens of so-called 'tragic irony' have been pointed out in the notes; they are especially numerous in the last portion of the drama.

The astrological motive has been skilfully introduced into the play by Schiller. The influence of the stars on Wallenstein's actions corresponds to some extent to the part played by Fate and oracles in the classical Greek tragedies, or to the witches in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. In the play, however, Wallenstein's belief in the stars really arises out of his exaggerated self-consciousness. The stars are his comfort and

support, continually reminding him of his great aims, and his belief in their influence is part of his character, the combination of astrological with political calculations suits his general disposition well, and he is always prone to be encouraged by his astrological speculations; in reality, however, he is exclusively guided by his boundless ambition, to which he sacrifices his dearest friend and his only child. Nowhere does Schiller appear anxious to represent the stars as being actually capable of exercising some influence on the destinies of men; this is only represented as the personal conviction of Wallenstein. In the course of the drama such of his calculations as are based on his belief in astrology all prove to be false. The play proceeds throughout on the basis of reality, and no supernatural power is anywhere at work.

The word Edicatial occurs very frequently in the drama, but as in the case of the stars, Fate is not conceived by the poet to be some inevitable supernatural agency in the sense of the Greek classical writers. Illo's famous saying In beiner Bruft find beines Schicffale Sterne (Piccel. 11, 6, 1. 962) is especially true of Wallenstein. In the drama the stars and Fate are placed in close relation, the conjunctions of the heavenly bodies foretell Fate, but in fact Fate, no less than the stars, merely represents the individuality and the irresistible bent of the character of the hero who, however long he may ponder and hesitate, cannot but go one way, who is unable to live if he cannot rule, and to whom it is impossible to retire into private life after having occupied so brilliant and commanding a position. Of course Wallenstein is to some extent influenced by outward circumstances and unforeseen occurrences; his situation at the beginning of the play is unnatural and intolerable, he is driven to put an end to it by a momentous decision, but the nature of this decision is clearly the necessary outcome of his character and the result of his own free choice. Even the circumstances under which he is compelled to act are largely brought about by his former resolutions and actions. Thus the play is not at all a Fate-tragedy in the sense of the ancients whom Schiller afterwards sought to imitate in his Brant von Meffina, but is a

tragedy in the modern sense of the word, namely one that is principally based on the character of the hero. The tragic fate of the Duke is brought about by the decisions which in certain given circumstances necessarily arise out of his character. Fate and heart are closely connected in Wallenstein's own mind when he says: Recht ftete behalt bas Schickfal, benn bas Berg ! in uns ift fein gebietrischer Bollzieher (B. T. 1, 7, Il. 655-6). The idea of the existence of some power ruling over men's destinies which may be questioned and will give an answer is also characteristic of Wallenstein. He is anxious to know who is his most trusty friend and he asks Fate to give him a sign. When Octavid presents himself, he believes that his appeal has been answered, and this belief proves his ruin. What he regards as Fate is but his own delusion. This shows clearly that Schiller did not wish to represent Fate as a real power outside of the hero's own character.

Wallenstein refuses to consider Chance as an important factor in Life. 'There is no Chance' he says. What seems to be Chance to superficial observers is the necessary outcome of secret agencies in the heart of man. See & II, 3, l. 943. He calls indeed the capture of Sesina 'an evil Chance,' but that event does not bring anything new and unforeseen but merely hastens the discovery of his secret plans. Thus l. 943 is not contradictory to ll. 98, 136. In these latter cases 'Chance' is merely an equivalent of 'occurrence.'

Wallenstein is the only great historical play of Schiller's manhood the scene of action of which is laid in Germany. He sought for suitable subjects for his plays in all the principal countries of Europe. Of his early plays Die Näuber and Rabale und Liebe are German plays of a revolutionary character foreshadowing the great revolution of 1789. Italy furnished the subjects for Fiesse (Genoa) and Die Braut von Wessian. Spain (and the Netherlands) furnished Don Carlos; France: Die Jungsfrau von Orleans; England: Maria Stuart; Switzerland: Wilhelm Tell; and Russia: Demetrius (a great tragedy which was unfortunately never finished). Wallenstein is the most important of all of them, deep and beautiful, containing a series of admirably

sketched characters, and giving proof in every scene of the beneficial influence of the poet's prolonged historical and philosophical studies, of his studies of Sophocles, Shakespeare and Goethe, and of his unique friendship with the latter.

In the wonderful organisation of the play we are led from the common soldiers through the generals on to the general-inchief. All the various kinds of soldiers are represented and well contrasted. What a variety of common soldiers are represented in the Lager! The cunning and the stupid, the steadygoing and the reckless, the soldier of Fortune and he who is the soul of Honour. The generals in their sphere correspond to their troops, Isolani to the Croat, Tiefenbach to his Arquebusier, the sergeant to Terzky, the Dragoon to Buttler, the Cuirassier to Schiller did not intend to give historically true pictures of the generals who appear in his drama, but they may be easily grouped. Some of them remain faithful to Wallenstein unto the last, viz. Terzky and Illo; some are from the beginning loyal to the Emperor, viz. Octavio, and Gallas and Aldringer, who do not appear on the stage. A third group is formed by those generals who for various reasons leave the Duke in the course of the play, viz. Isolani from fear, Buttler from resentment, Max from the feeling of duty and honour. All the various generals, except Max, are egotistic characters who are governed merely by their personal interests. Max is the only one who stands out in a strong contrast to them, being guided exclusively by the dictates of duty and honour. In him the poet was deeply interested, all the other characters were drawn with the cold impartiality of the artist.

With regard to the principal characters only some difficult points and vexed questions can be very briefly discussed here.

In Wallenstein Schiller has sketched with all the artistic insight gained from his friendship with Goethe and his study of literature, history and philosophy a great 'realist' such as he had described that character in Part IV of his philosophical essay über naive und sentimentalische Dichtung (1794—5)1. The difficulty

¹ See Schiller's letter to Humboldt of March 21, 1796. The most

for Schiller consisted in the failure of Wallenstein's undertaking, because according to his theory the 'realistic character' should be successful. Schiller writes to Humboldt: Balleniteine Unternehmung war moralisch schlecht und sie verunglicht physisch, but he thinks that this very difficulty adds to the interest of the problem. Wallenstein is one of the most many-sided figures of all dramatic literature. Shakespeare's heroes are more one-sided, but for this reason stronger in elementary power. Many pleasant and many repulsive features are united in his character and make him specially suited to be a dramatic hero. The good parts of his character are set forth by Max (and Gordon), the bad parts by Octavio (and Buttler). A special characteristic of Wallenstein is his long hesitation before taking the decisive step. He is neither a Richard III nor a Macbeth. Still it would be wrong to speak of his hesitation as weakness. Though the poet wished him to be a retarbierenber Charafter he is nevertheless a true tragic hero. He hesitates not merely because he realises the many difficulties in his way (B. T. I, 4) and shrinks from becoming a traitor (\$\mathbb{O}\$, \$\mathbb{T}\$. 1, 6), but because he finds pleasure in keeping everyone in suspense. He is fond of giving his imagination full play while reserving for himself the final decision as to what to do. After the decisive step he showsno longer any hesitation but firmness and readiness. The basis of his conception of the world is the firm belief in the law of necessity. He holds that the thoughts and actions of a man grow out of his character as the fruit from the tree, and he has

important letters of Schiller on the composition of Ballenstein were written in March, October, and November 1796. The following letters on Wallenstein deserve to be studied specially: (1) to Körner: Sept. 4, 1794; Nov. 28, 1796; Jan. 8, 1798; Sept. 30, 1798; (2) to Humboldt: March 21, 1796; (3) to Goethe: Nov. 28, 1796; Oct. 2, 1797; Dec. 8, 1797; Dec. 12, 1797; Jan. 5, 1798; Nov. 9, 1798; (4) to Iffland: Oct. 15, 1798; Dec. 24, 1798; (5) to Böttiger: March 1, 1799; (6) to Süvern: July 26, 1800. The letters addressed to Schiller by Humboldt (Oct. 1795), Körner (April 9, 1799), and Goethe (many letters) are well worth reading.

therefore studied well the character of everyone in his surroundings and knows what to expect of them. But he is not capable of true friendship, not even in the case of Max. He - is accustomed to look upon men as tools for his boundless ambition, and thus he shrinks from no demand on those -nearest to him and ruins the happiness of his whole family and of Max. He is half dreamy and half sceptic, now trusting implicitly, now full of double dealing. He lies to Wrangel, the Cuirassiers, the Swedish Captain, and to Buttler. A true 'realist' in the sense in which Schiller uses the term, he is prompted merely by selfish motives, and not hampered by any moral considerations. Thus the despicable trick he plays on Buttler who is also ber Fertuna Rind, although it naturally lowers our conception of the Duke, is yet quite in keeping with his character as conceived by the poet. Schiller said that the Wallenstein of his play was not to be really great. It does not matter whether the historical Wallenstein would or would not have stooped to such conduct, as the dramatic effect which it produces amply justifies the poet. By a striking instance of tragic irony his ruin is brought about by the desertion of that very army on whose services he so firmly relied, and the various causes which conduce to that desertion can all be ultimately traced back to his own treason. Wallenstein's treason is the outcome of his own character; he has the ardent wish to win for himself a position in which he will be no longer dependent on the Emperor's caprice. Such as he is, he cannot retire - into private life and give up all his ambitious aims. Though his guilt must be admitted, it is to some extent atoned for by his miserable death.

The character of Octavio Piccolomini has often been misunderstood by critics of the play. Schiller himself has briefly discussed the outlines of his character in his letter to Böttiger of March 1, 1799. It is certainly wrong to see nothing but a villain and an intriguer in him. In him too we find a character in whom attractive and repulsive features are freely mixed. He is a 'realist' like Wallenstein, less great but more clever, not hampered by astrological scruples or by any other

doubts. He is the descendant of an old aristocratic family while Wallenstein is a self-made man. With Octavio the end justifies the means, and his end is to protect the Emperor from the treason of his general, and to win for his own family the title of Prince as a reward for his services. He is at once a faithful servant of the Emperor and a treacherous friend to Wallenstein, a tender father who yet ruins the happiness of his son, a cunning and unscrupulous diplomatist and a brave soldier. He is in every respect a man capable of holding his own even against Wallenstein. His character is not one that can inspire admiration, but it should not be regarded with contempt. Max certainly does not do his father justice, and the advice which he gives him is such as cannot be reasonably carried out. The course adopted by Octavio is the only possible one under the circumstances, if he wishes to save the Emperor; his only real guilt is in assenting or seeming to assent to Buttler's dark plans.

It has been remarked that the Countess Terzky ought to have been represented not as Wallenstein's sister-in-law, which in fact she was, but as his sister. This objection seems, however, not to be well justified. In fact more interest is given to the development of the drama by the fact that among all the many persons in Wallenstein's surroundings this clever and ambitious woman, who is not related to him by any ties of blood, should be the one who understands him best and sees her ideal of a man realised in him. She is inspired by Wallenstein, and not afraid of him like her weak sister the Duchess. Her influence on Wallenstein is greater than that of anybody else. Some critics have gone so far as to express the opinion that but for her advice (B. T. I, 7) Wallenstein would have shrunk from joining the Swedes, and that thus it is she who really decides Wallenstein's action. This is certainly not to be assumed. There cannot be any doubt that Wallenstein would ultimately have taken the step without the pressure brought to bear upon him by the passionate speeches of the Countess. He cannot act otherwise without becoming untrue to his character. No doubt she helps to hasten his decision, but if he were to be

regarded as only a tool in her hand his character would lose too much in greatness.

The Countess Terzky has often been compared to Lady There is no doubt that, in sketching Wallenstein's relation to the Countess, Schiller was to some extent inspired by Macbeth's relation to his wife. Both women are strong-minded, energetic and utterly unscrupulous, both urge on a hesitating but ambitious man to make himself by an unlawful act king. both give utterance to and defend with passionate eloquence the secret thoughts which he shrinks from openly confessing to himself. And yet the Countess is not in every respect to be compared with Lady Macbeth. The Countess wishes to make her House great and especially Wallenstein, the only human being for whom she seems to have a strong affection. Lady Macbeth thinks chiefly of herself, and is anxious to become Oueen at whatever cost. The Countess is very clever in political intrigues, but less repulsive than Lady Macbeth-it is after all one thing to urge a relative to become a rebel, and a very different thing to urge a husband to murder his king in his sleep. Moreover the Countess only urges Wallenstein to carry out what he would certainly have done without her influence, while Lady Macbeth makes her husband take a step which he would perhaps never have taken without her encouraging and inciting speeches. Hence her guilt is much greater and she is subsequently much more terribly crushed by the consequences of her husband's deed. The Countess becomes, towards the end, more womanly and tender, when the gloom begins to spread over her House and over the Duke whom she idolises, yet she remains strong in the thought that she 'carries with her what will comfort her.' The collapse of Lady Macbeth is much more complete, all her powers being utterly crushed by the terrible burden of her guilt-laden conscience.

The figure of Max Piccolomini is an invention of the poet but is of the very greatest importance for the drama. In Bull. Led I, 7 he comes to dissuade Wallenstein from his traitorous designs but is prevented by the Countess from seeing the Duke. Would he, if admitted, have been able to shake the

Duke's resolution? Fielitz was of opinion that he would have done so, but his view cannot be accepted. It would mean that Wallenstein would no longer be true to his own self and that he would have been unworthy to be the hero for a great drama. His good genius, Max, is no more able to influence his decision than his evil genius, the Countess. Throughout the play Wallenstein is really guided by his own will. It has been suggested that a character like that of Max was hardly possible at the time of the Thirty Years' War and in the Camp of Wallenstein. This is no doubt true, but owing to the art of the poet in sketching his noble character we entirely forget it. Objections have been raised to the manner of his death. It has been asked: Is it necessary, and does it not lower the character of the gallant youth? First of all it might be objected to this that Schiller did not intend to represent Max as being altogether free from blame; the 'idealist' too is not necessarily blameless. We see this clearly in Max's relation to his father, in which his behaviour is not invariably what it should be. But the death of Max is an absolute necessity in the play. He has lost his belief in his father and in his friend, he is obliged to renounce his love. everything that made life dear to him is gone-and so he welcomes a glorious death at the hand of the enemy, in a fight by which he may possibly still prevent Wallenstein's junction with the Swedes. It is not his aim to sacrifice his whole regiment in the attack, but it is a touching circumstance that his devoted soldiers do not want to be separated from their leader even by death. The love of Max for Thekla is of the very greatest importance for the play, and it is so closely connected with the main action that it cannot be looked upon as a mere independent episode. By means of this love the Countess hopes to attach Max for ever to Wallenstein and tie Octavio's hands. The sacrifice of his love shows the nobility of Max's soul. Both Octavio and the Countess are largely influenced intheir actions by their knowledge of Max's love. Max and Thekla are the only persons in the play in whom Schiller felt a personal interest and whose relation seemed to him (cf. his letter to Goethe, Nov. 9, 1798) ber pretisch wichtigste Teil. The characters

of the lovers are not only beautifully sketched but they are necessary as contrasts to set off the other purely egotistical characters of the play. They represent the ideal as opposed to everyday life. In them the beautiful and the morally-good is opposed to the merely useful and material. While Wallenstein, Octavio, the Countess, Illo, and all the others pursue selfish aims, Max and Thekla follow the dictates of their own generous hearts. Thus Max and Thekla afford us the true standard for the moral estimation of the various characters of the drama: their unbiassed judgment condemns the disloyalty of Wallenstein and the intrigues of Octavio, and they do not shrink from sacrificing even their own love and happiness to what they recognise to be their duty. And thus, according to Schiller's philosophical conceptions, the 'beautiful souls' become truly 'sublime' in the hour of trial, they show the highest moral qualities in the bitterest grief. This development of their characters is brought about by the actions of the lower characters by whom they are surrounded. The love of Max and Thekla, this idyll in the midst of political intrigues, is the only bright ray in the gloomy drama.

The play abounds in skilfully contrasted characters. We need only point to Wallenstein and Octavio, Wallenstein and Max, Octavio and Max, Octavio and the Countess, Terzky and Illo, Buttler and Isolani, Buttler and Gordon, Max and the other generals, the Swedish officers and Wallenstein's generals, the Swedish Captain and Wallenstein's murderers, the Duchess and the Countess, Wallenstein's servants and the servants of Max and Thekla.

In writing his drama Schiller was influenced by several poets and thinkers, especially by Goethe, Kant and Shakespeare. He was also much helped by the study of Sophocles, and he may owe a few minor points to an essay by Herder.

The influence of Goethe is of a twofold character. First of all Schiller learned from him to write in a more objective style and with greater artistic self-restraint than he had done before. His frequent intercourse with Goethe, the careful analytical study of his friend's writings such as Sermann und Derether and

Bitheim Deifters Lehrjahre, helped Schiller to acquire a more natural style, and in no work of his is the influence of Goethe more clearly noticeable than in Wallenfields Lager. In this prelude, the soldiers represented, although they are by no means devoid of characteristic individual features, are yet intended as types of all the different classes of soldiers and give a faithful picture of Wallenstein's whole army. As regards special points, Schiller owed to Goethe the suggestion of the division of the drama into two parts and the final adoption of the astrological motive. He was also inspired in more than one respect by Goethe's Cymout, with which he was thoroughly familiar, having written a review of it and also adapted it for the stage. (See the Index to the Notes, p. 300.)

The influence of Kant is visible in the general opposition of 'realistic' and 'idealistic' characters, and more especially in the creation of the figures of Max and Thekla. They are purely idealistic characters and intended to complete the picture of the world unfolded in the drama. The majority of characters in Ballenstein are 'realists'; but the representation of human life would be imperfect without the contrast of the two 'beautiful souls.' In his philosophical writings Schiller had adopted and worked out Kant's teaching that under the force of adverse circumstances and bitter grief a ichene Seele, compelled to act heroically in obedience to moral law, would develop and be raised into an erhabener Charafter 1. This process is seen in the development of the characters of Max and Thekla. whole question of the influence of Kant's philosophy on the moulding of Ballenstein has been ably discussed by E. Kühnemann.

Among the tragedies of Shakespeare which strongly influenced Schiller's drama, *Macbeth* stands in the foreground. It was no mere chance that soon after the completion of Ballenstein, Schiller made his adaptation of *Macbeth* for the Weimar stage. The characters of Wallenstein and of Macbeth

¹ Cp. also Schiller's poem Die Führer tes Lebens (1795) which was originally called Schon und Erhaben, and the beginning of Schiller's fine essay on Das Erhabene.

have several points in common, the Countess Terzky was to some extent modelled after Lady Macbeth, the stars and their influence on the Duke may be compared to the witches in *Macbeth*, and in several passages of Ballenstein there occur verbal reminiscences of the same play (see Index to Notes, p. 303). Of other plays of Shakespeare, Julius Caesar seems to have proved helpful to Schiller on account of the wonderful representation of the Roman people, and Richard III strongly influenced his general views as to the composition of a great historical play. The two last mentioned plays were studied by Schiller in 1797. A careful comparison between Macbeth and Ballenstein has been made by A. Köster; in his essay not only the similarities but also the important differences between the two plays are well pointed out.

A few passages which offer striking parallels to Herder's essay Bom eigenen Schitfal published by Schiller in Die Horen of 1795 (reprinted in B. Suphan's large critical edition, Vol. 18) and which may have been suggested to the poet by reminiscences from that essay, have been noticed by J. Imelmann.

Schiller had given much time to the study of the best of the classical Greek plays and read the tragedies of Sophocles with ever new admiration. He learned much from the Greek master for the style of his drama, especially he imitated from him the somewhat elaborate speeches in which the dramatis personae account for their actions. He was deeply interested in the part played by Destiny in the Greek drama, and in his Brant von Meffina he even endeavoured to write a drama in the style and in the spirit of the ancients. In Wallenstein, in which the word Schieffal is of very frequent occurrence, he has, however, not introduced Destiny in the sense of the ancients. The Berlin professor, W. Süvern, wrote in 1800 (even before the publication of the printed edition of Wallenstein) a book on the drama in which he compared Ballenstein with the classical fate-tragedies. Schiller, however, to whom Süvern had sent his book, wrote back to say that it ought not to be so compared, as, although he was a great admirer of the plays of Sophocles, he yet was of opinion that in modern times the character of a tragedy could not be the

same as in the old classical times. In Bullenstein the guilt which causes the ruin of the hero arises from his own character, and is not chiefly brought about by outward circumstances as in the classical plays of the Greeks.

VI.

COLERIDGE'S TRANSLATION AND CONSTANT'S ADAPTATION'.

Among the many translations of Schiller's 'Wallenstein' into foreign languages the one by S. T. Coleridge is the first not only in time but also in poetic beauty. In it the young poet of twenty-eight, who had just returned to England from a prolonged visit to Germany, realised, in a poetic sense, the principal fruits of his foreign tour. The translation of Die Biccelemini and Ballensteins Tod—he did not venture to render the short and free riming couplets of Ballensteins Lager, as he believed that their form as well as their broad humour would render them unacceptable—was written within the short space of six weeks, which is certainly a wonderful performance, both as to quantity and quality. He began his translation in March 1800, and Die Biccelemini appeared at the beginning of April, Ballensteins Ted in June, the very month in which the German original was published by Cotta.

An accomplished Englishman, Joseph Charles Mellish, a friend of Goethe and Schiller, and subsequently the translator of Maria Stuart, had first conceived the idea of a translation of Wallenstein for Drury Lane Theatre, and wrote to Sheridan about it, but Sheridan never replied. Schiller sent an attested manuscript copy of his play for translation to the London

¹ The following account of Coleridge's Wallenstein is chiefly based on A. Brandl's excellent Life of Coleridge (Lady Eastlake's translation, pp. 257 sqq.). Some passages have been quoted literally from it. The literature of the question is given in Appendix 1V. p. 291.

bookseller Bell, whom he did not know. Bell, instead of having the play translated, sold the manuscript without informing Schiller to Messrs Longman, who entrusted young Coleridge with the translation of it. Schiller was consequently very much astonished when the translation by an unknown writer and issued by an unknown publisher reached him. The unpleasant business transactions between Cotta and Bell, who for two years neglected to pay Schiller, we can here pass over in silence.

Coleridge's translation well deserves the high esteem in which it is held. Although it was at first received with indifference, and remained for twenty years almost unnoticed by the general public, it is now considered by many English critics to be superior to Schiller's original. The first who placed the translation before the original seems to have been Sir Walter Scott, who in 1818 remarked that Coleridge if he undertook to translate Goethe's 'Faust' would be able to do for this drama what he had done for Schiller's 'Wallenstein,' viz. make the work more beautiful.

Coleridge was on the whole a most faithful translator, and in estimating the accuracy of his renderings we must not forget that he translated from a manuscript which in many respects resembled the acting copies (see p. xiii.), and thus showed an earlier stage of the text than the one given in the printed editions. The version which Schiller had sent to Bell agrees with none of the many other copies. Its readings may be for the most part easily seen in Goedeke's and Vollmer's editions. Schiller obviously bestowed much care on the text which he intended to be translated and possibly represented on the English stage. Coleridge translated it with such fidelity that, if lost, it could almost be reconstructed from his version. And not only did he give the sense of the words, but also their beauty and force. He preserved indeed the lofty splendour of the style. He allowed his blank verse no greater liberties than are found in the original, only that the rimes at the conclusion of the scenes were abandoned, and that a trochee often replaces an iambus. Where he was unable to preserve the entire poetic

form of the original-as in Thekla's song-he states it openly in a note. But his work, as far as it goes, does justice not only to Schiller's mind but to his imagination. A number of verbal mistakes which Coleridge made are not of much importance, but they might with advantage be pointed out in the frequent reprints of his translation in the edition in Bohn's Standard Library. The spirit of the original is preserved throughout. On the other hand, Coleridge did not bind himself slavishly to the original text at the cost of his own national and personal feeling. He wished not only to render Wallenstein conscientiously into English words, but also to adapt the drama itself to its English form. Passionate outbursts are sometimes moderated; characteristic exclamations, impressive repetitions and explanatory paraphrases are often inserted; abstract expressions turned into concrete, or, when possible, proverbial expressions; ponderous sentences broken up into lively dialogue; and other changes introduced which go far to making the drama more acceptable to English taste without destroying the character of the whole. In Die Biccolomini III, 4 he has even inserted five characteristic lines of his own between the lines 1635 and 1636 of his original. Several other translations of Wallenstein have appeared since the one by Coleridge, but although some of them are very creditable (e.g. the one by Hunter), and in many cases represent Schiller's final version more accurately, not one of them has been able as yet to displace the earlier work in the favour of the public. Some scenes were well rendered by Carlyle, and several poets have given good renderings of the Lager, the best of which seems to be the one lately written by Sir Theodore Martin.

While Coleridge had taken pains to translate Schiller's drama as faithfully as possible, an attempt was made a few years later (in 1809) by a French admirer of Schiller's tragedy to introduce it to his countrymen in a form which he believed to be the only acceptable one to the French taste, but in which the effect of the German drama was completely spoiled.

Benjamin Constant de Rebecque, a politician, orator and writer, an intimate friend of Mme de Staël, in whose famous book De PAllemagne Schiller's play is praised as the most national tragedy of Germany, and who in her book discusses Constant's adaptation, had lived part of his early life in Germany and was sufficiently initiated into the spirit of German poetry to be able to appreciate its beauties. He fully discerned the excellence of Schiller's great play, and in a valuable dissertation prefixed to his adaptation he explained its merits with much true understanding to his compatriots. Still he declared that it was not possible to exhibit Schiller's play, such as it was, to readers accustomed to the strictly defined and concise character of the classical plays of Corneille, Racine and Voltaire.

He consequently set to work and ruthlessly cut Schiller's tragedy down until he had reduced it to the size of an ordinary French tragedie, at the same time rendering the blank verse of the original by the conventional French Alexandrines. He combined several persons into one, did away with a good many subordinate characters, omitted many of the most delicate and poetic situations, altered the majority of the motives used by the poet, and while rendering Schiller's work almost unrecognisable to the Germans, did not succeed in gaining for his transformed and mutilated version the approval of the French public. Schiller did not live to see this Wallstein, tragédie en cinq actes, but Goethe, after its appearance, sent a few verses to Schiller's widow in which he expressed his regret for an experiment which was bound to be a failure. And yet it is interesting to note that by making it Constant acknowledged the necessity of importing into France from abroad new subjects in order to infuse new life into the narrow tragic style at home. Max Koch has fitly pointed out that in so doing he was preceded by no less a writer than Voltaire, who was prompted by a similar desire and met with the same want of success. His Mort de César stands in the same relation to Shakespeare's Julius Caesar as Constant's Wallstein stands to Schiller's Wallenstein. In the same way in which Constant prefixed to his adaptation his very fine réflexions sur le théâtre allemand, so Voltaire before

him added to his first attempt to introduce some of the English freedom of treatment into the classical French tragedy a discours sur la tragédie (anglaise). But the work of Constant, well-meant as no doubt it was, is now completely and deservedly forgotten by all but students of literary history, while the translation of Coleridge will probably continue to be read and enjoyed in this country by many generations to come. An experiment similar to that of Constant was much later undertaken by Alfred v. Wolzogen. His adaptation of Schiller's play which was intended to be represented in one night is a gross mutilation of Schiller's drama and has proved a complete failure.

VII.

OTHER POEMS AND DRAMAS RELATING TO WALLENSTEIN.

The general interest felt in the striking personality of Wallenstein is illustrated by the fact that even before his death he appeared as an important if not the principal figure in several historic plays in Germany and in Spain, and that almost immediately after his murder his tragic end inspired several foreign poets to choose it for a subject of dramatic treatment.

¹ Wallenstein is of course frequently mentioned and his peculiarities are often ridiculed in the contemporary popular songs. Some of these are printed in F. W. v. Ditfurth's collection called Die historisch-politischen Volkslieder des dreissigjährigen Krieges (Heidelberg, 1882) in various places. In No. 100 (Wallenstein before Nürnberg) the Duke says 3th Ballenstein bin Allen ein Stein, cp. Lager 1. 620; and he is addressed mockingly: Du fanst ben Göder nit frasen hören, | Und willst ber Nürnberger Stabt verstören? | Geh, laß bich geigen heim! See Lager 11. 611 and 630—1. In another interesting song (No. 108) a lively dialogue is given between Wallenstein and Death who comes to snatch him away. Wallenstein does not wish to go yet. He asks Death: Bas soll es heut, wo mir so viel | Steht auf tem zubereiter Spiel, | Nase an Threnes Stufen?... För Tob, ich gab im Leben nie | So gute Bort, wie iho sie: | Laß mich ein

S. W. T.

The subject never lost its peculiar attraction, and several new dramas on Wallenstein were written shortly (1781—1792) before Schiller's great work, and two more plays followed Schiller's in the first half of our century, besides the numerous translations of it into many foreign tongues.

Beil noch schaffen! But Death sternly answers: Du gabft im Reben fein Quartier; | Suchft bu von mir ein antere hier, | Go wirft bich irren eben. Wallenstein, however, does not lose courage: Furmahr, tein Wert mich nit erichredt, | Ge zeigt mir ja ter Giern Afpeet | Gin gulbne Ronigefrone: Sat angezeigt mir ftetig Blud - | Meinft bu, es gebe nun gurud, | Beb mir ein falfchen Bohne? Death answers calmly : Bau auf ber Stern Afvecten. fchein, | Da wirft gar arg betrogen feyn, | Bie von Aprilenwetter: | Ge fommt ein Reiflein über Racht, | Sat alle Blumlein welf gemacht, | Abfallen ibre Blatter. At last the Duke resigns himself to the unavoidable, saying: Briebland bat man mich ja genannt, | Gin Rriegebelt aller Belt befannt, | bab wenig Griet gegeben. | Du, Tot, erfüllft ben Ramen mein: | Allein, allein in teinem Reibn | 3ft Friet unt ewige leben. With the last passage cp. Lager ll. 622-3. In another song (No. 100) a 'Farewell to Wallenstein' (Gin Baletlietlein vor Ballenftein) we find : Er flieg bem Raifer viel qu boch (see Lager 1. 79), he is called In Giegen groß, an Borten tabl ... D Wallenftein, bu Allen ein Stein, he is accused that he Encht lettlich gar ale Giegestohn | Fur fein Saupt eine Ronige Rron, | 3m Reiche ju erwerben. And again we find in this song on Wallenstein's end the lines: Er mocht ben Sabn nit boren frabn. | Rein bellent Guntlein um fich febn. | Und lacht boch ter Rartonen. | 3gt bat er Rub und langen Trieb, | Rraht ihm fein Sahn und Suhn ein Liet, Und fann fein Obren ichonen. There are also several songs on his siege of Stralsund. The famous saying usually ascribed to Wallenstein is in one of them put into the mouth of his general Arnim (No. 44, and also in Soltau's Deutsche Historische Volkslieder. Zweites Hundert. ed. R. Hildebrand. Leipzig, 1856, p. 366). It has: Urnbeim fpricht: Das acht ich gering: | Bann Gtralfund mit Retten am himmel bing, | Go will iche boch herunter bring'n, | Dleinen Stuhl barein fegen, | Und mich an ihnen ergegen. See Lager 11. 604-5. Several interesting Latin poems by the Jesuit Jacobus Balde (1604-68) referring to Wallenstein are mentioned and partly printed in Imelmann's essay on Herder and Schiller's Ballenstein, pp. 11 sqq. The most important among them is the poem on the death of Wallenstein (pp. 15-16) which is written in the form of a Sapphic ode.

The oldest dramas in which the figure of the great general appears are three plays, the first written in Latin and the other two in German, by the head-master of the Stettin grammar school called Johann Lütkeschwager or as he used to call himself Johannes Micraelius. The first play Pomeris (1631) deals with the liberation of Pomerania from Wallenstein by Gustavus Adolphus. Wallenstein does not appear much in this play; he is called Lastlevius Tyrannus (Lastlev is an anagram for Wallste); King Gustavus appears as Agathander (=good man). In the second play Parthenia (1632), which was written in German, the capture of the hitherto unconquered Magdeburg by Tilly is represented. Tilly, who is called Contilius (=Count Tilly), plays in it a more prominent part than Lastlevius.

Wallenstein comes more to the foreground in the third school-drama of Micraelius called Agathander pro Sebasta vincens (1633). Its subject is the victory of King Gustavus Adolphus (Agathander) over Tilly (Contill) and Wallenstein (Lastleven), his delivery of the Protestant town of Augsburg (Sebasta) from the Jesuits (Jolola), and the king's glorious death at Lützen. The play is written in German verse (principally Alexandrines) and treats of Wallenstein's re-appointment and campaign against the Swedes down to the battle of Lützen.

None of these three plays has a great dramatic value, but it is interesting to see that such plays were attempted at all. Some characteristic features of the Duke, e.g. his jealousy of Tilly and his hatred of the Jesuits, are well hit off.

Another early play on Wallenstein, a tragedy called Wallenstein composed by Johann Rist, a clergyman and writer of many hymns and dramas, seems to be lost. An old edition of it with the date of 1647 is mentioned in some books, but it is doubtful if the play was ever printed. There is also a 'tableau' (levender Bib) of the murder of Wallenstein in the third scene of the 'Zwischenspiel' in Rist's drama Das friedewünschende Deutschland (printed in 1647).

But not only was Wallenstein before his death represented in dramas written in Germany, he also appeared on the popular stage of Spain while he still held the post of generalissimo. A popular play on him was acted at Madrid early in 1634, in which his deeds in the first and second periods of his command were celebrated. It was witnessed by the German travelling politician Welsch but immediately afterwards, on the receipt of the news of Wallenstein's murder, stopped by order of the Spanish government. The author of this play is not known and the loss probably not great.

The first real tragedy on Wallenstein's death which we possess is the Latin drama called *Fritlandus* which was written by the renowned Catholic scholar and famous Latin poet **Nicolaus von Vernulz** or **Vernulaeus**. He was professor at Louvain, where his drama was acted in 1636 and printed in 1637. This play is much superior to those before-mentioned. All the previous plays lack the interest of a real tragical conflict and merely depict certain episodes of the war. Vernulaeus may have been influenced to some extent by Shakespeare. It is not impossible that his drama was known to Schiller, although the German poet has never directly referred to it. Vernulaeus also dramatised the tragic end of Joan d'Arc. The subject still requires investigation.

Almost in the same year in which the drama of Vernulaeus was acted at Louvain, The tragedy of Albertus Wallenstein by Henry Glapthorne was represented in London. It is written in English and in the ordinary blank verse; a Latin prologue by Alex. Gill being prefixed to the drama. It may have been acted about 1636, possibly even earlier. Gill, a staunch Puritan, sees in the murder of the Duke merely a just punishment of heaven, and Glapthorne's conception of Wallenstein's character is less deep and historically true than that of the Catholic Vernulaeus. With Glapthorne, Wallenstein is merely a cruel tyrant, not an ambitious general or scheming statesman. But the London dramatist is superior to the Louvain professor in his knowledge of what will produce dramatic effects upon the stage. He allows a large portion in his play to be taken up by the love affairs of two (fictitious) sons of Wallenstein, and does not forget to introduce the popular figure of a jester called Newman, which name seems to be taken from Wallenstein's orderly Neumann.

For Wallenstein himself he neither feels nor arouses the slightest sympathy. The Duke stabs his younger son, whose unfortunate paramour he condemns to the gallows. Still a few passages seem to betray the influence of Shakespeare's genius, e.g. the scene (IV, 3) in which Wallenstein wishes that the page would sing to him, and in which he expresses his longing for rest.

Several German plays on Wallenstein which were acted in the second half of the seventeenth century in various German towns seem to be based on Glapthorne's tragedy. One was acted in 1690 at Berlin (a similar version in 1720 at Hamburg); another one, probably also derived from Glapthorne, was acted at Bremen soon after the conclusion of the war. The text of these plays has not yet been discovered, but the play-bills of the Berlin and Hamburg dramas are still in existence. Some puppet-plays on Wallenstein seem also to have been exhibited in Germany. One was exhibited by a certain Drey in 1666.

Finally we have to mention an *Italian Monologue* in stanzas, probably written soon after 1634 by Fulvio Testi († 1646). In this monologue Wallenstein addresses his murderer at length, and the monologue is brought to a close by a concluding stanza briefly relating the sad end of the great Duke.

Of four German dramatic works immediately preceding Schiller's Ballenstein, viz. Albrecht Wallenstein by Steinsberg (Prag, 1781), Der Baron von Wallenstein, published anonymously (Gotha, 1783), Wallenstein by Komareck (Prag, 1792), and Wallenstein by Gerhard Anton von Halem (Göttingen, 1786), only the last mentioned deserves our attention. Its opening scenes had been published before 1786 in Boie's 'Deutsches Museum,' and it seems probable that Schiller knew the work, although he does not appear to have used anything from it. Both poets probably drew from the same sources.

Schiller's great drama far surpasses every previous attempt and has not been eclipsed by any subsequent treatment of the same subject.

There are only two independent dramatic works later than Schiller's drama, viz. the French play Wallstein by P. Liadières printed in 1829 at Paris, and the German play in five acts Wallen:

itein und Strassund by Wilh. Meinhold (1846). There are also two operatic treatments of the subject, and among the various Wallenstein-novels the one called Waldstein by H. Laube deserves to be specially mentioned.

VIII.

ARGUMENT.

The whole play is supposed to fill the last four days of Wallenstein's life. Ballenstein Lager and Die Biccolomini fill the first day and the night following it, Ballenstein Lot occupies the last three days. See the table on p. xv. The events referred to actually extended over nearly two months, from January 5 to February 25, 1634, from the arrival of Father Quiroga (in our play it is the Baron of Questenberg) at Wallenstein's head-quarters at Pilsen bearing the imperial order to the Duke to send off eight cavalry regiments for the safe conduct of the Spanish Cardinal on his journey to the Netherlands, down to the assassination of Wallenstein at Eger. On the contents of Ballensteins Lot begins with the moment when many circumstances combine to urge Wallenstein to immediate action.

WALLENSTEINS TOD.

ACT I.

[Dawn and morning of the second day. Wallenstein's residence at Pilsen. Wallenstein takes the decisive step.]

Scene 1. Wallenstein and Seni are observing the stars. A long-expected fortunate conjunction of the planets takes place, encouraging Wallenstein to carry out his designs without any further delay.

Scene 2. Terzky informs him of the capture of his confidential political agent Sesina, through whom the Court of Vienna will now at last get authentic information as to the Duke's plans.

- Scene 3. Illo urges him to make his compact with the Swedes at once, maintaining that this is now the only course left open to him. The Emperor will certainly never pardon him, the army still devoted to its general may become estranged, the Swedish envoy has arrived. Wallenstein, feeling that the hour of action has indeed come and that return is impossible for him, decides to see the Swedish envoy.
- Scene 4. In a long monologue Wallenstein reflects on his past, present and future position. He does not conceal from himself the great danger of attacking established and time-honoured authority.
- Scene 5. The Swedish colonel Wrangel appears at first cautious and reserved, but after Wallenstein has shown him the declaration of loyalty signed by his officers, he is ready to conclude a treaty of alliance with the Duke. The conditions are that Wallenstein shall disarm the Spanish regiments and hand over to the Swedes the fortress of Eger and one part of Prag. Wallenstein himself is not to have any security. If he does not come to a decision at once, the Swedish Chancellor will not enter into any further negociations with him.
- Scene 6. After Wrangel has left Wallenstein still hesitates to accept his conditions. His pride is hurt, he is afraid of becoming dependent on the Swedes, and he broods over the wickedness of his schemes against his Emperor and his country. The endeavours of Terzky and Illo, who urge him forthwith to sign the agreement, are fruitless.
- Scene 7. What they have not been able to do is at last accomplished by the Countess Terzky. She begins her long and impressive speech by charging Wallenstein with being a braggart and a coward if he now is going to renounce his bold plans. She then depicts to him ironically in vivid colours what his future existence will be if he now refuses the proffered help of the Swedes and retires into private life. She points out the absolute lack of gratitude on the part of his imperial master, the false position in which the Duke was placed by the covenant of Znaim, the absurdity of considering himself to be bound by duty to such a selfish lord, and then finally insists on the imperative necessity of seizing the favourable moment as indicated by the stars. By such arguments she succeeds in bringing about the long-delayed decision of the Duke, and prevails upon Wallenstein to send away Max, who had come to warn him. He sends for Wrangel in order to sign the treaty, but he cannot do so without some gloomy forebodings as to the probable results of his step. And no sooner has he sent for the Swede than he summons Octavio to his cabinet and himself informs his bitterest enemy of what he has done.

ACT II.

[Afternoon of the second day at Pilsen. Scenes 1-3 at Wallenstein's residence, 4-7 at Octavio's. The Duke's treason causes a revulsion of feeling both public and private.]

- Scene 1. Wallenstein sends Octavio away—lending him his own horses—with orders to arrest Gallas and Aldringer and to assume the supreme command of the Spanish (and Italian) regiments. This greatly facilitates Octavio's subsequent actions.
- Scene 2. Max, after having vainly endeavoured to persuade Wallenstein to reverse his decision, having promised his full support in anything except a Swedish alliance, and having offered to go to Vienna and to make Wallenstein's peace with the Emperor, tears himself away with the deepest grief from his beloved general, whom as an honourable man he can no longer serve.
- Scene 3. After Max has gone, Wallenstein asks for Wrangel but is told that he left immediately after the ratification of the treaty. When Illo and Terzky earnestly entreat him not to trust Octavio, against whom they entertain strong suspicions, with so important a mission, Wallenstein tells them how on the eve of the battle of Lützen Fate informed him by a significant dream that Octavio is the most faithful of his friends.
- Scene 4. Introductory Scene. Octavio has his house well guarded by a detachment of loyal soldiers ready to arrest any suspicious person.
- Scene 5. Octavio succeeds without much difficulty in intimidating and winning back the easy-going leader of the light cavalry, Isolani; he merely shows him the imperial letter and the fickle Croat forsakes his benefactor.
- Scene 6. The choleric Buttler, who at first sternly refuses to listen to Octavio's persuasive words, is at last completely won over by means of a letter convincing him that Wallenstein has duped him. After a fierce outbreak of wrath he asks for permission to stay near Wallenstein, with his regiment (which Octavio has presented to him in the Emperor's name), and assures Octavio that he does not intend to be the Duke's good angel.
- Scene 7. Octavio fails in his endeavour to prevail upon Max to leave the camp with him. The excited youth most bitterly reproaches his father for his conduct, declares that on no account will he go without having taken leave of Thekla, but promises to lead the regiments

entrusted to him away from Pilsen or die in the attempt. Octavio has a presentiment that he will never see his son alive again. They part with a long silent embrace.

ACT III.

[Morning and noon of the third day. Wallenstein's residence at Pilsen. The Duke is deserted by nearly his whole army. Scenes 1—12 (morning). General overthrow of Wallenstein's hopes. Scenes 13—23 (midday). Mutiny. The Pappenheimers and Max leave him.]

Scene 1. Thekla expresses to her aunt her uneasiness at the absence of Max, whom she has not seen for two days.

Scene 2. The Countess informs Thekla that her father has left the Emperor and is going to join the Swedes. This being the case, she entreats her niece to induce her lover Max to espouse the cause of Wallenstein, and thus not only to tie the hands of Octavio but also to inspire the army to follow his example. Thekla knows at once that Max can never do this, and that their happiness is now ruined for ever.

Scene 3. The Duchess asks what has happened, but receives an evasive answer. She hopes that Thekla will find in her future marriage greater happiness and peace of mind than she herself has found by the side of her ambitious husband. She praises Max. Thekla is going to leave the room, when

Scene 4. Wallenstein enters with Illo. He expects to hear at any moment that the troops stationed at Prag have declared in his favour. He feels sure that, on learning this, the soldiers of the Pilsen regiments will follow the example of their comrades at Prag. He is pleased to learn that Buttler has come without being asked to offer his services; and at the same time he wonders why an inner voice warns him not to trust the rough soldier. Being anxious to secure the assistance of his other generals, he sends Illo to fetch Isolani, whom he wishes to sound first of all. In the meantime he asks Thekla for a song. She tries, but finds that she cannot sing to him and leaves the room. The Countess tells Wallenstein that Thekla loves Max and is loved in return. The Duchess approves of her choice, but Wallenstein haughtily declares that Max cannot have her, as he wants his daughter to marry a king. He proceeds to inform the Duchess that she and Thekla will soon be sent to Holland as they will no longer be safe in the Emperor's dominions. He does not, however, tell her the whole truth.

- Scene 5. Terzky rushes in to tell Wallenstein that Isolani and his Croats and also Holk's Chasseurs have disappeared during the night.
- Scene 6. Illo adds that five more generals have left the camp. Wallenstein collects himself quickly and orders Terzky's faithful grenadiers to guard the gates of Pilsen and relieve Tiefenbach's regiment. He comforts the frightened ladies with a few kind words and asks them to leave him.
- Scene 7. From the window Wallenstein and Terzky now watch a strange movement in the camp, the break-up of the army being in full operation. Terzky once more warns his chief against Octavio, but Wallenstein sternly refuses to believe him. He says that he is little moved by Isolani's descrition, as he has never placed any confidence in him. With Octavio the case is different.
- Scene 8. Illo rushes furiously into the room to inform Wallenstein that Tiefenbach's regiment refuse to leave the gates, and declare that they will not take any orders from anyone except Octavio, who had shown them a secret imperial order to that effect. Illo adds that eight more generals have left in obedience to Octavio's secret orders. Wallenstein is speechless.
- Scene 9. Countess Terzky is informed of what has happened. Wallenstein declares that his belief in the stars is not shaken by this experience. Octavio's deed, being against all the laws of nature, could not be predicted by the ordinary course of the stars.
- Scene 10. Buttler has reserved for himself the task of bringing the worst news. He coldly informs the Duke that the expected letter from Prag has been intercepted by the troops and made public, that Prag is lost, that all the regiments stationed in the principal towns of Bohemia and Moravia have forsaken him, and that he has been outlawed together with Illo, Terzky and Kinsky. But, after the worst has been said, Wallenstein at once regains his calm composure.
- Scene 11. The Countess, on finding that Wallenstein and the generals have left the room, is greatly agitated and gives expression to her extreme anxiety. She vows not to survive Wallenstein's fall.
- Scene 12. She briefly informs her sister of Wallenstein's plans and their failure. The Duchess is completely crushed by this blow.
- Scene 13. Second monologue of Wallenstein. In spite of the complete collapse of his plans he is full of hope and self-confidence. He encourages his friends by confidently referring to his former unexpected successes.

Scene 14. A deputation of the Pappenheim Cuirassiers ask for an audience.

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Scene 15. Wallenstein receives the deputation in the kindest way. They wish to know whether he really means to join the Swedes or is only anxious to keep his position at the head of the army. In the former case they feel bound to leave him, in the latter they are prepared to support him. Wallenstein carefully avoids giving a definite answer, but tells the men that he hates the Swedes and hopes to drive them ultimately out of Germany. He has only apparently joined them for a short time in order to be strong enough to restore peace, which is of paramount importance. He counts upon the regiment to help him in this endeayour.

Scene 16. The Cuivassiers are nearly won over when Buttler comes in to tell the Duke in their presence that Terzky's regiments have pulled down the imperial Eagle from their standards and have hoisted Wallenstein's own arms in place of it. On hearing this the Cuirassiers abruptly withdraw.

Scene 17. The Duchess and Countess Terzky are informed that all is lost. Wallenstein orders the ladies to be escorted without delay to Eger. A tumult is heard outside. The Pappenheimers believe that Max is kept as a hostage by Wallenstein. This proves to the Duke that Max has not yet left the town.

Scene 18. Max comes to take leave of Thekla. Wallenstein first threatens to keep him as a hostage, but Max is unmoved by his threats. He then proceeds to remind him of their former friendship and thereby produces a deep impression on Max. Wallenstein refuses to believe that Max will leave him.

Scene 19. The Cuirassiers prepare to take Max away by force. Wallenstein sends his orderly to command them patiently to await his decision. His orders are disregarded.

Scene 20. Terzky's regiments ask Wallenstein for permission to attack. Terzky and Illo press him to give the order and to crush the revolt at once. After a momentary hesitation Wallenstein declares his readiness. Max does not wish to fight against Wallenstein but is anxious to lead his regiments away. Neumann, his orderly, is shot by the mutineers. Wallenstein now resolves to show himself to the men, and is confident that by doing so he will at once re-establish his authority.

Scene 21. Max's feelings have become confused and he asks Thekla to decide what he is to do. She bids him follow his first impulse and

do his duty. She promises that whatever he may do she will always love him, but urges him to leave her and her family without delay.

Scene 22. Wallenstein experiences the most terrible blow to his self-confidence. For the first time his face fails to impress the uproarious soldiers. They refuse to hear him.

Scene 23. Wallenstein resolves to leave in the evening for Eger. He orders Buttler to write at once to Gordon, a Scotchman, the commander of that fortress. He then steps in between the lovers and sends Max away without looking at him. Max tears himself away heart-broken and is all the more troubled because he leaves the Duke with such men as Illo and Buttler. The Pappenheimers enter and carry off their colonel, who in his despair bids them prepare to fight and die.

ACT IV.

[Afternoon and evening of the fourth day. The mayor's house at Eger. Buttler's plans against the Duke and his friends. Scenes 1—3 and 4—8. The end of Max and Thekla. Scenes 9—14.]

Scene 1. Monologue of Buttler, who expresses his conviction that Wallenstein is now lost. He declares that the Duke will never leave Eger again, for Vengcance will claim him as its victim.

- Scene 2. Buttler informs Gordon of Wallenstein's treason and demands his co-operation in taking him prisoner. After some hesitation Gordon promises his help, but he expresses his pity for Wallenstein, his benefactor and former companion, for whose guilt he brings forward many excuses and of whose early life he gives a sympathetic description.
- Scene 3. Wallenstein in a conversation with the mayor of Eger conducts himself like the true King of Bohemia. He ascertains the condition of the town, declares himself to be no enemy of the Protestants and even predicts the ultimate victory of the Protestant cause. Then he turns and asks Gordon if he has not heard heavy firing in the afternoon. Gordon says he has heard it and is of opinion that an encounter with the advancing Swedes must have taken place. Wallenstein wonders who can have fought them and orders all the troops around Eger now opposing the Swedes to be withdrawn at once.
- Scene 4. Terzky brings the first news of a Swedish victory over an imperial detachment. He has heard of it from a peasant.
- Scene 5. Illo announces the arrival of a Swedish officer who reports the near approach of his countrymen and their victory over the Pappen-

heim Cuirassiers, who have all been killed, their Colonel included. Voices are heard declaring that Thekla is dying.

Scene 6. Buttler tells Gordon that it is now no longer sufficient to take Wallenstein prisoner, but that he must be killed before the Swedes can join him. Gordon cannot prevail upon Buttler to alter his purpose. It is agreed that Illo and Terzky shall be murdered first, at a banquet to be given by Gordon in the Castle.

Scene 7. Illo and Terzky rejoice over the victory of the Swedes and do not find a word of sympathy for the fate of Max. They are quite without suspicion that their doom is so near at hand, and their behaviour in this last scene shows that they amply deserve their fate.

Scene 8. Once more Gordon endeavours to plead the cause of Wallenstein with Buttler, but in vain. Buttler declares that the rapid advance of the Swedes leaves him no choice.

Scene 9. [Apartments of the Duchess. Scenes 9-14.] Thekla obtains from her father permission to have an interview with the Swedish captain. The Countess is full of evil presentiments, but Wallenstein is calm and confident.

Scene 10. The Swedish captain informs Thekla of Max's self-chosen glorious death and of his honourable burial. He answers her various questions.

Scene 11. Thekla collects herself bravely. She resolves to flee and to seek rest by her lover's grave. She answers all the objections and doubts of her devoted lady-in-waiting and sends for her equerry.

Scene 12. Thekla's monologue, a sorrowful reflection on her past happiness which was of so short duration. Life has now lost all charm for her.

Scene 13. The equerry consents to help her in her flight.

Scene 14. Thekla takes an affectionate leave of her unsuspecting mother.

ACT V.

[Night of the fourth day. Eger. Scenes r-2 at Buttler's, Scenes 3-12 at Wallenstein's residence. Catastrophe. Murder of Wallenstein and his friends. Reward and humiliation of Octavio.]

Scene 1. Buttler arranges with Major Geraldin for the murder of Terzky and Illo. The attitude of the citizens admits of no delay.

- Scene 2. Buttler persuades, not without difficulty, the captains Deveroux and Macdonald to undertake the murder of Wallenstein.
- Scene 3. It is a dark and windy night, a storm is approaching. Wallenstein promises the Swedish captain that to-morrow he will surrender the fortress to the Rheingraf. Countess Terzky is much troubled by gloomy forebodings and horrible dreams, but Wallenstein is quite composed. Although pensive and melancholy on account of the loss of Max, he is free from any evil presentiment. For each of her dreams he offers a plausible explanation.
- Scene 4. Wallenstein tells Gordon he feels sure that before long he will again rise to a high position. He refuses to listen to Gordon's warnings and points out to him that by the sacrifice of Max he has amply satisfied the envy of the gods.
- Scene 5. Seni comes to warn him—in vain. Wallenstein has lost confidence in the stars. Gordon also urgently entreats him to cancel his compact with the Swedes—in vain. He says it is too late. He is not moved by his chamberlain's silent entreaties. He retires in order to enjoy 'a long sleep' after the manifold emotions of the last days.
- Scene 6. Buttler brings the murderers. He informs Gordon of the end of Illo and Terzky. Gordon makes a last attempt to save Wallenstein. In vain he pleads with Buttler for a short delay.
- Scene 7. Distant trumpets are heard; Gordon rushes to his post. No time is to be lost. The murderers first kill the chamberlain and then rush into the apartments of the Duke.
- Scene 8. All has become dark and quiet. Countess Terzky, who has heard some noise, enters in great excitement. She has just discovered that Thekla has gone.
- Scene 9. Gordon hurries in to stop Buttler from proceeding any further. Octavio has entered the town, and ordered that the Duke's life is not to be taken.
- Scene 10. The Countess and the Mayor are informed of what has happened. The Countess retires without a word. The Duchess is dying. The household breaks up.
- Scene 11. Octavio enters and in deep emotion reproaches Buttler but receives a cold and cutting answer.

Scene 12. The Countess requests Octavio to spare the old faithful servants, to bury Wallenstein by the side of his first wife, and to grant to the members of his family an undisturbed resting-place in their ancestral vaults. She informs him that she has taken poison, as she cannot survive the fall of her House. After she has retired an imperial courier brings a letter conferring the rank of Prince upon Octavio.



THE SURROUNDINGS OF EGER

Wallensteins Cod.

Ein Trauerspiel in fünf Aufzügen.

Z'ersonen.

Ballenflein. Octavio Biecolomini. Mar Biccolomini. Tergfy. Bllo. Ifolani. Bnttler. Rittmeifter Menmann. Gin Abjutant. Dberft Wrangel, von ben Comeben gefenbet. Gorbon, Rommenbant von Gger. Major Geralbin. Deverour. } Sauptlente in ber Wallenfteinischen Armee. Macdonald, S Schwedischer Sanptmann. Gine Befanbtichaft von Ruraffieren. Burgermeifter von Gger. Seni. Bergogin von Friedland. Grafin Tergfy. Thefla. Frantein Menbrunn, Sofbame ber Bringeffin. von Rofenberg, Stallmeifter ber Bringeffin. Dragoner. Bebiente, Bagen, Bolf.

Die Szene ift in ben brei erften Anfgugen gu Bilfen, in ben zwei letten zu Eger.

Erster Aufzug.

Ein Bimmer, zu aftrologischen Arbeiten eingerichtet und mit Spharm, Rarten, Quadranten und anderm aftronomischen Gerate versehen. Der Borhang von einer Notunde ift aufgezogen, in welcher die sieben Planetensbilder, jedes in einer Nische, seltsam belenchtet, zu sehen sind. Seni beobachtet die Sterne, Wallenstein sieht vor einer großen, schwarzen Tafel, auf welcher ber Planetenafreft gezeichnet ift.

Erster Auftritt.

Wallenstein. Seni.

Wallenstein. Laß es jest gut fein, Seni. Komm herab.

Der Tag bricht an, und Mars regiert die Stunde. Es ist nicht gut mehr operieren. Komm! Wir wissen anug.

Seni. Nur noch die Benus laß mich Betrachten, Hoheit. Eben geht sie auf. Wie eine Sonne glänzt sie in dem Often.

Wallenstein. Ja, fie ist jest in ihrer Erdennah' und wirft herab mit allen ihren Stärfen.

(Die Figur auf der Tasel betrachtend.) Glüdseliger Aspekt! So stellt sich endlich Die große Drei verhängnisvoll zusammen,

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Und beide Segenösterne, Jupiter	
Und Benus, nehmen den verderblichen,	
Den tud'schen Mars in ihre Mitte, zwingen	
Den alten Schabenstifter, mir zu bienen.	
Denn lange war er feindlich mir gesinnt	. I
Und schoß mit fenfrecht — ober schräger Strahlung,	
Balb im Geviertens, balb im Doppelschein,	
Die roten Blige meinen Sternen gu	
Und fforte ihre fegenvollen Krafte.	
Best haben fie ben alten Feind besiegt	2
Und bringen ihn am himmel mir gefangen.	
Seni. Und beibe große Lumina von feinem	
Malefico beleidigt! Der Saturn	
Unschädlich, machtles, in cadente domo.	
Wallenftein. Caturnus' Reich ift aus, der bie	a
heime	2
Geburt ber Dinge in bem Erbenschoß	
Und in ben Tiefen bes Gemuts beherricht	
Und über allem, was bas Licht scheut, waltet.	
Richt Beit ift's mehr, ju bruten und zu finnen,	
Denn Jupiter, ber glanzende, regiert	3
Und zieht bas bunfel zubereitete Werf	J
Gewaltig in das Reich des Lichts — Jest muß	
Gehandelt werden, schleunig, eh' bie Gluds-	
Geftalt mir wieder wegflicht überm Saupt,	
Denn stets in Wandlung ift ber himmelsbogen.	3
(Ge geschen Schläge an bie Thur.)	Ŭ
Man pocht. Sieh, wer es ift.	
Terzky (drangen). Laß öffnen!	
Wallenstein. Es ift Terzl	Ŋ.
Mas gieht's sa Dringenhes? Mir find heschäftigt	

Terzky (braußen). Leg' alles jest beiseit', ich bitte bich, Es leibet keinen Aufschub.

Ballenftein. Offne, Geni.

(Indem jener dem Terzin aufmacht, zieht Wallenstein den Borhang vor bie Bilber.)

Zweiter Auftritt.

Ballenftein. Graf Tergfy.

Terzky (tritt ein). Vernahmst bu's schon? Er ist gefangen, ist 40

Vom Gallas schon bem Kaiser ausgeliesert!

Wallenstein (zu Terzsy). Wer ist gefangen? Wer ist ausgeliefert?

Terzty. Wer unser ganz Geheimnis weiß, um jebe Berhandlung mit ben Schweben weiß und Sachsen, Durch bessen Hände alles ift gegangen —

Wallenstein (zurucfahrend). Sesin doch nicht? Sag'

Rein, ich bitte dich!

Terzky. Grab' auf bem Weg nach Regensburg zum Schweben

Ergriffen ihn bes Gallas Abgeschiefte, Der ihm schon lang die Fährte abgelauert. Mein ganz Pafet an Kinsky, Matthes Thurn, 50 An Orenstirn, an Arnheim führt er bei sich! Das alles ist in ihrer Hand, sie haben Die Einsicht nun in alles, was geschehn.

Dritter Auftritt.

Borige. Illo femmt.

Mo (zu Terzty). Weiß er's? Terzty. Er weiß ed. Ilo (zu Waltenstein). Denfst du beinen Frieden Nun noch zu machen mit dem Kaiser, sein 55 Bertraun zurückzurusen? Wär' es auch, Du wolltest allen Planen setzt entsagen, Man weiß, was du gewollt hast. Vorwärts mußt du, Denn rückwärts kannst du nun nicht mehr.

Terzen. Sie haben Defumente gegen uns 60 In Händen, die unwidersprechlich zeugen — Wallenstein. Bon meiner Handschrift nichts. Dich

ftraf' ich Lügen.

Illo. Go? Glaubst bu wohl, was bieser ba, bein Schwager,

In beinem Ramen unterhandelt hat,
Das werde man nicht bir auf Rechnung seten?

Dem Schweden soll sein Wort für beines gelten,
Und beinen Wiener Teinden nicht!

Terzky. Du gabst nichts Schriftliches — Befinn' bich aber,

Wie weit du mundlich gingst mit dem Sesin. Und wird er schweigen? Wenn er sich mit deinem 70 Geheimnis retten kann, wird er's bewahren?

Ilo. Das fallt dir selbst nicht ein! Und ba sie nun Berichtet sind, wie weit du schon gegangen, Sprich, was erwartest du? Bewahren kanust du Richt länger bein Kommando, ohne Nettung 75 Bist du verloren, wenn bu's niederlegst.

Wallenstein. Das Heer ist meine Sicherheit, bas Heer Berläßt mich nicht. Was sie auch wissen mögen, Die Macht ist mein, sie mussen's niederschlucken;
— Und stell' ich Kaution für meine Treu', 80
So mussen sie sich ganz zufrieden geben.

sc. III.] Wallensteins Tod. -Illo. Das Beer ift bein; jest für ben Hugenblid It's bein : boch gittre vor ber langsamen, Der stillen Macht ber Zeit. Bor offenbarer Gewalt beschütt bich heute noch und morgen 85 Der Truppen Bunft; boch gonnft bu ihnen Frift, Sie werben unvermerft die gute Meinung, Worauf bu jego fußest, untergraben, Dir einen um ben anbern liftig ftehlen -Bis, wenn ber große Erbftoß nun geschieht, 90 Der treulos murbe Bau gufammenbricht. Ballenftein. Es ift ein bofer Bufall! Illo. D! einen gludlichen will ich ihn nennen, Sat er auf bich bie Wirfung, bie er foll, Treibt bich zu schneller That — Der schwed'sche Oberst — Ballenstein. Er ift gefommen? Beift bu, was er bringt? 96 3No. Er will nur dir allein fich anvertraun. Ballenstein. Gin bofer, bofer Bufall — Freilich! freilich! Sesina weiß zu viel und wird nicht schweigen. Teraty. Er ift ein bobmifcher Rebell und Flüchtling,

Sein Bals ift ihm verwirft; fann er fich retten 101 Auf beine Kosten, wird er Unstand nehmen? Und wenn sie auf ber Folter ihn befragen, Birb er, ber Beichling Starfe gnug befigen? -

Wallenftein (in Nachsinnen verloren). Richt herzustellen mehr ift bas Bertraun. 105

und mag ich handeln, wie ich will, ich werde Ein Landsverrater ihnen fein und bleiben; und tehr' ich noch so ehrlich auch zurück Bu meiner Pflicht, es wird mir nichts mehr helfen - Ilo. Berberben wird es dich. Nicht beiner Treu', Der Ohnmacht nur wird's zugeschrieben werden. 111 Wallenstein (in hestiger Bewegung aus; und abgehend). Wie? Sollt' ich's nun im Ernst erfüllen mussen,

Weil ich zu frei gescherst mit bem Gebanken?

Berflucht, wer mit bem Teufel spielt! -

3llo. Wenn's nur bein Spiel gewesen, glaube mir, Du wirst's in schwerem Ernste busen muffen. 116 Waltenstein. Und mußt' ich's in Erfullung bringen, jest,

Best, ba die Macht noch mein ift, mußt's geschehn — 3llo. 2Bo möglich, ch' sie von dem Schlage sich

In Wien besinnen und zuvor bir kommen — 120 Wallenstein (vie Unterschriften betrachtenb). Das Wort ber Generale hab' ich schriftlich —

Mar Piccolomini steht nicht hier. Warum nicht? Terzfy. Es war — er meinte — 3 llo. Bloger Eigenbunkel!

Es brauche bas nicht zwischen bir und ibm.

Wallenstein. Es braucht bas nicht, er hat gang recht — 125

Die Regimenter wollen nicht nach Flandern, Sie haben eine Schrift mir überfandt Und widerseten laut fich bem Befehl.

Der erste Schritt zum Aufruhr ist geschehn.

Ilo. Glaub' mir, du wirst sie leichter zu dem Feind, Als zu dem Spanier hinüber führen. 131 Wallenstein. Ich will doch hören, was der Schwede mir

Bu sagen hat.

Illo (preffiert). Wollt Ihr ihn rufen, Terth?

Er steht schon braußen.

Wallenstein. Warte noch ein wenig. Es hat mich überrascht — Es kam zu schnell — 135 Ich bin es nicht gewohnt, daß mich der Zufall Blind waltend, fünster herrschend mit sich führe. Ile. Hör' ihn fürsterste nur Erwäg's nachber (Sie

Mo. Bor' ihn furs erfte nur. Erwag's nachher. (Gie geben.)

Vierter Auftritt.

Ballenftein, mit fich felbft rebend.

Bar's möglich? Könnt' ich nicht mehr, wie ich wollte? Nicht mehr zuruck, wie mir's beliebt? Ich mußte 140 Die That vollbringen, weil ich sie gebacht, Nicht die Versuchung von mir wies — bas Berg Benahrt mit biefem Traum, auf ungewiffe Erfüllung bin die Mittel mir gespart, Die Wege bloß mir offen hab' gehalten? -145 Beim großen Gott bes Himmels! Es war nicht Mein Ernft, beschloßne Sache war es nie. In bem Gebanken bloß gefiel ich mir; Die Freiheit reigte mich und bas Bermögen. Bar's unrecht, an bem Gaufelbilbe mich 150 Der foniglichen Soffnung zu ergößen? Blieb in ber Bruft mir nicht ber Wille frei, Und fah ich nicht ben guten Weg zur Seite, Der mir die Rudfehr offen ftets bewahrte? Wohin benn feh' ich ploglich mich geführt? 155 Bahnlos liegt's hinter mir, und eine Mauer

Aus meinen eignen Werken baut sich auf, Die mir die Umkehr turmend hemmt! (Er bleibt tieffinnig stehen.)

Strafbar ericein' ich, und ich fann bie Schulb, Wie ich's versuchen mag, nicht von mir wälzen: Denn mich verflagt ber Doppelfinn bes Lebens, Und - felbst ber frommen Quelle reine That Wird ber Berbacht, schlimmbeutend, mir vergiften. War ich, wofür ich gelte, ber Berrater, 3ch hatte mir ben guten Schein gespart, 165 Die Hülle hatt' ich bicht um mich gezogen, Dem Unmut Stimme nie geliehn. Der Unschulb, Des unverführten Willens mir bewußt, Wab ich ber Laune Raum, ber Leibenschaft -Ruhn war bas Wort, weil es bie That nicht war. 170 Jest werden sie, was planlos ift geschehn. Weitschend, planvoll mir zusammenknüpfen, Und was ber Born und was der frohe Mut Mich sprechen ließ im Überfluß bes Bergens, Bu fünstlichem Gewebe mir vereinen 175 Und eine Klage furchtbar braus bereiten, Dagegen ich verstummen muß. Go hab' ich Mit eignem Net verberblich mich umftrict, Und nur Gewaltthat fann es reißend lofen. (Wieberum fill

stehenb.) Wie anders! da des Mutes freier Trieb Zur fühnen That mich zog, die rauh gebietend Die Not jeht, die Erhaltung von mir heischt.

Ernst ist ber Anblick ber Notwendigkeit. Nicht ohne Schauber greist bes Menschen Sand In bes Geschicks geheimnisvolle Urne.

185

180

In meiner Brust war meine That noch mein; Einmal entlassen aus dem sichern Winkel
Des Herzens, ihrem mütterlichen Boden,
Hinausgegeben in des Lebens Fremde,
Gehört sie jenen tud'schen Mächten an,
Die feines Menschen Lunst vertraulich macht.

(Er macht hestige Schritte burche Bimmer, bann bleibt er wieder sinnend fteben.)

Und was ift bein Beginnen? Saft bu bir's Much redlich felbst befannt? Du willst die Macht, Die ruhig, sicher thronende, erschüttern, Die in verjährt geheiligtem Besit, 195 In ber Bewohnheit festgegrundet ruht, Die an ber Bolfer frommem Kinderglauben Mit taufend gaben Burgeln fich befestigt. Das wird fein Kampf ber Kraft fein mit ber Kraft, Den fürcht' ich nicht. Mit jedem Gegner wag' ich's, Den ich fann feben und ins Unge faffen, 201 Der, selbst voll Mut, auch mir ben Mut entstammt. Ein unsichtbarer Feind ift's, ben ich fürchte, Der in ber Menschen Bruft mir widersteht, Durch feige Furcht allein mir fürchterlich -205 Nicht, was lebendig, fraftvoll fich verfündigt, Ift bas gefährlich Furchtbare. Das gang Gemeine ift's, bas ewig Geftrige, Bas immer war und immer wiederfehrt Und morgen gilt, weil's heute hat gegolten! 210 Denn aus Gemeinem ift ber Mensch gemacht, Und die Gewohnheit nennt er seine Umme. Beh bem, ber an ben würdig alten Hausrat 3hm rührt, bas teure Erbstück seiner Ahnen!

Das Jahr übt eine heitigende Kraft; 215 Was grau vor Alter ist, das ist ihm göttlich. Sei im Besitze, und du wohnst im Necht, Und heilig wird's die Menge dir bewahren.

(Ju dem Kagen, der hereintritt.)

Der schwed'sche Oberst? Ift er's? Run, er komme.
(Bage geht. Waltenstein hat ben Blick nachdentlich auf die Thurgebestet.)

Noch ist sie rein — noch! Das Verbrechen fam Nicht über biese Schwelle noch — So schmal ist Die Grenze, die zwei Lebenspfade scheidet!

Sünfter Auftritt.

Ballenftein und Brangel.

Wallenstein (nachdem er einen forschenden Blid auf ihn gescheftet). Ihr nennt Euch Wrangel?
Wrangel. Gustav Brangel, Oberst.
Bom blauen Regimente Südermannland.

Wallenstein. Ein Wrangel war's, ber vor Stralfund: viel Bofes 225

Mir zugefügt, durch tapfre Gegenwehr Schuld war, daß mir die Sceftadt widerstanden.

Wrangel. Das Werf bes Clements, mit bem Sie fampiten,

Nicht mein Verdienst, Herr Herzog! Seine Freiheit Berteibigte mit Sturmes Macht ber Belt, 230 Es sollte Meer und Land nicht einem dienen.

255

Wallenstein. Den Admiralshut rift Ihr mir vom Haupt.

Wangel. Ich komme, eine Krone brauf zu setzen. Wallenstein (winft ihm, Platz zu nehmen, setzt sich). Euer Kreditiv. Kommt Ihr mit ganzer Bollmacht?

Wrangel (betentlich). Es sind so manche Zweisel noch zu losen — 235

Ballenstein (nachdem er gelesen). Der Brief hat Band' und Fuß'. Es ist ein flug

Berftandig Saupt, Berr Wrangel, bem Ihr bienet.

Es schreibt ber Kanzler, er vollziehe nur

Den eignen Einfall bes verstorbnen Königs, Indem er mir zur böhm'schen Kron' verhelfe.

Indem er mir zur bohm'schen Kron' verhelfe. 240 Brangel. Er fagt, was wahr ift. Der Hochselige

Hat immer groß gedacht von Guer Gnaden Fürtrefflichem Berstand und Feldherrngaben, Und stets ber Herrschverständigste, beliebt' ihm Zu sagen, sollte Herrscher sein und König.

sagen, follte Perricher fein und König. 245 Wallenstein. Er durft' es sagen. (Seine hand vertranslich fassen).

Aufrichtig, Oberst Wrangel — Ich war stets Im Herzen auch gut schwedisch — Ei, das habt ihr In Schlesien erfahren und bei Nürnberg.

Ich hatt' euch oft in meiner Macht und ließ Durch eine Hinterthür euch stets entwischen.

Das ist's, was sie in Wien mir nicht verzeihn,

Bas jest zu biesem Schritt mich treibt — Und weil

Nun unser Vorteil so zusammengeht, So laßt uns zu einander auch ein recht

Bertrauen fassen.

Brangel. Das Vertrau'n wird fommen,

280

hat jeder nur erft seine Sicherheit.

Wallenstein. Der Rangler, merk' ich, traut mir noch nicht recht.

Ja, ich gesteh's — Es liegt bas Spiel nicht ganz Bu meinem Vorteil. Seine Würben meint, 260 Wenn ich bem Kaiser, ber mein Herr ist, so Mitspielen fann, ich könn' bas Gleiche thun Am Feinde, und bas eine wäre mir Noch eher zu verzeihen, als bas andre.

Ift das nicht Eure Meinung auch, Herr Wrangel? 265 Werangel. Ich hab' hier bloß ein Umt und feine Meinung.

Wallenstein. Der Kaiser hat mich bis zum Außersten Gebracht. Ich kann ihm nicht mehr ehrlich bienen. Zu meiner Sicherheit, aus Notwehr thu' ich Den harten Schritt, ben mein Bewustsein tabelt. 270 Wrangel. Ich glaub's. So weit geht niemand, ber nicht muß.

(Rach einer Paufe.)

Was Eure Fürstlichkeit bewegen mag, Also zu thun an Ihrem Herrn und Kaiser, Gebührt nicht uns zu richten und zu beuten. Der Schwebe sicht für seine gute Sach' Mit seinem guten Degen und Gewissen. Die Konkurrenz ist, die Gelegenheit Zu unser Gunst, im Krieg gilt jeder Vorteil, Wir nehmen unbedenklich, was sich bietet; Und wenn sich alles richtig so verhält

Wallenstein. Woran benn zweifelt man? Un meisnem Willen?

Un meinen Kräften? Ich versprach bem Kangler,

Wenn er mir fechzehntausend Mann vertraut, Mit achtzehntausend von des Kaisers Heer Dazu zu stoßen —

Wrangel. Euer Gnaben sind Bekannt für einen hohen Kriegesfürsten, Für einen zweiten Attila und Pyrrhus. Noch mit Erstaunen redet man bavon, Wie Sie vor Jahren, gegen Menschendenken, Ein Heer wie aus bem Nichts hervorgerusen. Jedennoch

290

Wallenstein. Dennoch?

Wrangel. Seine Würden meint, Ein leichter Ding doch möcht' es sein, mit nichts Ind Feld zu stellen sechzigtausend Krieger, Uls nur ein Sechzigteil davon — (er halt inne) Wallenstein. Run wad?

Rur frei heraus!

Brangel. Bum Treubruch zu verleiten. 295 Ballenstein. Meint er? Er urteilt wie ein Schweb' und wie

Gin Protestant. Ihr Lutherischen sechtet Für eure Bibel; euch ist's um die Sach'; Mit eurem Herzen folgt ihr eurer Fahne. — Wer zu dem Feinde läuft von euch, der hat 300 Mit zweien Herrn zugleich den Bund gebrochen. Von alldem ist die Rede nicht bei uns —

Brangel. Herr Gott im himmel! Hat man hiers zulande

Denn feine Heimat, keinen Herd und Kirche? Wallenskein. Ich will Euch sagen, wie bas zugeht — Ja, 305

Der Österreicher hat ein Baterland	
Und liebt's und hat auch Urfach, es zu lieben.	
Doch dieses Beer, das faiserlich sich nennt,	
Das hier in Böheim hauset, bas hat feins;	
Das ift ber Auswurf fremder Länder, ift	310
Der aufgegebne Teil bes Bolfs, bem nichts	
Gehöret, als die allgemeine Sonne.	
Und Dieses bohm'sche Land, um bas wir fechten,	
Das hat fein Berg für seinen Herrn, ben ihm	
Der Waffen Glud, nicht eigne Wahl gegeben.	315
Mit Murren trägt's bes Glaubens Tyrannei,	
Die Macht hat's eingeschreckt, beruhigt nicht.	
Ein glühend, rachvoll Angebenken lebt	es.
Der Greuel, Die geschahn auf Diesem Boben.	
Und fann's ber Cohn vergeffen, bag ber Bater	320
Mit hunden in die Meffe ward gehest?	
Ein Bolf, bem bas geboten wird, ift schrecklich,	
Es rache ober bulbe bie Behandlung.	
Wrangel. Der Abel aber und bie Offiziere?	

Brangel. Der Abel aber und bie Offiziere? Solch eine Klucht und Felonie, Herr Fürst, 325 Ift ohne Beispiel in ber Welt Geschichten.

Waltenstein. Sie sind auf jegliche Bedingung mein. Richt mir, ben eignen Augen mögt Ihr glauben.

(Er giebt ihm die Cideosormel. Brangel durchlieft fie und legt sie, nachdem er gelesen, schweigend auf ben Tisch.)

Wie ift's? Begreift Ihr nun?

Wrangel. Begreif's, wer's fann! Herr Kürst! Ich lass' die Masse fallen — Ja! Ich habe Bollmacht, alles abzuschließen. Es steht der Meingraf nur vier Tagemärsche Bon hier mit fünfzehntausend Mann; er wartet

Auf Ordre nur, ju Ihrem Beer ju ftoffen. Die Orbre stell' ich aus, sobald wir einig. 335 Wallenstein. Bas ift bes Kanglers Forberung? Brangel (bebenflich). Broblf Regimenter gilt es, fchwes bisch Bolf. Mein Ropf muß dafür haften. Alles fonnte Zulegt nur falsches Spiel — Wallenstein (fahrt auf). Berr Schwebe! Wrangel (ruhig fortfahrend). Muß bemnach Darauf bestehn, daß Herzog Friedland formlich, Unwiderruflich breche mit bem Raiser, Sonst ihm fein schwedisch Bolf vertrauet wird. Ballenstein. Was ift bie Forberung? Sagt's furg und gut. Wrangel. Die span'schen Regimenter, die bem Raiser Ergeben, zu entwaffnen, Prag zu nehmen 345 Und biefe Stadt, wie auch bas Grengschloß Eger, Den Schweden einzuräumen. Wallenstein. Viel gefordert! Prag! Sei's um Eger! Aber Brag? Geht nicht. 3ch leift' euch jede Sicherheit, die ihr Bernünft'gerweise von mir forbern moget. 350 Brag aber — Bohmen — fann ich felbst beschützen. Brangel. Man zweifelt nicht baran. Es ift uns auch Richt ums Beschützen bloß. Wir wollen Menschen Und Geld umfonst nicht aufgewendet haben. Wallenstein. Wie billig. Wrangel. Und fo lang, bis wir entschädigt,

S. W. T. 2

Wallenstein. Traut ihr und so wenig?

Bleibt Brag verpfandet. .

Wrangel (fieht auf). Der Schwebe muß sich vorsehl mit bem Deutschen.

Man hat une übere Oftmeer hergerufen; Gerettet haben wir vom Untergang Das Reich - mit unserm Blut bes Glaubens Freiheit, Die beil'ae Lebr' bes Evangeliums 361 Berfiegelt - Aber jest ichen fühlet man Nicht mehr bie Wohlthat, nur bie Laft, erblickt Mit scheelem Ang die Fremdlinge im Reiche Und schickte gern mit einer Handvoll Gelb 365 Und heim in unfre Walber. Nein! wir haben Um Indas' Lolyn, um flingend Gold und Silber Den König auf ber Walstatt nicht gelassen! Go vieler Schweben abeliges Blut, Ge ift um Gold und Gilber nicht gefloffen! Und nicht mit magerm Lorbeer wollen wir Bum Baterland bie Wimpel wieber luften; Wir wollen Bürger bleiben auf bem Boben, Den unfer König fallend fich erobert.

Wallenftein. Belft ben gemeinen Seind mir niebers balten, 375

Das schone Grengland fann euch nicht entgehn.

Wrangel. Und liegt zu Boben ber gemeine Feinb, Wer fnüpft bie neue Freundschaft bann gusammen? Und ift befannt, herr Fürst — wenn gleich ber Schwebe Nichts bavon merken foll — baß Ihr mit Sachsen Beheime Unterhandlung pflegt. Wer burgt und Dafür, baß wir nicht Opfer ber Beschluffe finb, Die man vor und zu behlen nötig achtet?

Wallenstein. Wohl mabtte sich ber Kangler seinen

Mann,

Er hätt' mir keinen zähern schicken können. (Austiehend.) Besinnt Euch eines Bessern, Gustav Wrangel. 386 Von Prag nichts mehr.

Wrangel. Sier endigt meine Bollmacht.

Wallenstein. Guch meine Hauptstadt räumen! Lieber tret' ich

Burud - zu meinem Kaifer.

Wrangel. Wenn's noch Zeit ift.

Wallenstein. Das steht bei mir, noch jest, zu jeder Stunde. 390

Brangel. Bielleicht vor wenig Tagen noch. Heut nicht mehr.

— Seit ber Sefin gefangen fitt, nicht mehr. (Wie Wallenstein betroffen schweigt.)

Herr Kürst! wir glauben, daß Sie's ehrlich meinen; Seit gestern sind wir des gewiß — Und nun Dies Blatt uns für die Truppen bürgt, ist nichts, Was dem Vertrauen noch im Wege stünde. Prag soll uns nicht entzweien. Mein Herr Kanzler Begnügt sich mit der Altstadt, Euer Gnaden Läst er den Natschin und die kleine Seite.
Doch Eger nuß vor allem sich uns öffnen, 400 Ch' an Konjunktion zu deuken ist.

Wallenstein. Euch also soll ich trauen, ihr nicht mir?

Ich will ben Vorschlag in Erwägung ziehn.

Wrangel. In seine gar zu lange, muß ich bitten. Ins zweite Jahr schon schleicht die Unterhandlung; 405 Erfolgt auch diesmal nichts, so will der Kanzler Auf immer sie für abgebrochen halten.

Wallenstein. Ihr brangt mich fehr. Ein folder Schritt

will wohl

Bebacht fein.

Wrangel. Ch' man überhaupt bran bentt, Herr Fürst! Durch rasche That nur fann er glüden. 410 (Er geht ab.)

Sechster Auftritt.

Wallenftein. Tergfy und 3llo fommen gurud.

3llo. Ift's richtig?

Tergfy. Seib ihr einig?

Illo. Dieser Schwebe

Ging gang zufrieden fort. Ja, ihr feid einig. 28 allenfrein. Bort! Roch ift nichts geschehn, und --

wohl erwogen,

3d will es lieber boch nicht thun.

Terzty. Wie? Was ift bas?

28 allenstein. Von bieser Schweben Unabe leben, er Übermütigen? Ich trüg' es nicht. 416

Der Übermütigen? Ich trug' es nicht. 416
Illo. Kommft bu als Flüchtling, ihre Hilf' erbettelnb?

Du bringest ihnen mehr, als bu empfängst.

Wallenstein. Wie mar's mit jenem foniglichen Bour-

Der seines Bolfes Feinde sich verkaufte Ind Bunden schlug dem eignen Baterland? Sluch war sein Lohn, der Menschen Abscheu rächte Die unnatürlich frevelhafte That.

3llo. Ift bas bein Fall?

Ballenstein. Die Treue, sag' ich euch, Ift jedem Menschen wie der nächste Blutofreund, 425

Als ihren Rächer fühlt er sich geboren.

Der Seften Feinbichaft, ber Parteien But, Der alte Reib, die Giferjucht macht Friebe,

Was noch so wütend ringt, sich zu zerstören, Berträgt, vergleicht fich, ben gemeinen Seinb 430 Der Menschlichkeit, bas wilde Tier zu jagen, Das morbend einbricht in die sichre Burde, Worin ber Mensch geborgen wohnt - benn gang Kann ihn die eigne Klugheit nicht beschirmen. Rur an die Stirne fest' ihm die Ratur 435 Das Licht ber Augen, fromme Treue foll Den bloggegebnen Ruden ihm beschüten. Terzty. Dent' von bir selbst nicht schlimmer, als ber Feind, Der zu ber That bie Banbe freudig bietet. So gartlich bachte jener Rarl auch nicht, 440 Der Dhm und Ahnherr Diefes Raiferhauses, Der nahm ben Bourbon auf mit offnen Urmen, Denn nur vom Rugen wird die Welt regiert.

Siebenter Auftritt.

Grafin Tergfy gu ben Borigen.

Ballenftein. Ber ruft Cuch? Sier ift fein Geschäft für Beiber.

Gräfin. Ich fomme, meinen Glüchwunsch abzulegen. Komm' ich zu früh etwa? Ich will nicht hoffen. 446 Wallenstein. Gebranch' bein Ansehn, Terzty. Heiß' sie gehn.

Gräfin. Ich gab ben Böhmen einen König schon.

Wallenstein. Er war barnach.

Gräfin (zu ben andern). Run, woran liegt es? Sprecht! Terzty. Der Herzog will nicht.

Gräfin. Will nicht, was er muß? 450

Illo. An Euch ist's jest. Bersucht's, benn ich bin fertig, Spricht man von Treue mir und von Gewissen.

Grafin. Wie? ba noch alles lag in weiter Ferne, Der Weg sich noch unendlich vor bir behnte, Da hattest bu Entschluß und Mut - und jest, 455 Da aus bem Traume Wahrheit werben will, Da bie Vollbringung nabe, ber Erfolg Berfichert ift, ba fangst bu an zu gagen? Mur in Entwürfen bift bu tapfer, feig In Thaten? Out! Gieb beinen Feinben Recht! 460 Da eben ist es, wo fie bich erwarten. Den Borfat glauben fie bir gern; fei ficher, Daß fie's mit Brief und Siegel bir belegen! Doch an bie Möglichfeit ber That glaubt feiner, Da mußten fie bich fürchten und bich achten. 465 Rit's möglich? Da bu so weit bist gegangen, Da man bas Schlimmfte weiß, ba bir bie That Schon als begangen zugerechnet wirb. Willst but gurudziehn und bie Frucht verlieren? Entworfen bloß, ift's ein gemeiner Frevel, 470 Bollführt, ist's ein unsterblich Unternehmen: Und wenn es gludt, so ift es auch verziehn, Denn aller Ausgang ift ein Gottesurteil.

Kammerbiener (witt herein). Der Oberst Piccolomini. Gräfin (idnell). Soll warten. Ballenstein. Ich fann ihn jest nicht sehn. Ein ans

bermal. 3ch tann ihn jest nicht jehn. Gin ans

Kammerbiener. Nur um zwei Augenblide bittet er, Er hab' ein bringendes Geschäft —

Wallenstein. Wer weiß, was er uns bringt. 3ch will boch hören.

Gräfin (lacht). Wohl mag's ihm bringend fein. Du fannst's erwarten.

Wallenstein. Bas ift's?

Du sollst es nachher wissen. 480 Grafin. Bett benfe bran, ben Wrangel abzufert'gen. (Rummerbiener geht.)

Wallenstein. Wenn eine Wahl noch ware - noch ein milberer

Ausweg sich fände — jett noch will ich ihn Erwählen und bas Außerste vermeiben.

Gräfin. Berlangst bu weiter nichts, ein folcher Weg Liegt nah vor bir. Schick' diesen Wrangel fort! 486 Bergiß die alten Hoffnungen, wirf bein Bergangnes Leben weg, entschließe bich, Ein neues anzufangen. Auch die Tugend Bat ihre Belben, wie ber Ruhm, bas Glud. 490 Reif hin nach Wien zum Kaiser stehnbes Fußes, Nimm eine volle Kaffe mit, erflar', Du hab'st ber Diener Treue nur erproben. Den Schweben bloß zum besten haben wollen.

Illo. Auch bamit ift's zu spät. Man weiß zu viel. Er würde nur das Haupt zum Todesblocke tragen. 496

Grafin. Das fürcht' ich nicht. Gesetlich ihn zu richten, Fehlt's an Beweisen; Willfür meiben fie. Man wird ben Herzog ruhig laffen ziehn. Ich feh', wie alles fommen wird. Der König 500 Bon Ungarn wird erscheinen, und es wird sich Bon felbst verstehen, daß der Bergog geht: Richt ber Erflärung wird bas erft bedürfen. Der König wird die Truppen laffen schworen, Und alles wird in seiner Ordnung bleiben. 505

Mr ainam Marsan ift har Garras fart	
Un einem Morgen ist ber Herzog fort.	
Auf seinen Schlössern wird es nun lebendig,	
Dort wird er jagen, baun, Gestüte halten,	
Sich eine Hofftatt gründen, goldne Schluffel	
Austeilen, gastfrei große Tafel geben,	510
Und, furz, ein großer König sein — im Kleinen!	
Und weil er flug sich zu bescheiben weiß,	
Nichts wirklich mehr zu gelten, zu bedeuten,	
Läßt man ihn scheinen, was er mag; er wirb	
Gin großer Pring bis an sein Ende scheinen.	513
Ei nun! ber Herzog ist bann eben auch	
Der neuen Menschen einer, die der Krieg	•
Emporgebracht, ein übernächtiges	
Geschöpf der Hofgunst, die mit gleichem Auswand	
Freiherrn und Fürsten macht.	520
Wallenstein (fieht auf, heftig bewegt). Beigt einen	Beg
mir an aus biefem Drang,	
Silfreiche Machte! einen folden zeigt mir,	
Den ich vermag zu gehn — Ich kann mich nicht,	
Wie fo ein Worthelb, fo ein Tugenbichmätter,	
An meinem Willen warmen und Gebanken —	525
Richt zu bem Glüd, bas mir ben Rüden fehrt,	• •
Großthuend fagen: Geh! ich brauch' bich nicht!	
-Wenn ich nicht wirke mehr, bin ich vernichtet.	
Richt Opfer, nicht Gefahren will ich scheun,	
Den letten Schritt, den außersten, zu meiden;	530
Doch ch' ich sinke in die Nichtigkeit,	٦٥٥
So flein aufhöre, ber so groß begonnen,	
Ch' mich die Welt mit jenen Clenden	
Berwechselt, die ber Tag erschafft und stürzt,	
Ch' spreche Welt und Nachwelt meinen Namen	535
	7.73

Mit Abschen aus, und Friedland sei die Lofung Für jede fluchenswerte That.

Grafin. Bas ift benn hier fo miber bie Ratur? Ich kann's nicht finden, fage mir's - o, laß Des Aberglanbens nachtliche Gespenster 540 Richt beines hellen Geiftes Meifter werben! Du bist bes Bochverrate verflagt; ob mit, Ob ohne Recht, ist jeto nicht die Frage — Du bist verloren, wenn bu bich nicht schnell ber Macht Bedienft, bie bu besitieft - Gi! wo lebt denn 545 Das friedfame Befchöpf, bas feines Lebens Sich nicht mit allen Lebensfraften wehrt? Was ift so fühn, das Notwehr nicht entschuldigt? Wallenstein. Ginft war mir diefer Ferdinand fo hulb-

reich:

Er liebte mich, er hielt mich wert, ich stand Der Nächste seinem Bergen. Welchen Fürsten Sat er geehrt, wie mich? - Und fo zu enden!

Grafin. So treu bewahrft bu jede fleine Bunft, Und für die Kränfung haft du fein Gedächtnis? Muß ich bich bran erinnern, wie man bir 555 Bu Regensburg die treuen Dienste lohnte? Du hattest jeden Stand im Reich beleidigt; Ihn groß zu machen, hattest du ben Saß,

Den Fluch ber gangen Welt auf bich gelaben; Im gangen Deutschland lebte bir fein Freund, Weil bu allein gelebt für beinen Raifer.

Un ihn bloß hieltest bu bei jenem Sturme Dich fest, ber auf bem Regensburger Tag Sich gegen bich zusammenzog — Da ließ er Dich fallen! ließ dich fallen! bich bem Bavern,

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Dem übermütigen, zum Opfer fallen!
Sag' nicht, daß die zurückgegebne Bürde
Das erste, schwere Unrecht ausgesöhnt.
Nicht wahrlich guter Bille stellte dich,
Dich stellte das Geses ber herben Not
An diesen Blas, den man dir gern verweigert.

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Wallenstein. Nicht ihrem guten Billen, das ist mahr, Noch seiner Neigung dant' ich bieses Amt. Mißbrauch' ich's, so mißbrauch' ich kein Vertrauen.

Gräfin. Bertrauen? Neigung? — Man bedurfte beiner! 575

Die ungestume Prefferin, bie Not, Der nicht mit hohlen Namen, Figuranten Bedient ift, die die That will, nicht bas Beichen, Den Größten immer auffucht und ben Beften, Ihn an bas Ruber stellt, und mußte fie ihn Aufgreifen aus bem Bobel felbst - bie fette bich In dieses Amt und schrieb bir die Bestallung. Denn lange, bis es nicht mehr fann, behilft Sich bies Weichlecht mit feilen Eflavenseelen Und mit ben Drahtmaschinen seiner Runft -Doch wenn bas Außerste ihm nahe tritt, Der hohle Schein es nicht mehr thut, da fällt Es in die ftarfen Sande ber Natur, Des Riesengeistes, ber nur sich gehorcht, Nichts von Verträgen weiß und nur auf ihre Bedingung, nicht auf feine, mit ihm handelt.

Wallenstein. Wahr ist's! Sie sahn mich immer, wie ich bin,

Ich hab' fie in bem Kaufe nicht betrogen, Denn nie hielt ich's ber Mühe wert, die fühn

Gerichtet wirb?

Umgreifende Gemutsart zu verbergen.

595

Grafin. Vielmehr - bu haft bich furchtbar ftete gezeigt. Richt bu, ber ftets fich felber treu geblieben, Die haben unrecht, die bich fürchteten Und boch bie Macht bir in bie Sande gaben. Denn recht hat jeber eigene Charafter, 600 Der übereinstimmt mit fich felbst; es giebt Rein andres Unrecht, als ben Wiberspruch. Warft bu ein andrer, als du vor acht Jahren Mit Feuer und Schwert burch Deutschlands Kreise zogit, Die Geißel schwangest über alle Lander, 605 Sohn sprachest allen Ordnungen bes Reichs, Der Starte fürchterliches Recht nur übtest Und jebe Landeshoheit niebertratft, Um beines Sultans Berrichaft auszubreiten? Da war es Zeit, ben ftolgen Willen bir 610 Bu brechen, bich zur Ordnung zu verweisen! Doch wohl gefiel bem Kaiser, was ihm nütte, Und schweigend bruckt' er biesen Frevelthaten Sein faiferliches Siegel auf. Was damals Gerecht war, weil bu's für ihn thatft, ift's heute 615 Auf einmal schändlich, weil es gegen ihn

Wallenstein (aufstehend). Bon biefer Seite fah ich's nie - Ja! Dem

Ift wirklich so. Es übte biefer Raifer Durch meinen Urm im Reiche Thaten aus, 620 Die nach ber Ordnung nie geschehen sollten. Und felbst ben Fürstenmantel, ben ich trage, Becbant' ich Diensten, die Berbrechen find.

Gräfin. Geftehe benn, daß zwischen bir und ihm

Die Rebe nicht fann fein von Bflicht und Rectt, 625 Mur von ber Macht und ber Belegenheit! Der Augenblick ift ba, wo bu bie Summe Der großen Lebendrechnung ziehen follft, Die Zeichen stehen sieghaft über bir, Glud winken bie Planeten bir herunter 630 Und rufen : Es ift an ber Zeit! Saft bu Dein Leben lang umfonft ber Sterne Lauf Gemeffen? - ben Quabranten und ben Birfel Geführt? - ben Bobiat, bie Simmelefugel Huf biefen Wanten nachgeahmt, um bich herum 635 Westellt in stummen, ahnungevollen Beichen Die sieben Berricher bes Weichids, Mur um ein eitles Spiel bamit zu treiben? Kührt alle biefe Zurüftung zu nichts. Und ift fein Mark in biefer hoblen Runft, 640 Daß sie bir selbst nichts gilt, nichts über bich Bermag im Augenblide ber Entscheidung?

Wallenstein (int mahrend biefer letten Rebe mit heftig arbeitendem Gemut auf: und abgegangen und fleht jest plöglich fill, die Grafin unterbrechend). Ruft mir ben Wrangel, und es follen gleich

Drei Boten fatteln.

Illo. Run, gelobt sei Gott! (Eilt hinaus.) Wallenstein. Es ist sein boser Geist und meiner.
3hn 645

Straft er burch mich, bas Werfzeug seiner Herrschsucht, Und ich erwart' es, baß ber Rache Stahl Auch schon für meine Brust geschliffen ist. Nicht hoffe, wer bes Drachen Zähne sät, Erfreuliches zu ernten. Zebe Unthat Trägt ihren eignen Racheengel schon, Die bofe Soffnung, unter ihrem Bergen.

Er kann mir nicht mehr traun, — so kann ich auch Nicht mehr zuruck. Geschehe benn, was muß. Recht stets behält das Schicksal, denn das Herz 655 In und ist sein gebietrischer Bollzieher.
(311 Terzen.) Bring mir den Wrangel in mein Kabinett, Die Boten will ich selber sprechen. Schickt Nach dem Octavio! (Jur Gräfin, welche eine trinmphierende Miene

macht.) Frohlocke nicht!

Denn eifersüchtig sind bes Schicksals Mächte. 660

Boreilig Jauchzen greift in ihre Rechte.

Den Samen legen wir in ihre Hände,

Ob Glück, ob Unglück aufgeht, lehrt das Eude.

(Indem er abgeht, jällt ber Borhang.)

Zweiter Aufzug.

Gin Bimmer.

Erster Auftritt.

Ballenftein. Octavio Biccolomini. Balb barauf Dar Riccolomini.

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675

Wallenfrein. Mir melbet er aus Ling, er lage frant; Doch hab' ich sichre Nachricht, daß er sich Bu Frauenberg verftectt beim Grafen Gallas. Nimm beibe fest und schick' sie mir hieher. Du übernimmst die spanischen Regimenter, Machit immer Unftalt und bift niemals fertig, Und treiben fie bich, gegen mich zu ziehn, Co fagft bu ja und bleibst gefesselt ftehn. Ich weiß, daß dir ein Dienst bamit geschieht, In diesem Spiel bich mußig zu verhalten. Du rettest gern, so lang bu fannst, ben Schein; Ertreme Schritte find nicht beine Sache. Drum hab' ich biese Rolle für bich ausgesucht; Du wirst mir burch bein Richtsthun biesesmal Um nüplichsten — Erflärt sich unterbessen Das Glück für mich, so weißt bu, was zu thun. (Max Biccolomini tritt ein.)

Jest, Alter, geh. Du mußt heut nacht noch fort. 680 Nimm meine eignen Pferbe. — Diesen ba Behalt' ich hier — Macht's mit dem Abschied kurz! Wir werden uns ja, dent' ich, alle froh Und glücklich wiedersehn.

Octavio (zu seinem Sohn). Wir sprechen und noch. (Geht ab.)

Zweiter Auftritt.

Ballenftein. Mar Piccolomini.

Max (nähert sich ihm). Mein General — Ballenstein. Der bin ich nicht mehr, 685 Wenn bu bes Kaisers Offizier bich nennst.

Max. So bleibt's dabei, du willst das Heer verlassen? Wallenstein. Ich hab' des Kaisers Dienst entsagt.

Max. Und willst das Heer verlassen?

Wallenstein. Vielmehr hoff' ich, Mir's enger noch und fester zu verbinden. (Er sest sich.) Ja, Mar. Nicht eher wollt' ich dir's eröffnen, 691 Als bis des Handelns Stunde wurde schlagen.

Der Jugend glückliches Gefühl ergreift Das Rechte leicht, und eine Freude ist's, Das eigne Urteil prufend auszuüben, Wo das Exempel rein zu lösen ift.

Doch, wo von zwei gewissen übeln eins Ergriffen werben muß, wo sich bas Berg Richt aang guruckbringt aus bem Streit be

Nicht ganz zuruckbringt aus bem Streit ber Pflichten, Da ift es Wohlthat, feine Wahl zu haben, 700

Und eine Gunft ift die Notwendigkeit.

— Die ist vorhanden. Blide nicht zurück.

Es fann bir nichts mehr helfen. Blide vormarts! Urteile nicht! Bereite bich, zu handeln! - Der Bof bat meinen Untergang beschloffen, 705 Drum bin ich willend, ihm auvor zu kommen. - Wir werben mit ben Schweben uns verbinden. Cehr wadre Leute find's und gute Freunde.

(Balt ein, Biccolominio Antwort erwartenb.) - 3dy hab' bidy überrascht. Untwort' mir nicht.

3d will bir Zeit vergonnen, bich zu faffen. 710 (Er fieht auf und geht nach hinten. Dar fieht lange unbeweglich, in ben heftigsten Comery verfett; wie er eine Bewegnng macht, tommt Wallenftein gurud und fellt fich vor ihn.)

Mar. Mein General! - Du machst mich heute munbia.

Denn bis auf biefen Tag war mir's erspart, Den Weg mir selbst zu finden und die Richtung. Dir folgt' ich unbedingt. Auf bich nur braucht' ich Bu sehn und mar bes rechten Pfabs gewiß. 715 Bum erstenmale heut verweisest du Mich an mich felbst und zwingst mich, eine Wahl Bu treffen zwischen bir und meinem Bergen.

Wallenstein. Canft wiegte bich bis heute bein Beschick, Du fonnteft spielend beine Pflichten üben, 720 Jedwedem schönen Trieb Genüge thun, Mit ungeteiltem Bergen immer handeln. So fann's nicht ferner bleiben. Feinblich scheiben Die Wege sich. Mit Pflichten streiten Pflichten. Du mußt Bartei ergreifen in bem Krieg, 725 Der zwischen beinem Freund und beinem Raiser

Mar. Rrieg! Ift bas ber Rame? Der Krieg ift schrecklich, wie bes himmels Plagen,

Sich jett entgünbet.

Doch er ift gut, ist ein Geschick, wie sie.	
Ift das ein guter Krieg, ben bu bem Raiser	730
Bereitest mit bes Raisers eignem Beer?	
D Gott bes Himmels, was ift bas für eine	
Beränderung! Ziemt solche Sprache mir	
Mit bir, ber, wie ber feste Stern bes Pols,	
Mir als die Lebensregel vorgeschienen!	735
D, welchen Riß erregst bu mir im Bergen!	, , ,
Der alten Chrfurcht eingewachsnen Trieb	
Und bes Gehorsams heilige Gewohnheit	
Soll ich versagen lernen beinem Namen?	
Nein, wende nicht bein Angesicht zu mir!	740
Es war mir immer eines Gottes Antlig,	
Rann über mich nicht gleich bie Macht verlieren;	
Die Sinne find in beinen Banben noch,	
Hat gleich die Seele blutend sich befreit!	
Wallenstein. Mar, hör' mich an.	
Max. D, thu es nicht! Thu's nicht.	745
Sieh, beine reinen, ebeln Züge miffen	
Noch nichts von dieser unglücksel'gen That.	
Bloß beine Einbildung besteckte sie,	
Die Unschuld will sich nicht vertreiben lassen	
Uns beiner hoheitblickenden Gestalt.	750
Wirf ihn heraus, den schwarzen Fleck, den Feind.	
Ein boser Traum bloß ist es dann gewesen,	
Der jede sichre Tugend warnt. Es mag	
Die Menschheit solche Augenblicke haben;	
Doch siegen muß das glückliche Gefühl.	<i>7</i> 55
Nein, bu wirst so nicht endigen. Das würde	
Verrufen bei ben Menschen jede große	
Natur und jedes mächtige Vermögen,	

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Recht geben wurd' es bem gemeinen Wahn, Der nicht an Ebles in ber Freiheit glaubt Und nur ber Ohnmacht sich vertrauen mag.

Ballenftein. Streng wird bie Belt mich tabeln, ich ermart'e8

Mir felbst schon sagt' ich, was bu sagen kannst. Wer miebe nicht, wenn er's umgeben fann, Das Außerste! Doch hier ift feine Wahl, 3ch muß Gewalt ausüben ober leiben —

So fteht ber Fall. Nichts anders bleibt mir übrig. Max. Cei's benn! Bebaupte bich in beinem Boften Bewaltsam, wiberfete bich bem Raifer, Wenn's fein muß, treib's jur offenen Emporung, 770 Nicht loben werb' ich's, boch ich fann's verzeihn, Will, was ich nicht gut heiße, mit bir teilen. Mur - um Berrater werbe nicht! Das Wort 3st ausgesprochen. Bum Verräter nicht! Das ift fein überschrittnes Maß, fein Fehler, 775 Wohin Der Mut verirrt in feiner Kraft. D, bas ift gang mas anders - bas ift schwarz, Edwarz, wie die Bolle!

Ballenftein (mit finfterm Stirnfalten, boch gemäßigt). Schnell fertig ift bie Jugend mit bem Wort, Das schwer sich handhabt, wie bes Messers Schneibe; Aus ihrem beißen Ropfe nimmt fie fect Der Dinge Maß, bie nur sich selber richten. Gleich heißt ihr alles schändlich ober würdig, Bos ober aut - und mas die Einbildung Phantaftisch schleppt in biefen bunkeln Namen, Das burbet fie ben Sachen auf und Befen. Eng ift die Welt, und bas Behirn ift weit;

Leicht bei einander wohnen die Bedanken, Doch hart im Raume ftogen fich bie Sachen; Wo eines Blag nimmt, muß bas anbre ruden, 790 Wer nicht vertrieben sein will, muß vertreiben : Da herrscht ber Streit, und nur bie Starfe fiegt. - Ja, wer durche Leben gehet ohne Bunich, Sich jeben Zweck versagen fann, ber wohnt Im leichten Feuer mit bem Salamanber 795 Und halt fich rein im reinen Glement. Mich schuf aus gröberm Stoffe bie Natur, Und zu ber Erbe gieht mich bie Begierbe. Dem bojen Beift gehort bie Erbe, nicht Dem guten. Was bie Göttlichen uns fenben 800 Bon oben, find nur allgemeine Guter ; Ihr Licht erfreut, boch macht es feinen reich, In ihrem Staat erringt fich fein Befig. Den Cbelftein, bas allgeschätte Golb Muß man ben falschen Mächten abgewinnen, 805 Die unterm Tage schlimmgeartet hausen. Richt ohne Opfer macht man fie geneigt, Und feiner lebet, ber aus ihrem Dienft Die Geele hatte rein gurudigezogen.

Max (mit Bebeutung). D, fürchte, fürchte biefe falschen Machte!

Sie halten nicht Wort! Es sind Lügengeister, Die dich berückend in den Abgrund ziehn. Trau' ihnen nicht! Ich warne dich — O, kehre Zurück zu deiner Pflicht! Gewiß, du kannst's! Schick' mich nach Wien. Ja, thue das. Laß mich, 815 Mich beinen Frieden machen mit dem Kaiser. Er kennt dich nicht, ich aber kenne dich, Er foll dich febn mit meinem reinen Auge, und sein Vertrauen bring' ich bir zurück.

Wallenftein. Es ift zu fpat. Du weißt nicht, was 820 geschehn.

Max. Und wär's zu spät — und wär' es auch so weit, Daß ein Verbrechen nur vom Fall bich rettet, So falle! Falle würdig, wie du ftanbft. Berliere bas Kommando. Geh vom Schauplat. Du fannst's mit Glanze, thu's mit Unschuld auch. 825 - Du haft für andre viel gelebt, leb' endlich

Einmal dir felber. Ich begleite dich,

Mein Schicksal trenn' ich nimmer von dem beinen — Wallenstein. Es ist zu spät. Indem du beine Worte

Verlierst, ist schon ein Meilenzeiger nach dem andern 830 Burückgelegt von meinen Gilenben,

Die mein Gebot nach Prag und Eger tragen.

- Ergieb bich drein. Wir handeln, wie wir muffen.

So lag und bas Notwendige mit Würde,

Mit festem Schritte thun — Was thu' ich Schlimmres,

Als jener Cafar that, des Rame noch

836

Bis heut bas Süchste in der Welt benennet?

Er führte wider Rom die Legionen,

Die Rom ihm zur Beschützung anvertraut.

Warf er bas Schwert von sich, er war verloren, 840

Wie ich es war', wenn ich entwaffnete.

Ich spure was in mir von seinem Beift;

Gieb mir sein Glud, das andre will ich tragen.

(Mar, ber bieber in einem ichmerzvollen Rampfe geftanden, geht ichnell ab. Wallenstein fieht ihm verwundert und betroffen nach und fieht in tiefe Bedanfen verloren.)

Dritter Auftritt.

Ballenstein. Terzty. Gleich barauf Illo.

Terzfy. Max Piccolomini verließ bich eben? Ballenstein. Wo ist ber Wrangel? Terzfy. Fort ist er.

Wallenstein. So eilig? 845

Terzty. Es war, als ob die Erd' ihn eingeschluckt.

Er war kaum von dir weg, als ich ihm nachging, Ich hatt ihn noch zu sprechen, doch — weg war er, Und niemand wußte mir von ihm zu sagen.

Ich glaub', es ift ber Schwarze felbst gewesen, 850 Ein Mensch kann nicht auf einmal so verschwinden.

In Menicy tann mich auf einmal jo verschwinden. Ilo (fommt). Ift's wahr, daß du den Alten willst vers

sate (termin) Spes way, buf en ben anen totale verschiefen?

Zerzen. Wie? Den Octavio! Wo denkst bu bin?

Wallenstein. Er geht nach Frauenberg, die spanischen und welschen Regimenter anzuführen. 855

Terzky. Das wolle Gott nicht, daß du das vollbringst! Illo. Dem Falschen willst du Kriegsvolk anvertrauen? Ihn aus den Augen lassen, grade jett, In diesem Augenblicke der Entscheidung?

Terzky. Das wirst du nicht thun. Nein, um alles nicht! 860

Wallenstein. Seltsame Menschen seib ihr.

Bllo. D, nur diesmal Gieb unfrer Warnung nach. Laß ihn nicht fort.

Wallenstein. Und warum soll ich ihm dies eine Mal Nicht trauen, da ich's stets gethan? Was ist geschehn, Das ihn um meine gute Meinung brächte? 865

Mus eurer Grille, nicht ber meinen, foll ich

Mein alt erprobtes Urteil von ihm andern? Denkt nicht, daß ich ein Weib sei. Weil ich ihm Getraut bis heut, will ich auch heut ihm trauen.

Terzky. Muß es benn ber just sein? Schick' einen anbern! 870

Ballenstein. Der muß es fein, ben hab' ich mir erlefen.

Er taugt zu bem Geschäft, brum gab ich's ihm.

Illo. Weil er ein Welscher ist, drum taugt er bir. Wallenstein. Weiß wohl, ihr wart den beiden nie

gewogen,

Beil ich sie achte, liebe, euch und andern
Borziehe sichtbarlich, wie sie's verdienen,
Drum sind sie euch ein Dorn im Auge! Was
Geht euer Neid mich an und mein Geschäft?
Daß ihr sie haßt, das macht sie mir nicht schlechter.
Liebt oder haßt einander, wie ihr wollt,
Bch lasse jedem seinen Sinn und Neigung,
Weiß doch, was mir ein jeder von euch gilt.

Illo. Er geht nicht ab — mußt' ich die Raber ihm am Wagen

Berschmettern laffen.

Ballenstein. Mäßige bich, 3llo!

Terzky. Der Questenberger, als er hier gewesen, 885 Sat stets zusammen auch gestedt mit ihm.

Ballenftein. Geschah mit meinem Wiffen und Ers laubnis.

Terzty. Und baß geheime Boten an ihn kommen Bom Gallas, weiß ich auch.

Wallenstein. Das ist nicht mahr.

3llo. D, bu bift blind mit beinen sehenden Augen! 890

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Wallenstein. Du wirft mir meinen Glauben nicht ericbüttern, Der auf die tiefste Wissenschaft sich baut. Lugt er, bann ift bie gange Sternfunft Luge. Denn wißt, ich hab' ein Pfand vom Schickfal felbft, Daß er ber treufte ift von meinen Freunden. 895 Illo. Saft du auch eins, daß jenes Pfand nicht luge? Wallenftein. Es giebt im Menschenleben Augenblice, Bo er bem Beltgeift naher ift als sonft Und eine Frage frei hat an bas Schicffal. Solch ein Moment war's, als ich in ber Nacht, 900 Die vor ber Lütner Aftion vorherging, Bebankenvoll an einen Baum gelehnt, Binaussah in die Cbene. Die Feuer Des Lagers brannten bufter burch ben Rebel, Der Waffen bumpfes Rauschen unterbrach, 905 Der Runden Ruf einformig nur bie Stille. Mein ganges Leben ging, vergangenes Und fünftiges, in diesem Augenblick Un meinem inneren Gesicht vorüber, Und an des nächsten Morgens Schicksal knupfte 910 Der ahnungsvolle Geift die fernste Zufunft. Da fagt' ich also zu mir selbst: "So vielen Bebieteft bu! Sie folgen beinen Sternen Und setten, wie auf eine große Rummer, Ihr alles auf bein einzig haupt und find 915 In beines Gludes Schiff mit bir geftiegen. Doch kommen wird ber Tag, wo diese alle Das Schidfal wieber auseinander ftreut,

Rur wen'ge werden tren bei dir verharren. Den möcht' ich wissen, der der Treuste mir Bon allen ift, die dieses Lager einschließt. Gieb mir ein Zeichen, Schicksal! Der soll's sein, Der an dem nächsten Morgen mir zuerst Entgegenkommt mit einem Liebeszeichen." Und bieses bei mir denkend, schlief ich ein.

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930

Und mitten in die Schlacht ward ich geführt Im Beift. Groß war ber Drang. Mir totete Ein Schuß bas Pferd, ich fank, und über mir Sinweg, gleichgültig, festen Ros und Reiter, Und feuchend lag ich, wie ein Sterbenber, Bertreten unter ihrer Hufe Schlag. Da faßte plötlich hilfreich mich ein Urm, Es war Octavios — und schnell erwach' ich, Tag war es, und — Octavio stand vor mir. "Mein Bruder," sprach er, "reite heute nicht Den Schecken, wie bu vileaft. Besteige lieber Das sichre Tier, das ich dir ausgesucht. Thu's mir zulieb. Es warnte mich ein Traum." und dieses Tieres Schnelligkeit entriß Mich Banniers verfolgenden Dragonern. Mein Better ritt ben Schecken an bem Tag, Und Roß und Reiter sah ich niemals wieder.

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935

Illo. Das war ein Zufall.

Wallenstein (bedeutend). Es giebt keinen Zufall.
Und was uns blindes Ohngefähr nur dünkt,
Gerade das steigt aus den tiefsten Quellen. 945
Versiegelt hab' ich's und verbrieft, daß er
Mein guter Engel ist, und nun kein Wort mehr! (Er geht.)
Terzky. Das ist mein Trost, der Mar bleibt uns als
Geisel.

Illo. Und ber foll mir nicht lebend hier vom Plage.

Ballenstein (bleibt fteben und fehrt fich um). Seib ihr nicht wie die Beiber, die beständig 950 Burud nur fommen auf ihr erftes Wort, Wenn man Bernunft gesprochen ftundenlang! - Des Menschen Thaten und Gedanken, wißt, Sind nicht, wie Meeres blind bewegte Wellen. Die innre Welt, fein Mifrofosmus, ift 955 Der tiefe Schacht, aus bem fie ewig quellen. Sie sind notwendig wie bes Baumes Krucht, Sie fann ber Zufall gaufelnd nicht verwandeln. Bab' ich bes Menschen Kern erft untersucht, So weiß ich auch fein Wollen und fein Sandeln. (Behen ab.) 960

Bierter Auffritt.

Bimmer in Piccolominis Wohnung.

Detavio Biccolomini reisefertig. Gin Abjutant.

Octavio. Ist das Kommando da? Abjutant. Es wartet unten.

Octavio. Es find doch sichre Leute, Adjutant? Aus welchem Regimente nahmt 3hr fie?

Abjutant. Bon Tiefenbach.

Detavio. Dies Regiment ist tren. Last sie im Hinterhof sich ruhig halten, 965 Sich niemand zeigen, bis Ihr klingeln hört; Dann wird das Haus geschlossen, scharf bewacht, Und jeder, den Ihr antresst, bleibt verhastet. (Abjutant ab.) Iwar hoss ich, es bedarf nicht ihres Dienstes, Denn meines Kalkuls halt' ich mich gewiß. 970 Doch, es gilt Kaisers Dienst, bas Spiel ift groß, Und besser zu viel Vorsicht, als zu wenig.

Fünfter Auftritt.

Detavie Biccolomini. Ifolani tritt herein.

Isolani. Hier bin ich — Run, wer kommt noch von ben andern?

Octavio (geheimnievoll). Borerft ein Wort mit Euch, Graf Isolani.

Folani (geheimnisvoll). Soll's losgehn? Will ber Fürst was unternehmen? 975 Mir dürft Ihr trauen. Sest mich auf die Probe.

Octavio. Das fann geschehn.

Isolani. Herr Bruber, ich bin nicht Bon benen, die mit Worten tapfer sind Und, kommt's zur That, das Weite schinpslich suchen. Der Herzog hat als Freund an mir gethan, 980 Weiß Gott, so ist's! Ich bin ihm alles schuldig. Auf meine Treue kann er baun.

Octavio. Es wird sich zeigen.

Isolani. Nehmt Euch in acht. Nicht alle benken so. Es halten's hier noch viele mit dem Hof Und meinen, daß die Unterschrift von neulich, 985 Die abgestohlne, sie zu nichts verbinde.

Octavio. Go? Rennt mir boch die Herren, die bas meinen.

Ifolani. Zum Henker! Alle Deutschen sprechen so. Auch Esterhazy, Kaunis, Deodat Erklären jest, man muff' dem Hof gehorchen. 990 Detavio. Das freut mich.

Ifolani. Freut Euch?

Octavio. Daß ber Raiser noch

So gute Freunde hat und madre Diener.

Isolani. Spaßt nicht. Es find nicht eben schlechte Männer.

Octavio. Gewiß nicht. Gott verhüte, baß ich spaße! Sehr ernstlich freut es mich, die gute Sache 995 So ftart zu febn.

Ifolani. Bas Teufel! Bie ift bas?

Seib Ihr benn nicht? — Warum bin ich benn bier?

Octavio (mit Ansehen). Guch zu erflären, rund und nett, ob Ihr

Ein Freund wollt heißen ober Feind des Raifers!

Isolani (tropig). Darüber werd' ich bem Erflärung geben, 1000

Dem's zukommt, biese Frag' an mich zu thun.

Octavio. Ob mir bas zukommt, mag bies Blatt Guch lebren.

Ifolani. Ba - mas? Das ift bes Kaifers Sand und Siegel. (Lieft.)

"Alls werben famtliche Sauptleute unfrer

Urmee ber Orbre unfere lieben, treuen,

1005

Des Generalleutnant Biccolomini,

Wie unfrer eignen " — Hum — Ja — So — Ja, ja! 3ch — mach' Euch meinen Glückwunsch, Generalleutnant!

Octavio. Ihr unterwerft Euch bem Befehl?

Isolani. 3ch - aber The überrascht mich auch so schnell — Man wird 1010 Mir boch Bebenfzeit, hoff' ich

Octavio. Zwei Minuten. Isolani. Mein Gott, der Fall ist aber — Octavio. Rlar und einfach.

Ihr sollt erklären, ob Ihr Euern Herrn Berraten wollet ober treu ihm bienen.

Isolani. Berrat — mein Gott — wer spricht benn von Berrat?

Octavio. Das ist ber Fall. Der Fürst ist ein Ber-

Will die Urmee dem Feind hinüberführen.

Erklärt Euch kurz und gut. Wollt Ihr bem Kaiser

Abschwören? Euch dem Feind verkaufen? Wollt Ihr? Isolani. Was denkt Ihr? Ich des Kaisers Majestät Abschwören? Sagt' ich so? Wann hätt' ich das 1021 Gesaat?

Octavio. Noch habt Ihr's nicht gefagt. Noch nicht.

Ich warte brauf, ob Ihr es werbet sagen. Isolani. Nun, seht, bas ist mir lieb, baß Ihr mir selbst

Bezeugt, ich habe so was nicht gesagt. 1025

Octavio. Ihr sagt Euch also von dem Fürsten 108? Isolani. Spinnt er Verrat — Verrat trennt alle Bande.

Octavio. Und seid entschlossen, gegen ihn zu fechten? Isolani. Er that mir Gutes — boch, wenn er ein Schelm ift,

Berdamm' ihn Gott! die Nechnung ist zerrissen. 1030 Detavio. Mich freut's, daß Ihr in Gutem Euch gefügt, Heut nacht in aller Stille brecht Ihr auf Mit allen leichten Truppen; es muß scheinen, Als kam' die Ordre von dem Herzog selbst.

Bu Frauenberg ist ber Versammlungsplat,

1035

Dort giebt Euch Gallas weitere Befehle.

Ifolani. Es foll geschehn. Gebenft mir's aber auch Beim Kaifer, wie bereit Ihr mich gefunden.

Octavio. Ich werd' es rühmen.

(Bfolani geht, es fommt ein Bebienter.)

Dberft Buttler? Gut.

Rosani (zuruckemmenb). Bergebt mir auch mein barsches Wesen, Alter.

Herr Gott! wie konnt' ich wiffen, welche große Berson ich vor mir hatte!

Octavio. Lagt bas gut fein.

Isolani. Ich bin ein lust'ger alter Knab', und wär' Mir auch ein rasches Wörtlein übern Hof Entschlüpst zuweilen in der Lust des Weins, 1045 Ihr wißt ja, bös war's nicht gemeint. (Gest ab.)

Octavio. Macht Guch Darüber feine Sorge! — Das gelang. Glück, sei uns auch so gunftig bei ben andern!

Sechster Auftritt.

Detavio Biccolomini. Buttler.

Buttler. Ich bin zu Eurer Ordre, Generalleutnant. Octavio. Seid mir als werter Gast und Freund wills kommen.

Buttler. Bu große Ehr' für mich.

Octavio (nachdem beibe Plat genommen). Ihr habt die Reigung nicht erwidert,

Bomit ich gestern Euch entgegen kam, Bohl gar als leere Formel sie verkannt. Bon Herzen ging mir jener Bunsch, es war

1055

Mir Ernft um Euch, benn eine Zeit ift jett, Wo sich die Guten eng verbinden sollten.

Buttler. Die Gleichgefinnten fonnen es allein.

Octavio. Und alle Guten nenn' ich gleichgesinnt. Dem Menschen bring' ich nur die That in Nechnung, Wozu ihn ruhig der Charafter treibt; 1061 Denn blinder Misverständnisse Gewalt Drängt oft den Besten aus dem rechten Gleise. Ihr kamt durch Frauenberg. Hat Euch Graf Gallas Nichts anvertraut? Sagt mir's. Er ist mein Freund. 1065

Buttler. Er hat verlorne Worte nur gesprochen.

Octavio. Das hör' ich ungern, benn sein Rat war gut. Und einen gleichen hätt' ich Euch zu geben.

Buttler. Spart Euch die Müh' — mir die Verles genheit,

So schlecht die gute Meinung zu verdienen. 1070 Octavio. Die Zeit ift teuer, laßt uns offen reben. Ihr wißt, wie bier die Sachen stehn. Der Herzog Sinnt auf Berrat, ich fann Guch mehr noch sagen. Er hat ihn schon vollführt; geschlossen ist Das Bündnis mit bem Feind vor wen'gen Stunden. 1075 Nach Brag und Eger reiten schon die Boten, Und morgen will er zu bem Feind uns führen. Doch er betrügt sich, denn die Klugheit wacht, Noch treue Freunde leben hier dem Kaiser, Und mächtig steht ihr unsichtbarer Bund. 1080 Dies Manifest erklärt ihn in die Acht, Spricht los bas Beer von bes Gehorfams Pflichten, Und alle Gutgesinnten ruft es auf, Sich unter meiner Kührung zu versammeln. Run mahlt, ob Ihr mit und die gute Cache, 1085

1090

Mit ihm der Bofen bofes Los wollt teilen?

Buttler (fteht auf). Gein Los ift meines.

Octavio. Ift das Euer letter

Entschluß?

Buttler. Er ift's.

Octavio. Bebenft Euch, Oberft Buttler.

Roch habt Ihr Zeit. In meiner treuen Bruft

Begraben bleibt bas raich gesprochne Wort.

Rehmt es jurud. Bahlt eine beffere

Partei. Ihr habt die gute nicht ergriffen.

Buttler. Befehlt Ihr sonst noch etwas, Generalleuts

Octavio. , Seht Eure weißen Haare! Rehmt's zurud.

Buttler. Lebt wohl!

Octavio. Was? Diesen guten tapfern Degen Wollt Ihr in solchem Streite ziehen? Wollt 1096

In Fluch den Dank verwandeln, den Ihr Euch

Durch vierzigjähr'ge Treu' verdient um Östreich?

Buttler (bitter lachend). Dank vom Haus Oftreich! (Er will gehen.)

Octavio (läßt ihn bis an die Thure gehen, dann ruft er). Buttler! Buttler. Was beliebt?

Octavio. Wie mar es mit bem Grafen?

Buttler. Grafen! Was? 1100

Octavio. Dem Grafentitel, mein' ich.

Buttler (heftig auffahrend). Tod und Teufel!

Octavio (falt). Ihr suchtet darum nach. Man wies Euch ab.

Buttler. Nicht ungestraft sollt Ihr mich höhnen. Zieht! Octavio. Stockt ein. Sagt ruhig, wie es damit ging. Ich will Genugthuung nachher Euch nicht verweigern. 1105 Buttler. Mag alle Welt doch um die Schwachheit wissen,

Die ich mir felber nie verzeihen fann! - Ja! Generalleutnant, ich besite Chraeiz, Berachtung hab' ich nie ertragen fonnen. Es that mir webe, daß Geburt und Titel IIIO Bei ber Armee mehr galten, als Berdienft. Nicht schlechter wollt' ich sein, als meinesgleichen, So ließ ich mich in unglücksel'ger Stunde Bu jenem Schritt verleiten — Es war Thorheit! Doch nicht verdient' ich, sie so hart zu büßen! 1115 - Berfagen fonnte man's - Warum die Weigrung Mit diefer frankenden Berachtung scharfen, Den alten Mann, ben treu bewährten Diener Mit schwerem Sohn zermalmend niederschlagen, An seiner Herkunft Schmach so rauh ihn mahnen, 1120 Weil er in schwacher Stunde sich vergaß! Doch einen Stachel gab Natur bem Wurm, Den Willfür übermütig spielend tritt -

Octavio. Ihr müßt verleumbet sein. Bermutet Ihr & Den Feind, der Euch den schlimmen Dienst geleistet? 1125
Buttler. Sei's, wer es will! Ein niederträcht'ger Bube.

Ein Höfling muß es sein, ein Spanier, Der Junker irgend eines alten Hauses, Dem ich im Licht mag stehn, ein neid'scher Schurke, Den meine selbstverdiente Würde kränkt.

Octavio. Sagt, billigte ber Herzog jenen Schritt? . Wir Buttler. Er trieb mich bazu an, verwendete . Sich selbst für mich mit ebler Freundeswärme.

Octavio. So? Wißt Ihr bas gewiß?

Buttler. Ich las ben Brief.

Octavio (bebentend). Ich auch — boch anders lautete sein Inhalt.

(Butiler wird betroffen.)

Durch Zufall bin ich im Besitz des Briefs, Kann Euch durch eignen Anblick überführen. (Er giebt ihm ben Brief.)

Buttler. Sa! was ift bas?

Detavio. Ich fürchte, Oberst Buttler, Man hat mit Euch ein schändlich Spiel getrieben. Der Herzog, sagt Ihr, trieb Euch zu bem Schritt? 1140

In diesem Briefe spricht er mit Verachtung Bon Guch, rat dem Minister, Guern Dünfel, Wie er ihn nennt, ju zuchtigen.

(Buttler hat ben Brief gelesen, seine Knice zittern, er greist nach einem Stuhl, sett fich nieber.)

Rein Feind verfolgt Euch. Niemand will Euch übel. Dem Herzog schreibt allein die Kränfung zu, 1145

Dem Herzog schreibt allein die Kränfung zu, Die Ihr empfangen; beutlich ist die Absicht.

Losreißen wollt' er Euch von Euerm Kaiser —

Von Eurer Rache hofft' er zu erlangen,

Bas Eure wohlbewährte Treu' ihn nimmer

Erwarten ließ bei ruhiger Besinnung. Zum blinden Werkzeug wollt' er Euch, zum Mittel

Martinger Drage Greek was the house

Verworfner Zwecke Guch verächtlich brauchen.

Er hat's erreicht. Bu gut nur glückt' es ihm,

Euch wegzuloden von dem guten Pfade, Auf dem Ihr vierzig Jahre seid gewandelt.

dem Ihr vierzig Sahre seid gewandelt. 1155 Buttler (mit der Stimme bebend). Kann mir des Kaisers Majestät veraeben?

S. W. T.

1150

Octavio. Sie thut noch mehr. Sie macht die Kran- fung gut,

Die unverdient dem Burdigen geschehn.

Aus freiem Trieb bestätigt sie bie Schenkung,

Die Euch ber Fürst zu bosem 3wed gemacht.

1160

Das Regiment ist Euer, das Ihr führt.

Buttler (will aufstehen, finkt zurudt. Sein Gemut arbeitet heftig, er versucht zu reben und vermag es nicht. Eublich nimmt er ben Degen vom Gehänge und reicht ihn bem Piccolomini).

Octavio. Was wollt Ihr? Fast Euch!

Buttler. Nehmt!

Octavio. Wozu? Besinnt Guch!

Buttler. Nehmt hin! Nicht wert mehr bin ich bieses Degens.

Octavio. Empfangt ihn neu zurück aus meiner Hand und führt ihn stets mit Ehre für das Recht. - 1165

Buttler. Die Treue brach ich folchem gnäb'gen Kaifer! Octavio. Macht's wieder gut. Schnell trennt Euch von dem Herzog.

Buttler. Mich von ihm trennen!

Octavio. Wie? Bebenkt Ihr Euch?

Buttler (furchtbar ausbrechend). Nur von ihm trennen? D, er foll nicht leben!

Octavio. Folgt mir nach Frauenberg, wo alle Treuen Bei Gallas sich und Altringer versammeln.

1171
Biel andre bracht' ich noch zu ihrer Pflicht
Zurück, heut nacht entstiehen sie aus Vilsen.

Buttler (ift heftig bewegt auf- und abgegangen und tritt zu Octavio, mit entschlossenem Blick). Graf Piccolomini! darf Euch der Mann

Von Ehre sprechen, der die Treue brach?

1175

Octavio. Der barf es, ber fo ernstlich es bereut.

Buttler. So last mich hier, auf Chrenwort.

Octavio. Was sinnt Ihr?

Buttler. Mit meinem Regimente laßt mich bleiben.

Octavio. Ich darf Euch traun. Doch sagt mir, was Ihr brutet?

Buttler. Die That wird's lehren. Fragt mich jetzt nicht weiter!

Traut mir! Ihr könnt's! Bei Gott! Ihr überlaffet Ihn seinem guten Engel nicht! — Lebt wohl! (Geht ab.) Bedienter (bringt ein Billet). Ein Unbekannter bracht's und ging gleich wieder.

Des Fürsten Pferde stehen auch schon unten. (Ab.) Octavio (liest). "Macht, daß Ihr fortkommt. Ener treuer Isolan."

— D, lage diese Stadt erst hinter mir! So nah dem Hafen sollten wir noch scheitern? Fort, fort! Hier ist nicht langer Sicherheit Für mich. Wo aber bleibt mein Sohn?

Siebenter Auftritt.

Beibe Biccolomini.

Mar (tommt in ber heftigsten Gemutebewegung, seine Blicke rollen wild, fein Gang ist unstät; er scheint ben Bater nicht zu bemersten, ber von ferne steht und ihn mitleidig ausieht. Mit großen Schritten geht er burch bas Zimmer, bleibt wieder siehen und wirst sich zulest in einen Stuhl, gerad vor sich hin starrend).

Octavio (nähert sich ihm). Ich reise ab, mein Sohn. (Da er feine Antwort erhalt, faßt er ihn bei ber Hand. Wein Sohn, leb wohl! 1190 Max. Leb wohl!

Octavio. Du folast mir doch bald nach?

3ch dir? Max (ohne ihn anzuschen).

Dein Weg ist frumm, er ist ber meine nicht.

(Detavio läßt feine Sand los, fahrt gurud.)

D, wärst du mahr gewesen und gerade, Nie fam es bahin, alles ftunde anders!

Er hatte nicht das Schreckliche gethan,

Die Guten hätten Kraft bei ihm behalten,

Nicht in ber Schlechten Garn war' er gefallen.

Warum so heimlich, hinterlistig lauernd,

Gleich einem Dieb und Dicheshelfer schleichen?

Unsel'ge Falschheit, Mutter alles Bosen,

Du jammerbringende, verberbest uns!

Wahrhaftigfeit, die reine, hatt' uns alle,

Die welterhaltende, gerettet. Bater!

Ich fann dich nicht entschuldigen, ich fann's nicht.

Der Bergog hat mich hintergangen, schrecklich;

Du aber haft viel beffer nicht gehandelt.

Octavio. Mein Sohn, ach, ich verzeihe beinem Schmerz. Max (fteht auf, betrachtet ihn mit zweifelhaften Blicken). War's

möglich, Bater? Bater? Hättest bu's

Mit Vorbedacht bis dahin treiben wollen? Du steigst burch seinen Fall. Octavio,

Das will mir nicht gefallen.

Detanio

Gott im Simmel! Max. Weh mir! Ich habe die Natur verändert,

Wie kommt ber Argwohn in die freie Seele? Bertrauen, Glaube, Hoffnung ift dabin,

Denn alles log mir, was ich hochgeachtet.

Rein! Rein! Nicht alled! Sie ja lebt mir noch,

1200

1195

1205

1210

1215

11nd fie ift mahr und lauter, wie ber Simmel. Betrug ift überall und Beuchelschein Und Mord und Gift und Meineib und Berrat; Der einzig reine Ort ift unfre Liebe, 1220 - Der unentweißte in ber Menschlichkeit. Detavio. Mar, folg' mir lieber gleich, bas ift boch beffer. Max. Was? Ch' ich Abschied noch von ihr genom: men? Den letten? - Mimmermehr! Octavio. Erspare bir Die Qual ber Trennung, ber notwendigen. 1225 Romm mit mir! Romm, mein Colyn! (Will ihn fortziehen.) Mar. Rein! So mahr Gott lebt! Octavio (bringender). Komm mit mir! 3ch gebiete bir's, bein Bater Max. Gebiete mir, was menschlich ift. Ich bleibe. Octavio. Mar! In bes Kaisers Namen, folge mir! Max. Rein Kaifer hat bem Bergen vorzuschreiben, 1230 Und willst bu mir bas Ginzige noch ranben, Bas mir mein Ungluck übrig ließ, ihr Mitleid? Muß grausam auch bas Grausame geschehn? Das Unabanderliche foll ich noch Unebel thun, mit beimlich feiger Blucht, 1235 Wie ein Unwürdiger, mich von ihr stehlen? Sie foll mein Leiben feben, meinen Schmerg, Die Klagen horen ber gerrignen Ecele und Thränen um mich weinen - D! die Menschen Sind graufam, aber fie ift wie ein Engel. 1240 Sie wird von gräßlich wütender Bergweiflung

Die Geele retten, Diesen Schmerg bes Tobes

Mit sanften Trostesworten klagend lösen.

Octavio. Du reißest bich nicht los, vermagst es nicht. D, komm, mein Sohn, und rette beine Tugend! 1245

Max. Berschwende beine Worte nicht vergebens!

Dem Herzen folg' ich, benn ich barf ihm trauen.

Octavio (außer Fassung, zitternb). Mar! Mar! Wenn bas Entsetliche mich trifft,

Wenn bu — mein Sohn — mein eignes Blut — ich barf's

Nicht benken! — bich bem Schänblichen verkaufst, 1250 Dies Brandmal aufdrückst unsers Hauses Abel, Dann soll die Welt das Schauberhafte sehn, Und von des Baters Blute triefen soll beck.

Max. O! hättest du vom Menschen besser stets 1255 Gedacht, du hättest besser auch gehandelt. Fluchwürd'ger Argwohn! Unglückselger Zweisel! Es ist ihm Festes nichts und Unverrücktes, Und alles wanket, wo der Glaube fehlt.

Octavio. Und trau' ich beinem Herzen auch, wird's immer 1260

In beiner Macht auch stehen, ihm zu folgen?

Max. Du haft bes Herzens Stimme nicht bezwungen, So wenig wird ber Herzog es vermögen.

Octavio. O Mar, ich seh' dich niemals wiederkehren! Max. Unwürdig beiner wirst du nie mich sehn. 1265 Octavio. Ich geh' nach Frauenberg, die Pappenheimer

Lass, ich bir hier, auch Lothringen, Toscana Und Tiefenbach bleibt ba, bich zu bebeden. Sie lieben bich und sind bem Gibe treu Und werden lieber tapfer streitend fallen,

1270

Mls von bem Führer weichen und ber Ehre. Mar. Berlag bich brauf, ich laffe fechtend hier

Das Leben, ober führe fie aus Bilfen.

Octavio (aufbrechend). Mein Sohn, leb wohl! Mar. Leb wohl!

Octavio. Wie? Reinen Blicf

Der Liebe? Keinen Händedruck zum Abschied? 1275 Es ist ein blut'ger Krieg, in den wir gehn, Und ungewiß, verhüllt ist der Erfolg. So pflegten wir uns vormals nicht zu trennen.

Ift es benn mahr? Ich habe keinen Sohn mehr? (Mar fällt in feine Arme, fie halten einander lange schweigend umfaßt,

bann entfernen fie fich nach verschiebenen Seiten.)

Drifter Aufzug.

Saal bei der Herzogin von Friedland.

Erster Auftritt.

Gräfin Terzen. Thekla. Fraulein von Neubrunn. Beibe lettern mit weiblichen Arbeiten beschäftigt.

Gräfin. Ihr habt mich nichts zu fragen, Thekla? Gar nichts? 1280

Schon lange wart' ich auf ein Wort von Euch. Könnt Ihr's ertragen, in so langer Zeit Nicht einmal seinen Namen auszusprechen? Wie? Ober wär' ich jest schon überslüssig, Und gäb' es andre Wege, als durch mich? Gesteht mir, Nichte. Habt Ihr ihn gesehn?

1285

Thekla. Ich hab' ihn heut und gestern nicht gesehn.

Gräfin. Auch nicht von ihm gehört? Verbergt mir nichts.

Thefla, Rein Wort.

Gräfin. Und fonnt so ruhig sein?

Thekla. Ich bin's.

Gräfin. Berlaßt und, Neubrunn. (Gräulein von Neubrunn entfernt fic.)

Zweiter Auftritt.

Grafin. Thefla.

Gräfin. Es gefällt mir nicht, 1290 Daß er sich grade jest so still verhält.

Thefla. Gerade jest!

Bas fie nicht fähig ist zu tragen.

Gräfin. Nachdem er alles weiß!

Denn jego war's bie Zeit, sich zu erklaren.

Thefla. Sprecht beutlicher, wenn ich's verstehen soll. Gräfin. In dieser Absicht schieft' ich sie hinweg. 1295 Ihr seid kein Kind mehr, Thekla. Euer Herz Ist mündig, denn Ihr liebt, und kühner Mut Ist bei der Liebe. Den habt Ihr bewiesen. Ihr artet mehr nach Eures Vaters Geist, Als nach der Mutter ihrem. Darum könnt Ihr bören, 1300

Thekla. Ich bitt' Euch, endet diese Borbereitung.
Sei's, was es sei. Heraus damit! Es kann
Mich mehr nicht ängstigen, als dieser Eingang.
Bas habt Ihr mir zu sagen? Faßt es kurz. 1305

Grafin. Ihr mußt nur nicht erschrecken -

Thefla. Rennt's! 3ch bitt' Euch.

Grafin. Es steht bei Euch, bem Bater einen großen Dienst

Bu leiften -

Thefla. Bei mir ftunde bas? Bas fann -

Gräfin. Mar Piccolomini liebt Euch. Ihr könnt Ihn unauslöslich an den Bater binden. 1310

Thefla. Braucht's dazu meiner? Ift er es nicht schon?

Gräfin. Er war's.

Thefla. Und warum sollt' er's nicht mehr sein, Nicht immer bleiben?

Gräfin. Auch am Raiser hängt er.

Thefla. Nicht mehr, als Pflicht und Ehre von ihm forbern.

Gräfin. Von seiner Liebe fordert man Beweise, 1315 Und nicht von seiner Ehre — Pflicht und Ehre! Das sind vieldeutig doppelsinn'ge Namen, Ihr sollt sie ihm auslegen, seine Liebe Soll seine Ehre ihm erklären.

Thefla. Wie?

Gräfin. Er soll dem Kaiser oder Euch entsagen. 1320 Thekla. Er wird den Bater gern in den Privatskand

Begleiten. Ihr vernahmt es von ihm felbst,

Wie sehr er wünscht, die Waffen wegzulegen. meine

Gräfin. Er soll sie nicht weglegen, ift die Meinung, Er soll sie für ben Bater ziehn.

Thekla. Sein Blut, 1325 Sein Leben wird er für den Bater freudig

Berwenden, wenn ihm Unglimpf wiberführe.
Gräfin. Ihr wollt mich nicht erraten — Nun, so hört.
Der Vater ist vom Kaiser abgefallen,
Steht im Begriff, sich zu bem Feind zu schlagen 1330

Mit samt dem gangen Geer —

Thekla. O meine Mutter!

Gräfin. Es braucht ein großes Beispiel, die Armee Ihm nachzuziehn. Die Piccolomini Stehn bei dem Heer in Ansehn; sie beherrschen Die Meinung, und entscheidend ist ihr Borgang. 1335 Des Vaters sind wir sicher durch den Sohn — — Ihr habt jest viel in Eurer Hand. Thekla. O jammervolle Mutter! Welcher Streich bes Todes

Erwartet bich! — Sie wird's nicht überleben.

Gräfin. Sie wird in das Notwendige sich fügen. 1340 Ich kenne sie — das Ferne, Künstige beängstigt Ihr fürchtend Herz; was unabänderlich

Und wirklich ba ist, trägt sie mit Ergebung.

Thekla. O meine ahnungsvolle Seele — Jett — Jett ist sie da, die kalte Schreckenshand, 1345

Die in mein fröhlich Hoffen schaubernd greift.

Ich wußt' es wohl — O gleich, als ich hier eintrat,

Beissagte mir's das bange Vorgefühl,

Daß über mir die Unglückssterne stünden —

Doch warum bent' ich jeht zuerst an mich — 1350

D meine Mutter! meine Mutter!

Gräfin. Faßt Euch. Brecht nicht in eitle Alagen aus. Erhaltet Dem Bater einen Freund, Guch ben Geliebten,

So kann noch alles gut und glücklich werden. Thekla. Gut werden! Was? Wir sind getrennt auf immer! — 1355

Ach, bavon ist nun gar nicht mehr die Rede.

Gräfin. Er läßt Guch nicht! Er kann nicht von Euch laffen.

Thekla. O ber Unglückliche!

Gräfin. Wenn er Euch wirklich liebt, wird sein Ent-

Geschwind gefaßt sein.

Thekla. Sein Entschluß wird bald 1360 Gefaßt sein, daran zweifelt nicht. Entschluß!
Ist hier noch ein Entschluß?

Gräfin. Faßt Euch. Ich höre

Die Mutter nahn.

Thefla. Wie werd' ich ihren Anblick

Ertragen?

Gräfin. Faßt Guch.

Dritter Auftritt.

Die Bergogin. Borige.

Herzogin (zur Grafin). Schwester, wer war hier? Ich hörte lebhaft reben.

Gräfin. Es war niemand.

1365

Herzogin. Ich bin so schreckhaft. Jedes Rauschen fündigt mir

Den Fußtritt eines Unglücksboten an.

Könnt Ihr mir sagen, Schwester, wie es steht?

Wird er dem Kaiser seinen Willen thun,

Dem Kardinal die Reiter senden? Sprecht, Hat er den Questenberg mit einer auten

1370

1375

Antwort entlassen?

Grafin. — Rein, bas hat er nicht.

Herzogin. D, dann ift's aus! Ich feb' bas Argfte

Sie werden ihn absehen; es wird alles wieder

So werden, wie zu Regensburg.

Gräfin. So wird's Nicht werden. Diesmal nicht. Dafür seib ruhig.

(Thefla, heftig bewegt, fturzt auf die Mitter zn und schließt sie weinend in die Arme.)

Herzogin. O ber unbeugsam unbezähmte Mann! Was hab' ich nicht getragen und gelitten

In biefer Che unglucksvollem Bund! Denn gleich wie an ein feurig Rab gefeffelt, 1380 Das raftlos eilend, ewig, heftig treibt, Bracht' ich ein angstvoll Leben mit ihm zu, Und ftets an eines Abgrunds jahem Rande Sturgbrobend, schwindelnd riß er mich babin. - Nein, weine nicht, mein Kind. Laß dir mein Leiden 1385 Bu feiner bofen Vorbedeutung werden. Den Stand, ber bich erwartet, nicht verleiben. Es lebt fein zweiter Friedland; bu, mein Rind, Saft beiner Mutter Schicksal nicht zu fürchten.

Thefla. D, laffen Sie und fliehen, liebe Mutter! 1390 Schnell! Schnell! Sier ift fein Aufenthalt für und. Jedwebe nächste Stunde brütet irgend Ein neues, ungeheures Schrechbild aus.

Bergogin. Dir wird ein ruhigeres Los! - Auch wir, 3ch und bein Bater, faben schone Tage; 1395 Der erften Jahre bent' ich noch mit Luft. Da war er noch ber fröhlich Strebende, Sein Chrgeiz war ein mild ermarmend Feuer, Noch nicht die Flamme, die verzehrend raft. Der Raifer liebte ihn, vertraute ihm, 1400 Und was er anfing, bas mußt' ihm geraten. Doch feit bem Unglückstag ju Regensburg, Der ihn von feiner Soh' herunterstürzte, Ift ein unftater, ungesoll'ger Beift Argwöhnisch, finfter über ihn gefommen. 1405 Ihn floh bie Rube, und bem alten Glud, Der eignen Kraft nicht fröhlich mehr vertrauend, Wandt' er fein Berg ben bunkeln Runften gu, Die feinen, ber fie pflegte, noch beglückt.

1415

1420

Gräfin. Ihr seht's mit Euern Augen — Aber ist Das ein Gespräch, womit wir ihn erwarten? 1411 Er wird bald hier sein, wist Ihr. Soll er sie In biesem Zustand finden?

Herzogin. Komm, mein Kind, Wisch' beine Thränen ab. Zeig' beinem Bater Ein heitres Antlit — Sieh, die Schleife hier Ift los — Dies Haar muß aufgebunden werden. Komm, trockne beine Thränen. Sie entstellen Dein holdes Auge — Was ich sagen wollte? Ja, dieser Piccosomini ist doch Ein würd'ger Edelmann und voll Verdienst.

Grafin. Das ift er, Schwefter.

Thekla (zur Gräfin beängstigt). Tante, wollt Ihr mich Entschuldigen? (Will gehen.)

Grafin. Wohin? Der Bater fommt.

Thekla. Ich kann ihn jetzt nicht sehn.

Gräfin. Er wird Euch aber

Vermissen, nach Euch fragen.

Herzogin. Warum geht sie?

Thefla. Es ist mir unerträglich, ihn zu sehn. 1425

Grafin (zur Berzogin). Ihr ift nicht wohl.

Herzogin (besorgt). Was fehlt bem lieben Kinbe? (Beibe folgen bem Fräulein und find beschäftigt, sie zuruckzuhalten. Wallenstein erscheint, im Gespräch mit Ilo.)

Vierter Auftritt.

Wallenftein. 3llo. Borige.

Wallenstein. Es ist noch still im Lager? Illo. Alles still.

Ballenftein. In wenig Stunden fann bie Nachricht ba fein Aus Brag, baß biese Sauptstadt unser ift. Dann konnen wir die Maske von uns werfen, 1430 Den hiefigen Truppen ben gethanen Schritt Bugleich mit dem Erfolg zu wiffen thun. In folden Fällen thut bas Beispiel alles. Der Mensch ift ein nachahmenbes Geschöpf, Und wer ber Borberfte ift, führt die Berbe. 1435 Die Brager Truppen wiffen es nicht anders, 218 baß bie Biliner Bolfer und gehulbigt, Und hier in Pilfen follen fie und schwören, Beil man zu Brag bas Beifviel hat gegeben. - Der Buttler, fagst bu, hat sich nun erklart? 1440 . 3Uo. Aus freiem Trieb, unaufgeforbert fam er, Sich felbst, fein Regiment bir anzubieten. Wallenstein. Nicht jeder Stimme, find' ich, ift gu glauben, Die warnend sich im Bergen läßt vernehmen. Und zu berücken, borgt ber Lügengeist 1445 Nachahmend oft die Stimme von der Wahrheit Und streut betrügliche Orafel aus. So hab' ich biesem würdig braven Mann, Dem Buttler, ftilles Unrecht abzubitten : Denn ein Gefühl, bes ich nicht Meifter bin, 1450 Burcht mocht' ich's nicht gern nennen, überschleicht In feiner Rahe schaubernd mir bie Sinne Und hemmt der Liebe freudige Bewegung. Und dieser Redliche, vor bem ber Beift Mich warnt, reicht mir bas erste Pfand bes Glucks. 1455 3llo. Und sein geachtet Beispiel, zweifle nicht,

1470

Wird bir bie Beften in bem Beer gewinnen.

Wallenstein. Jest geh und schief' mir gleich ben Isolan Hieher, ich hab' ihn mir noch jungst verpflichtet. Mit ihm will ich ben Ansang machen. Geh! 1460

(Illo geht hinaus; unterdeffen find die übrigen wieder vorwärts gekommen.)

Wallenstein. Sieh ba, die Mutter mit ber lieben Tochter!

Wir wollen einmal von Geschäften ruhn — Kommt! Mich verlangte, eine heitre Stunde Im lieben Kreis der Meinen zu verleben

Gräfin. Wir waren lang nicht so beisammen, Bruder. Wallenstein (beiseite, zur Gräfin). Kann sie's verzuehmen? Ift sie vorbereitet?

Gräfin. Noch nicht,

Wallenstein. Komm her, mein Mädchen! Set bich zu mir.

Es ift ein guter Geist auf beinen Lippen, Die Mutter hat mir beine Fertigkeit Gepriesen, es soll eine zarte Stimme Des Wohllauts in dir wohnen, die die Scele Bezaubert. Eine solche Stimme brauch' Ich jetzt, den bösen Dämon zu vertreiben, Der um mein Haupt die schwarzen Flügel schlägt.

Herzogin. Wo hast du beine Zither, Thekla? Komm. Laß beinem Bater eine Probe hören 1476 Bon beiner Kunst.

Thefla. O meine Mutter! Gott! Herzogin. Komm, Thefla, und erfreue beinen Bater. Thefla. Ich fann nicht, Mutter — Gräfin. Wie? Was ist bas, Nichte? Thekla (zur Gräfin). Verschont mich — Singen — jest
— in dieser Angst

Der schwer beladnen Seele — vor ihm singen — Der meine Mutter fturzt ind Grab!

Berzogin. Wie, Thefla, Launen? Coll bein gut'ger

Bergeblich einen Bunfch geaußert haben?

Grafin. Sier ift die Bither.

Thetla. O mein Gott — Wie kann ich — (Salt bas Instrument mit zitternber Hand, ihre Seele arbeitet im heftigsften Kamps, und im Angenblick, ba sie ansangen soll zu singen, schaubert sie zusammen, wirft bas Instrument weg und geht schnell ab.)

Herzogin. Mein Kind — o, sie ist frank! 1486 Wallenstein. Was ist dem Mädchen? Pstegt sie so zu sein?

Gräfin. Nun, weil sie es benn felbst verrat, so will Auch ich nicht langer schweigen.

Wallenftein.

Wie?

Grafin. Sie liebt ihn.

Wallenstein. Liebt! Wen?

Gräfin. Den Piccolomini liebt sie. 1490 Haft bu es nicht bemerkt? Die Schwester auch nicht?

Herzogin. D, war es bies, was ihr bas herz be-

Gott fegne bich, mein Kind! Du darfit

Dich beiner Wahl nicht schämen.

Grafin. Diefe Reife -

Wenn's beine Absicht nicht gewesen, schreib's 1495 Dir selber zu. Du hattest einen andern

Begleiter mahlen follen!

Wallenstein. Weiß er's?

Grafin. Er hofft, fie gu befigen.

S. W. T. 5

Ballenstein. Sofft, Sie zu besiten — Ift ber Junge toll? Grafin. Run mag fie's felber boren! Die Friedländerin 1500 Wallenstein. Denkt er bavon zu tragen? Run! Der Ginfall Gefällt mir! Die Gebanken ftehen ihm nicht niedrig. Grafin. Weil du fo viele Gunft ihm ftete bezeigt, ©0 — Wallenstein. — Will er mich auch endlich noch beerben. Nun ja! Ich lieb' ihn, halt' ihn wert; was aber 1505 Bat bas mit meiner Tochter Band zu schaffen? Sind es die Töchter, find's die einz'gen Kinder, Womit man feine Gunft bezeigt? Berzogin. Sein abeliger Sinn und seine Sitten — Wallenstein. Erwerben ihm mein Berg, nicht meine Tochter. 1510 Bergogin. Sein Stand und seine Ahnen — Wallenstein. Uhnen! Was! Er ift ein Unterthan, und meinen Gibam Will ich mir auf Europens Thronen suchen. Bergogin. Dlieber Bergog! Streben wir nicht allzuhoch Hinauf, daß wir zu tief nicht fallen mögen. ISIS Wallenstein. Ließ ich mir's so viel kosten, in die Höh' Bu fommen, über die gemeinen Häupter Der Menschen wegzuragen, um zulett Die große Lebensrolle mit gemeiner Verwandtschaft zu beschließen? — Hab' ich barum — (Plöglich halt er inne, fich faffenb.)

Sie ist bas Einzige, was von mir nachbleibt Auf Erben; eine Krone will ich sehn

gu hoffen.

Auf ihrem Saupte, ober will nicht leben. Bas? Alles - Alles fet' ich bran, um fie Recht groß zu machen - ja, in ber Minute, 1525 Worin wir fprechen - (Er befinnt fic.) Und ich sollte nun, Wie ein weichherz'ger Bater, was sich gern hat Und liebt, fein bürgerlich jusammengeben? Und jest foll ich das thun, jest eben, da ich Auf mein vollendet Werk ben Krang will segen — 1530 Rein, sie ift mir ein langgesvartes Rleinob, Die bochfte, lette Munge meines Schapes. Richt niedriger fürwahr gebent' ich sie Als um ein Königszepter loszuschlagen -Bergogin. D mein Gemahl! Gie bauen immer, banten 1535 Bis in die Wolfen, bauen fort und fort Und benfen nicht bran, bag ber schmale Grund Das schwindelnd schwanke Werk nicht tragen kann. Ballenstein (zur Gräfin). Saft bu ihr angefündigt, welchen Wohnsit 3ch ihr bestimmt? Grafin. Noch nicht. Entbeckt's ihr selbst. 1540 Bergogin. Wie? Geben wir nach Rarnten nicht aurück? Ballenftein. Rein. Bergogin. Ober sonst auf keines Ihrer Güter? Ballenstein. Gie wurden bort nicht sicher fein. Nicht sicher Bergogin. In Raifers Landen, unter Raifers Schut? Wallenstein. Den hat bes Friedlands Gattin nicht

I 545

Herzogin. D Gott, bis dahin haben Sie's gebracht! Wallenstein. In Holland werden Sie Schut finden. Mas ? Bergogin.

Sie fenben und in lutherische Länder? Wallenstein. Der Herzog Franz von Lauenburg wird Ihr

Geleitomann babin fein.

Herzogin. Der Lauenburger? 1550 Der's mit bem Schweben halt, des Raisers Feind?

Wallenstein. Des Kaisers Feinde sind die meinen nicht mehr.

Bergogin (fieht ben Bergog und die Grafin ichreckenevoll an). Ift's also mahr? Es ist? Sie sind gestürzt? Sind vom Kommando abgesett? D Gott

Im himmel!

Gräfin (feitwarts jum Bergog). Laffen wir fie bei bem Glauben. 1555

Du siehst, daß sie die Wahrheit nicht ertrüge.

Münfter Auftritt.

Graf Tergty. Borige.

Gräfin. Terzty! Was ift ihm? Welches Bilb bes Schreckens!

Mls hatt' er ein Gespenst gesehn!

Tergty (Wallenstein beiseite führend, heimlich). Ift's bein Befehl, daß die Kroaten reiten?

Wallenstein. Ich weiß von nichts.

Teratu. Wir sind verraten!

Wallenstein. Was? 1560 Terzty. Sie sind bavon, heut nacht, die Jäger auch, Leer stehen alle Dorfer in der Runde.

Wallenstein. Und Isolan?

Terzky. Den hast bu ja verschickt.

Wallenstein. 3ch?

Terzky. Nicht? Du hast ihn nicht verschickt? Auch

Den Deobat? Sie sind verschwunden beibe.

1565

Sechster Auftritt.

Illo. Borige.

Illo. Hat dir der Terzky —

Terzfy. Er weiß alles.

Illo. Auch daß Maradas, Esterhazy, Gög,

Colalto, Kaunit bich verlaffen? -

Terzty. Teufel!

Wallenftein (winft). Still!

Grafin (hat fie von weitem angftlich beobachtet, tritt hinzu). Terzin! Gott! Bas giebt's? Was ift geschehen?

Ballenftein (im Begriff aufzubrechen). Richts! Laft uns geben,

Terzky (will ihm folgen). Es ist nichts, Therese. 1570 Gräfin (halt ihn). Nichts? Seh' ich nicht, baß alles

Lebensblut

Aus euren geisterbleichen Wangen wich,

Daß felbst ber Bruder Faffung nur erfünstelt?

Page (fommt). Ein Abjutant fragt nach bem Grafen Terzfy, (Ab. Terzfy folgt bem Bagen.)

Wallenstein. Hör', was er bringt — (3u 3llo.) Das fonnte nicht so heimlich

1590

Geschehen ohne Meuterei — Wer hat Die Wache an den Thoren?

Ilo. Tiefenbach.

Wallenstein. Laß Tiefenbach ablösen unverzüglich und Terztys Grenadiere aufziehn — Höre! Haft bu von Buttlern Kundschaft?

Ilo. Buttlern traf ich. 1580

Gleich ist er selber hier. Der hält bir fest.
(Ilw geht. Wallenstein will ihm folgen.)

Gräfin. Laß ihn nicht von dir, Schwester! Halt ihn auf —

Es ift ein Unglück -

Herzogin. Großer Gott! Was ist's? (Sängt sich an ihn.)

Wallenstein (erwehrt sich ihrer). Seib ruhig! Laßt mich! Schwester! Liebes Weib,

Wir sind im Lager! Da ist's nun nicht anders, 1585 Da wechseln Sturm und Sonnenschein geschwind, Schwer lenken sich die heftigen Gemüter, Und Ruhe nie beglückt des Führers Haupt — Wenn ich soll bleiben, geht! Denn übel stimmt

Der Weiber Klage zu bem Thun ber Männer. (Er will gehn. Terzen fommt zuruck.)

Terzky. Bleib hier. Von diesem Fenster muß man's sehn.

Wallenftein (zur Gräfin). Geht, Schwefter!

Gräfin. Rimmermehr!

Wallenstein. 3ch will's. Terzky (führt sie beiseite, mit einem bedeutenden Wink auf die

Serzogin). Therefe!

Herzogin. Komm, Schwester, weil er es befiehlt. (Geben ab.)

Siebenter Auftritt.

Ballenftein. Graf Tergfy.

Ballenftein (ans Fenfter tretend). Bas giebt's benn? Terafy. Es ift ein Rennen und Busammenlaufen Bei allen Truppen. Niemand weiß die Urfach. 1505 Beheimnisvoll, mit einer finftern Stille, Stellt jedes Korps fich unter feine Fahnen, Die Tiefenbacher machen bose Mienen. Rur bie Wallonen fteben abgefondert In ihrem Lager, laffen niemand zu 1600 Und halten sich gesett, so wie sie pflegen.

Wallenstein. Zeigt Viccolomini fich unter ihnen? Teraty. Man sucht ihn, er ist nirgends anzutreffen. Ballenftein. Bas überbrachte benn ber Abjutant? Teraty. Ihn schickten meine Regimenter ab, 1605 Sie schwören nochmals Treue bir, erwarten

Boll Kriegesluft ben Aufruf jum Gefechte.

Ballenstein. Wie aber fam ber Lärmen in bas Lager? Es follte ja bem Beer verschwiegen bleiben,

Bis sich zu Prag bas Glück für und entschieden. Teraty. D, daß du mir geglaubt! Noch geftern abends

Beschwuren wir dich, den Octavio, Den Schleicher, aus ben Thoren nicht zu laffen,

Du gabst die Pferde selber ihm zur Flucht -

Wallenstein. Das alte Lied! Einmal für allemal, Nichts mehr von diesem thörichten Verdacht! 1616

Terzfy. Dem Isolani haft bu auch getraut, Und war ber erste boch, ber bich verließ.

Wallenstein. Ich jog ihn gestern erft aus feinem Glend. Fahr hin! Ich hab' auf Dant ja nie gerechnet. 1620 Terzty. Und so sind alle, einer wie der andre. Wallenstein. Und thut er Unrecht, daß er von mir aeht?

Er folgt bem Gott, bem er sein Leben kang Um Spieltisch hat gedient. Mit meinem Glücke Schloß er den Bund und bricht ihn, nicht mit mir. 1625 War ich ihm was, er mir? Das Schiff nur bin ich. Auf bas er seine Hoffnung hat gelaben, Mit dem er wohlgemut bas freie Meer Durchsegelte; er sieht es über Klippen Gefährlich gehn und rettet schnell bie Ware. 1630 Leicht, wie der Bogel von dem wirtbarn Zweige, Wo er genistet, fliegt er von mir auf. Rein menschlich Band ist unter uns zerrissen. Ja, ber verdient, betrogen sich zu fehn, Der Berg gesucht bei bem Gebankenlosen! 1635 Mit schnell verlöschten Zügen schreiben sich Des Lebens Bilber auf die glatte Stirne, Nichts fallt in eines Bufens ftillen Grund, Gin muntrer Sinn bewegt die leichten Safte, Doch feine Seele warmt bas Eingeweibe. 1640

Terzty. Doch möcht' ich mich ben glatten Stirnen lieber, 2118 jenen tiefgefurchten, anvertrauen.

Achter Auftritt.

Wallenstein. Tergty. Illo tommt wutenb.

Illo. Berrat und Meuterei! Terzen. Sa! was nun wieber? Illo. Die Tiefenbacher, als ich bie Orbre gab, Sie abzulösen — Pflichtvergefine Schelmen! 1645

1650

Tergty. Run?

Wallenstein. Was benn?

Ilo. Sie verweigern ben Gehorfam.

Terzky. So laß sie niederschießen! D, gieb Ordre! Wallenstein. Gelassen! Welche Ursach geben sie?

Illo. Kein andrer sonst hab' ihnen zu besehlen,

Als Generalleutnant Piccolomini.
Ballenstein. Bas — Wie ist bas?

Illo. So hab' er's hinterlaffen

Und eigenhändig vorgezeigt vom Raiser.

Teraty. Bom Raifer - Borft bu's, Fürft!

Mo. Auf seinen Antrieb

Sind gestern auch die Obersten entwichen.

Terzfy. Börft bu's!

Illo. Auch Monteeneuli, Caraffa 1655

Und noch sechs andre Generale werden

Bermißt, die er beredt hat, ihm zu folgen.

Das hab' er alles schon seit lange schriftlich Bei sich gehabt vom Kaiser und noch jungst

Erst abgeredet mit dem Questenberger. 1660 (Wallenstein sinft auf einen Stuhl und verhüllt sich das Gesicht.)

Terzen. D, hatteft bu mir boch geglaubt!

Neunter Auftritt.

Grafin. Borige.

Gräfin. Ich fann die Angst — ich fann's nicht länger tragen,

Um Gotteswillen, sagt mir, was es ist.

Illo. Die Regimenter fallen von uns ab.

Graf Viccolomini ift ein Verräter.

1665

Grafin. D meine Ahnung! (Sturzt aus bem Bimmer.) Satt' man mir geglaubt! Teratu. Da sichst bu's, wie die Sterne dir gelogen! Wallenstein (richtet fich auf). Die Sterne lügen nicht. bas aber ift Weschehen wider Sternenlauf und Schicksal. Die Kunft ist redlich, doch dies falsche Herz 1670 Bringt Lug und Trug in den wahrhaft'gen Himmel. Nur auf der Wahrheit ruht die Wahrsagung, Wo die Natur aus ihren Grenzen wanket. Da irret alle Wiffenschaft. War es Ein Aberglaube, menschliche Geftalt 1675 Durch feinen solchen Argwohn zu entehren. D, nimmer schäm' ich dieser Schwachheit mich! Religion ist in der Tiere Trieb. Es trinkt ber Wilbe felbst nicht mit bem Opfer, Dem er bas Schwert will in ben Busen stoßen. 1680

Das war fein Helbenstück, Octavio! Nicht beine Klugheit siegte über meine, Dein schlechtes Berg bat über mein gerabes Den schändlichen Triumph bavon getragen. Rein Schild fing beinen Mordstreich auf, bu führtest 1685 Ihn ruchlos auf die unbeschütte Bruft,

Behnter Auftritt.

Gin Kind nur bin ich gegen folche Waffen.

Borige. Buttler.

Terzky. O sich ba! Buttler! Das ift noch ein Freund!

Wallenstein (geht ihm mit ausgebreiteten Armen entgegen und umfaßt ihn mit Herzlichfeit). Komm an mein Herz, du alter Kriegsgefährt!

So wohl thut nicht ber Sonne Blick im Lenz, 1690 Als Freundes Angesicht in solcher Stunde.

Buttler. Mein General — ich fomme — Wallenstein (sich auf seine Schultern tehnend). Weißt bu's icon?

Der Alte hat dem Kaiser mich verraten.
Was sagst du? Dreißig Jahre haben wir
Zusammen ausgelebt und ausgehalten.
I695
In einem Feldbett haben wir geschlasen,
Aus einem Glas getrunken, einen Bissen
Geteilt; ich stützte mich auf ihn, wie ich Auf deine treue Schulter jetzt mich stütze,
Und in dem Augenblick, da liebevoll
I700
Vertrauend meine Brust an seiner schlägt,
Ersieht er sich den Vorteil, sticht das Messer
Mir listig sauernd, langsam in das Herz!

(Er verbirgt das Gesicht an Buttlers Brust.)

Buttler. Bergest ben Falschen! Sagt, was wollt Ihr thun?

Wallenstein. Wohl, wohl gesprochen. Fahre bin!
Ich bin 1705

Noch immer reich an Freunden; bin ich nicht? Das Schickal liebt mich noch, benn eben jetzt, Da es bes Heuchlers Tücke mir entlarvt, Hat es ein treues Herz mir zugesendet. Nichts mehr von ihm. Denkt nicht, daß sein Verlust 1710 Mich schmerze, o! mich schmerzt nur der Betrug. Denn wert und teuer waren mir die beiden,

Wallensteins Tod. [ACT III. 76 Und jener Mar, er liebte mich wahrhaftig, Er hat mich nicht getäuscht, er nicht — Genug, Genug davon! Jett gilt es schnellen Rat — 1715 Der Reitende, den mir Graf Kinsty schickt Aus Brag, fann jeden Augenblick erscheinen. Bas er auch bringen mag, er barf ben Meutern Nicht in die Sande fallen. Drum geschwind. Schickt einen sichern Boten ihm entgegen, 1720 Der auf geheimem Weg ihn zu mir führe. (3llo will gehen.) Buttler (halt ihn zuruck). Mein Feldherr, wen erwartet 3hr? Wallenstein. Den Gilenden, der mir die Nachricht bringt, Wie es mit Brag gelungen. Buttler Sum! Wallenstein. Was ift Euch? Buttler. So wist Ihr's nicht? Wallenstein. Was benn? Buttler Wie dieser Lärmen 1725 Ins Lager fam? Wallenstein. Wie? Buttler. Jener Bote -

Nun? Wallenstein (erwartungevoll).

Buttler. Er ift herein.

Terzty und Illo. Er ist herein?

Wallenstein. Mein Bote?

Buttler. Seit mehrern Stunden.

Wallenstein. Und ich weiß es nicht?

Buttler. Die Wache fing ihn auf.

Mo (ftampft mit dem Fuß). Berdammt!

Buttler. Sein Brief

Ift aufgebrochen, läuft durchs ganze Lager — 1730 Wallenstein (gespannt). Ihr wist, was er enthält? Buttler (bedenklich). Befragt mich nicht! Terzky. D — weh uns, Ilo! Alles stürzt zusammen! Wallenstein. Verhehlt mir nichts. Ich kann das Schlimmste hören.

Brag ist verloren? Ist's? Gesteht mir's frei.
Buttler. Es ist verloren. Alle Regimenter 1735
Bu Budweis, Tabor, Braunau, Königingräß,
Bu Brünn und Znaym haben Euch verlassen,
Dem Kaiser neu gehuldiget, Ihr selbst
Mit Kinsky, Terzky, Ilo seid geächtet.

(Terzih und Illo zeigen Schrecken und Wut. Wallenstein bleibt fest und gefaßt stehen.) Wallenstein (nach einer Pause). Es ist entschieden, nun

ist's gut — und schnell 1740 Bin ich geheilt von allen Zweiselsqualen: Die Brust ist wieder frei, der Geist ist hell, Nacht muß es sein, wo Friedlands Sterne strahlen. Mit zögerndem Entschluß, mit wankendem Gemüt Zog ich das Schwert, ich that's mit Widerstreben, 1745 Da es in meine Wahl noch war gegeben!

Jest fecht' ich für mein Haupt und für mein Leben. (Er geht ab. Die andern folgen.)

Notwendigfeit ift ba, der Zweifel flieht,

Elfter Auftritt.

Grafin Tergty fommt aus bem Seitenzimmer.

Rein! ich kann's länger nicht — Wo sind sie? Alles Ift leer. Sie lassen mich allein — allein 1750 In dieser fürchterlichen Angst — Ich muß Mich zwingen vor der Schwester, ruhig scheinen Und alle Qualen der bedrängten Brust In mir verschließen — Das ertrag' ich nicht! — Wenn es uns sehlschlägt, wenn er zu dem Schweben Mit leerer Hand, als Flüchtling, müßte kommen, 1756 Nicht als geehrter Bundsgenosse, stattlich, Gesolgt von eines Hecres Macht — Wenn wir Von Land zu Lande, wie der Pfalzgraf, müßten wandern, Ein schmählich Densmal der gefallnen Größe — 1760 gen Rein, diesen Tag will ich nicht schaun! und könnt' Er selbst es auch ertragen, so zu sinken,

Zwölfter Auftritt.

Grafin. Bergogin. Thefla.

Thefla (will bie Berzogin zurückhalten). D liebe Mutter, bleiben Sie zuruck.

Herzogin. Nein, hier ist noch ein schreckliches Ge-

Das mir verhehlt wird — Warum meibet mich Die Schwester? Warum seh' ich sie voll Angst Umhergetrieben? Warum bich voll Schrecken? Und was bedeuten diese stummen Winke, Die du verstohlen heimlich mit ihr wechselst?

Du verstohlen heimlich mit ihr wechselft? 1770 Thekla. Nichts, liebe Mutter!

Herzogin. Schwester, ich will's wissen. Gräfin. Was hilft's auch, ein Geheimnis braus zu machen!

Läßt sich's verbergen? Früher, später muß

Sie's boch vernehmen lernen und ertragen.
Nicht Zeit ist's jest, der Schwäche nachzugeben, 1775
Mut ist uns not und ein gefaßter Geist,
Und in der Stärfe mussen wir uns üben.
Drum besser, es entscheidet sich ihr Schicksal
Mit einem Wort — Man hintergeht Guch, Schwester.
Ihr glaubt, der Herzog sei entsest — der Herzog 1780
Ist nicht entsest — er ist —

Thefla (gur Grafin gebenb). Bollt 3hr fic toten?

Grafin. Der Bergog ift -

Thefla (vie Arme um die Mutter schlagend). O ftandhaft, meine Mutter!

Gräfin. Emport hat sich ber Herzog, zu dem Feind Hat er sich schlagen wollen, die Armee Hat ihn verlassen, und es ist mißlungen. 1785 (Während dieser Worte wantt die Berzogin und fällt ohnmächtig in die Arme ihrer Tochter.)

Ein großer Saal beim Bergog von Friedland.

Dreizehnter Auftritt.

Ballenftein (im Sarnifd).

Du hast's erreicht, Octavio! — Fast bin ich Jett so verlassen wieder, als ich einst Bom Regensburger Fürstentage ging.
Da hatt' ich nichts mehr als mich selbst — boch was Ein Mann kann wert sein, habt ihr schon ersahren. 1790 Den Schmuck ber Zweige habt ihr abgehauen,
Da steh' ich, ein entlaubter Stamm! Doch innen Im Marke lebt die schaffende Gewalt,
Die sprossend eine Welt aus sich geboren.

Schon einmal galt ich euch ftatt eines Beers, 1795 Ich einzelner. Dahingeschmolzen vor Der schwed'schen Stärke waren eure Beere, Am Lech sank Tilly, euer letzter Hort; Ins Bayerland, wie ein geschwollner Strom, Graof sich biefer Guftav, und zu Wien 1800 In seiner Sofburg zitterte ber Raiser. Soldaten waren teuer, benn die Menge Geht nach bem Glud - Da wandte man bie Augen Auf mich, den Helfer in der Not; es beugte sich Der Stolz bes Raisers vor bem Schwergefrankten, 1805 Ich sollte aufstehn mit dem Schöpfungswort Und in die hohlen Läger Menschen sammeln. Ich that's. Die Trommel ward gerührt. Mein Name Ging, wie ein Kriegsgott, burch die Welt. Der Pflug, Die Werkstatt wird verlaffen, alles wimmelt 1810 Der altbefannten Hoffnungsfahne zu -- Noch fühl' ich mich benselben, ber ich war! Es ist ber Geist, ber sich ben Körper baut, Und Friedland wird sein Lager um sich füllen. Kührt eure Tausende mir fühn entgegen, 1815 Gewohnt wohl sind sie, unter mir zu siegen, Nicht gegen mich — Wenn Haupt und Glieber sich trennen, Da wird sich zeigen, wo die Seele wohnte. Illo und Tergty treten ein.

Mut, Freunde, Mut! Wir sind noch nicht zu Boden.
Fünf Regimenter Terzsty sind noch unser 1820
Und Buttlers wackre Scharen — Morgen stößt
Ein Heer zu uns von sechzehntausend Schweden.
Nicht mächt'ger war ich, als ich vor neun Jahren
Auszog, dem Kaiser Deutschland zu erobern.

Vierzehnter Auftritt.

Borige. Renmann, ber ben Grafen Tergty beifeite fuhrt und mit ihm fpricht.

Terzfy (zu Neumann). Was suchen sie? Wallenstein. Was gicht's?

Terzty. Behn Kuraffiere 1825

Bon Pappenheim verlangen bich im Namen

Des Regiments zu sprechen.

Wallenstein (schnell zu Nenmann). Laß sie kommen. (Neumann geht hinaus.)

Davon erwart' ich etwas. Gebet acht, Sie zweifeln noch und find noch zu gewinnen.

Fünfzehnter Auftritt.

Wallenstein. Tergty. Illo. Behn Kuraffiere, von einem Gefreiten geführt, marschieren auf und ftellen fich nach bem Kommando in
einem Glied vor ben Herzog, die homments machend.

Wallenstein (nachdem er fie eine Zeit lang mit den Augen gemeffen, zum Gefreiten). Ich kenne bich wohl. Du bist aus Brügg' in Flandern,

Dein Nam' ift Mercy.

Gefreiter. Beinrich Mercy heiß' ich.

Wallenstein. Du wurdest abgeschnitten auf dem Marsch, Von Heffischen umringt und schlugst dich durch, Mit hundertachtzig Mann durch ihrer tausend.

Gefreiter. Co ift's, mein General.

Wallenstein. Was wurde bir 1835

Für bieje madre That?

1845

Gefreiter. Die Ehr', mein Feldherr, Um die ich bat, bei diesem Korps zu bienen.

Wallenstein (wendet fich zu einem aubern). Du warft bar-

unter, als ich die Freiwilligen Heraus ließ treten auf dem Altenberg,

Die schwed'sche Batterie hinweg zu nehmen.

1840 3weiter Ruraffier. Go ift's, mein Feldherr.

Ich vergeffe feinen, Wallenstein.

Mit bem ich einmal Worte hab' gewechselt. Bringt eure Sache vor.

Gefreiter (fommanbiert). Gewehr in Urm.

Wallenstein (zu einem britten gewendet). Du nennst bich Risbeck, Roln ift bein Geburtsort.

Dritter Kuraffier. Risbeck aus Köln. Wallenstein. Den schwed'schen Oberst Dubald brache

test bu

Gefangen ein im Nürenberger Lager.

Dritter Ruraffier. Ich nicht, mein General.

Wallenstein. Gang recht! Es war Dein ältrer Bruber, ber es that - bu hattest

Noch einen jüngern Bruder, wo blieb ber?

185C Dritter Ruraffier. Er fteht zu Olmut bei bes Raifere Seer.

Wallenstein (zum Gefreiten). Run, fo lag boren.

Gefreiter. Ein faiserlicher Brief fam uns zuhanden, Der uns -

Wallenstein (unterbricht ihn). Wer mahlte euch? Befreiter. Jedwede Fahn

Zog ihren Mann burchs Los.

Wallenstein. Nun benn, zur Sache! 185 Gefreiter. Ein faiserlicher Brief fam uns guhanden,

Der und befiehlt, die Pflicht bir aufzufunden, Beil bu ein Feind und Landsverrater feift. Ballenstein. Was habt ihr brauf beschlossen? Unfre Kameraben Befreiter. Bu Braunau, Budweis, Prag und Olmut haben 1860 3u Braunau, Budweis, Prag und Olmüßt Bereits gehorcht, und ihrem Beispiel folgten Die Regimenter Tiesenbach, Toscana.

— Wir aber glauben's nicht, daß du ein Fe Und Landsverräter bist, wir halten's bloß Für Lug und Trug und spanische Ersindung Du selber sollst und sagen, was du vorhast, Denn du bist immer wahr mit und gewesen, Das höchste Zutraun haben wir zu dir, Kein fremder Mund soll zwischen und sich so Den guten Feldherrn und die guten Truppe Wallenstein. Daran erkenn' ich meine - Wir aber glauben's nicht, bag bu ein Feind Kur Lug und Trug und spanische Erfindung. (Treuherzig.) r866 Denn bu bift immer mahr mit uns gewesen, Rein fremder Mund soll zwischen uns sich schieben, Den auten Feldherrn und die guten Truppen. Wallenstein. Daran erkenn' ich meine Bappenheimer. Gefreiter. Und bies entbietet bir bein Regiment: If's beine Absicht bloß, dies Kriegeszepter, Das bir gebührt, bas bir ber Raiser hat 1875 Vertraut, in beinen Sanden zu bewahren, Ditreichs rechtschaffner Felbhauptmann zu fein, So wollen wir bir beiftehn und bich schützen Bei beinem guten Rechte gegen jeben -Und wenn die andern Regimenter alle 1880 Sich von bir wenden, wollen wir allein Dir treu sein, unser Leben für bich laffen. Denn bas ift unfre Reiterpflicht, bag wir Umfommen lieber, als bich sinken laffen. Benn's aber so ift, wie bes Raifers Brief

Befagt, wenn's mahr ift, bag bu und jum Feind

Treuloserweise willft hinüber führen,

1885

Was Gott verhüte! ja, so wollen wir Dich auch verlassen und bem Brief gehorchen.

Wallenstein. Bort, Kinder -

Gefreiter. Braucht nicht viel Worte. Sprich Ja ober Nein, so sind wir schon zufrieden. 1890

Wallenstein. Hört an. Ich weiß, daß ihr verständig feib.

adams Selbst prüft und benft und nicht ber Berbe folgt. Drum hab' ich euch, ihr wift's, auch ehrenvoll Stets unterschieden in ber Beereswoge; 1895 Denn nur die Kahnen gählt der schnelle Blick Des Feldherrn, er bemerkt fein einzeln Saupt, Streng herrscht und blind ber eiserne Befehl, Es fann ber Mensch bem Menschen bier nichts gelten -So, wißt ihr, hab' ich's nicht mit euch gehalten; Wie ihr euch selbst zu fassen angefangen 1900 Im rohen Handwerk, wie von euern Stirnen Der menschliche Gebanke mir geleuchtet, Sab' ich als freie Männer euch behandelt. Der eignen Stimme Recht euch zugestanden -

Gefreiter. Ja, würdig haft du stets mit uns versfahren, 1905

Mein Feldherr, uns geehrt durch bein Vertraun, Uns Gunst erzeigt vor allen Regimentern, Wir folgen auch dem großen Hausen nicht, Du siehst's! Wir wollen treulich bei dir halten. Sprich nur ein Wort — bein Wort soll uns genügen — Daß es Verrat nicht sei, worauf du sinnst, 1911 Daß du das Heer zum Feind nicht wollest führen.

Wallenstein. Mich, mich verrät man! Aufgeopfert bat mich

Der Raifer meinen Keinben, fallen muß ich, Wenn meine braven Truppen mich nicht retten. 1915 Euch will ich mich vertrauen — Euer Berg Sei meine Festung! Seht, auf Diese Bruft Bielt man! Rach biesem greisen Haupte! - Das Ift fpan'fche Dantbarteit; bas haben wir Für jene Morbichlacht auf ber alten Feste, 1920 Auf Lütens Chnen! Darum warfen wir Die nadte Bruft ber Bartifan' entgegen; Drum machten wir die eisbedecte Erbe, Den harten Stein zu unserm Pfühl. Rein Strom War und zu schnell, kein Wald zu undurchdringlich, 1925 Wir folgten jenem Mansfeld unverbroffen Durch alle Schlangenfrummen feiner Flucht, Ein rubeloser Marsch war unfer Leben, Und wie bes Windes Saufen, heimatlos, Durchfturmten wir die friegbewegte Erde. 1930 Und jest, da wir die schwere Waffenarbeit, Die undankbare, fluchbelabene, gethan, Mit unermubet treuem Urm bes Krieges Laft Gewälzt, foll dieser kaiserliche Jüngling Den Frieden leicht wegtragen, foll ben Olyweig, 1935 Die wohlverdiente Zierbe unfere Saupte, Sich in die blonden Knabenhaare flechten — Gefreiter. Das soll er nicht, so lang wir's hindern fönnen. Niemand, als du, ber ihn mit Ruhm geführt,

Soll biesen Krieg, ben fürchterlichen, enden. 1940 Du führteft und beraus ins blut'ge Feld Des Tobes, bu, fein andrer, follst uns fröhlich Beimführen in bes Friedens schöne Tluren,

1970

Der langen Arbeit Früchte mit uns teilen — Wallenstein. Wie? Denkt ihr, euch im späten Alter endlich

Der Früchte zu erfreuen? Glaubt bas nicht. Ihr werdet dieses Kampfes Ende nimmer Erblicken! Dieser Krieg verschlingt uns alle. Östreich will keinen Frieden; darum eben, Weil ich den Frieden suche, muß ich fallen. 1950 Was fümmert's Öftreich, ob der lange Krieg line Die Heere aufreibt und die Welt verwüftet, Es will nur wachsen stets und Land gewinnen. Ihr seid gerührt — ich seh' den edeln Zorn Aus euern friegerischen Augen bligen. 1955 D, daß mein Beift euch jett beseelen möchte, Rühn, wie er einst in Schlachten euch geführt! Ihr wollt mir beistehen, wollt mich mit den Waffen Bei meinem Nechte schützen — bas ift ebelmütig! Doch benket nicht, daß ihr's vollenden werdet, 1960 Das fleine heer! Bergebens werdet ihr Kür euern Keldherrn euch geopfert haben. (Butraulich.) Nein! Laßt uns sicher geben, Freunde suchen, Der Schwebe fagt und Bilfe zu, laßt und Bum Schein sie nuten, bis wir, beiben furchtbar, 1965 Europens Schicksal in ben Händen tragen Und der erfreuten Welt aus unserm Lager Den Frieden schön befränzt entgegen führen.

Gefreiter. So treibst du's mit bem Schweben nur zum Schein?

Du willst ben Kaiser nicht verroten, willst und Richt schwedisch machen? — Sich, das ist's allein, Was wir von dir verlangen zu ersahren.

Wallenstein. Was geht ber Schweb' mich an? Ich baff' ibn, wie Den Pfuhl ber Solle, und mit Gott gebent' ich ihn Balb über feine Oftfee heimzujagen. 1975 Mir ift's allein ums Gange. Seht! 3ch hab' Ein Berg, ber Jammer biefes beutschen Bolfs erbarmt mich. Ihr feib gemeine Manner mir; boch benft Ihr nicht gemein, ihr scheint mir's wert vor andern, Daß ich ein traulich Wörtlein zu euch rebe — 1080 Seht! Kunfzehn Jahr ichon brennt die Kriegesfactel, Und noch ift nirgends Stillstand. Schwed' und Deutscher! Pavist und Lutheraner! Reiner will Dem andern weichen! Jede Sand ift wider Die andre! Alles ift Partei und nirgenbs 1985 Rein Richter! Sagt, wo foll bas enben? Wer Den Knäul entwirren, ber, sich endlog felbst Bermehrend, wächst - Er muß zerhauen werden. Ich fühl's, daß ich der Mann des Schicksals bin, Und hoff's mit eurer Hilfe zu vollführen. 1990

Sechzehnter Auftritt.

Buttler. Borige.

Buttler (in Gifer). Das ift nicht wohl gethan, mein Felbherr!

Wallenstein. Bas?

Buttler. Das muß uns schaben bei ben Gutgefinnten. Wallenstein. Was benn?

Buttler. Es heißt ben Aufruhr öffentlich erklären! Wallenstein. Was ift es benn?

Buttler. Graf Terzkys Regimenter reißen Den kaiserlichen Abler von den Fahnen 1995 Und pflanzen deine Zeichen auf.

Gefreiter (zu ben Ruraffieren). Rechts um!

Wallenstein. Berflucht sei biefer Rat, und wer ihn gab!

(3n ben Kürassieren, welche abmarschieren.) Halt, Kinder, halt — Es ist ein Irrtum — Hört — Und streng will ich's bestrassen — Hort doch! Bleibt! Sie hören nicht. (3n Illo.) Geh nach, bedeute sie, 2000 Bring sie zurück, es koste, was es wolle. (3so eilt hinans.) Das stürzt und ind Verderben — Buttler! Buttler! Ihr seid mein böser Dämon, warum mußtet Ihr's In ihrem Beisein melden! — Alles war Auf gutem Weg — sie waren halb gewonnen — 2005 Die Rasenden, mit ihrer unbedachten Dienststrigkeit! — D, grausam spielt das Glück Mit mir! Der Freunde Eiser ist's, der mich Zu Grunde richtet, nicht der Has ber Feinde.

Siebzehnter Auftritt.

Borige. Die herzogin flurzt ins Zimmer. Ihr folgt Thekla und die Grafiu. Dann Illo,

Herzogin. O Albrecht! Was hast bu gethan! Wallenstein. Run bas noch! 2010 Gräfin. Verzeih mir, Bruber. Ich vermocht' es nicht, Sie wissen alles.

Herzogin. Was haft du gethan? Gräfin (311 Terzty). Ift feine Hoffnung mehr? Ift alles benn

2025

2030

Berloren ?

Terzty. Alles. Prag ist in bes Kaisers Hand, Die Regimenter haben neu gehulbigt. 2015

Grafin. Beimtudifcher Octavio! - Und auch

Graf Mar ift fort?

Tergen. Wo follt' er fein? Er ift

Mit seinem Bater über zu bem Raifer.

(Thefla fturzt in die Arme ihrer Mutter, bas Geficht an ihrem Bufen verbergend.)

Bergogin (fie in bie Arme schließenb). Unglücklich Kinb! Unglücklichere Mutter!

Wallenstein (beiseite gehend mit Terzty). Laß einen Reises wagen schnell bereit sein 2020

3m hinterhofe, biefe wegzubringen. (Auf die Frauen zeigend.)

Der Scherfenberg fann mit, ber ift uns treu,

Nach Eger bringt er sie, wir folgen nach.

(3n 3llo, ber wiederfommt.)

Du bringft fie nicht gurud?

Ilo. Hörst bu ben Aussauf?

Das ganze Korps ber Pappenheimer ift Im Anzug. Sie verlangen ihren Oberft,

Den Mar, zurnd, er sei hier auf bem Schloß,

Behaupten sie, bu haltest ihn mit 3mang,

Und wenn du ihn nicht losgeb'st, werbe man

Ihn mit dem Schwerte zu befreien wissen.

(Alle ftehn erstannt.)

Terzfy. Was soll man baraus machen? Wallenstein. Sagt' ich's nicht?

O mein wahrsagend Herz! Er ist noch hier.

Er hat mich nicht verraten, hat es nicht

Bermocht — Ich habe nie baran gezweiselt.

Gräfin. Ift er noch hier, o bann ift alles gut, 2035 Dann weiß ich, was ihn ewig halten foll! (Thekla umarmenb.)

Terzky. Es kann nicht sein. Bebenke boch! Der Alte Hat uns verraten, ift zum Kaiser über, Wie kann er's wagen, hier zu sein?

Illo (zu Wallenstein). Den Jagdzug, Den du ihm fürzlich schenktest, sah ich noch 2040 Bor wenig Stunden übern Markt wegführen.

Gräfin. D Nichte, dann ift er nicht weit! Thekla (hat den Blid nach der Thure geheftet und ruft lebhaft). Da ift er!

Achtzehnter Auftritt.

Die Borigen. Max Piecolomini.

Max (mitten in ben Saal tretend). Ja! Ja! Da ift er! Ich vermag's nicht länger, Mit leisem Tritt um dieses Haus zu schleichen, Den gunft'gen Augenblick verftohlen zu 2045 Erlauern — Dieses Harren, diese Unaft Beht über meine Rrafte! (Auf Thefla zugehend, welche fich ihrer Mutter in bie Arme geworfen.) D sieh mich an! Sieh nicht weg, holber Engel! Bekenn' es frei vor allen. Fürchte niemand. Es hore, wer es will, daß wir uns lieben. 2050 Wozu es noch verbergen? Das Geheimnis Ift für die Glücklichen; bas Unglück braucht. Das hoffnungslofe, feinen Schleier mehr, Frei unter taufend Sonnen fann es handeln. (Er bemerft die Grafin, welche mit frohlockendem Geficht auf Thetla

blickt.)

Rein. Base Terzty, seht mich nicht erwartend, 2055 Nicht hoffend an! 3ch tomme nicht, zu bleiben. Abschied zu nehmen, komm' ich — Es ist aus. 3ch muß, muß bich verlaffen, Thekla - muß! Doch beinen Saß fann ich nicht mit mir nehmen. Rur einen Blick bes Mitlelbs gonne mir, 2060 Sag' daß du mich nicht haffest. Sag' mir's, Thekla. (Indem er ihre Sand faßt, heftig bewegt.) D Gott - Gott! Ich kann nicht von dieser Stelle. 3ch fann es nicht - fann biefe Sand nicht laffen. Sag', Thefla, bag bu Mitleib mit mir haft, Dich felber überzeugft, ich fann nicht anders. 2065 (Thefla, feinen Blid vermeibend, zeigt mit ber Sand auf ihren Bater; er wendet fich nach bem Bergog um, ben er jest erft gewahr wird.) Du hier? — Nicht du bist's, den ich hier gesucht. Dich sollten meine Augen nicht mehr schauen. Ich hab' es nur mit ihr allein. Hier will ich. Bon diesem Bergen freigesprochen sein, Un allem andern ift nichts mehr gelegen. 2070 Wallenstein. Dentst bu, ich foll ber Thor sein und bich ziehen laffen Und eine Großmutössene mit bir fpielen? Dein Bater ift zum Schelm an mir geworben, Du bift mir nichts mehr, als fein Sohn, sollst nicht Umsonst in meine Macht gegeben sein. 2075 Dent' nicht, daß ich die alte Freundschaft ehren werde, Die er so ruchlos hat verlett. Die Zeiten Der Liebe find vorbei, ber garten Schonung, Und Haß und Rache kommen an die Reihe. 3ch fann auch Unmensch sein, wie er. 2080

Mar. Du wirst mit mir verfahren, wie bu Macht hast.

Wohl aber weißt du, daß ich beinem Born Nicht trope, noch ihn fürchte. Was mich hier Burudhalt, weißt bu! (Thefla bei ber Sand faffenb.) Sieh! Alles - alles wollt' ich bir verbanken, 2085 owe Das Los ber Seligen wollt' ich empfangen Aus beiner väterlichen Sand. Du haft's Berftort : boch baran liegt bir nichts. Gleichgultig Trittst bu bas Glud ber Deinen in ben Staub, Der Gott, bem bu bienft, ift fein Gott ber Gnabe. 2090 Wie bas gemütlos blinde Element, Das furchtbare, mit bem fein Bund zu ichließen, Folgst du bes Herzens wilbem Trieb allein. Weh benen, die auf dich vertraun, an dich Die sichre Bütte ihres Glückes lehnen, 2095 Gelockt von beiner gaftlichen Geftalt! Schnell, unverhofft, bei nächtlich stiller Weile Gährt's in bem tüd'schen Feuerschlunde, labet Sich aus mit tobender Gewalt, und weg Treibt über alle Pflanzungen ber Menschen 2100 Der wilbe Strom in graufender Berftörung.

Ballenstein. Du schilberst beines Baters Herz. Bie

bu's Beschreibst, so ist's in seinem Eingeweibe, In dieser schwarzen Heuchlersbrust gestaltet. D, mich hat Höllenkunst getäuscht. Mir sandte Der Abgrund den verstecktesten der Geister, Den lügekundigsten, herauf und stellt' ihn Als Freund an meine Seite. Wer vermag Der Hölle Macht zu widerstehn! Ich zog Den Basilisten auf an meinem Busen; Mit meinem Herzblut nährt' ich ihn, er sog

2110

2105

Bucklish

Sich schwelgend voll an meiner Liebe Bruften 3ch hatte nimmer Arges gegen ibn, Beit offen ließ ich bes Gebankens Thore Und warf die Schlüffel weiser Vorsicht weg — 2115 Um Sternenhimmel fuchten meine Alugen, Im weiten Weltenraum ben Feind, ben ich Im Bergen meines Bergens eingeschloffen. - Bar ich bem Ferdinand gewesen, mas Octavio mir war — Ich hatt' ihm nie 2120 Rrieg angefündigt - nie hatt' ich's vermocht. Er war mein ftrenger Berr nur, nicht mein Freund, Nicht meiner Treu' vertraute sich ber Raiser. Krieg war schon zwischen mir und ihm, als er Den Feldherrnftab in meine Sande legte; 2125 Denn Krieg ist ewig zwischen Lift und Argwohn, Nur zwischen Glauben und Vertraun ist Friede. Wer bas Vertraun vergiftet, o, ber morbet Das werdende Geschlecht im Leib der Mutter. Max. Ich will ben Bater nicht verteibigen. 2130 Weh mir, baß ich's nicht fann! Ungludlich schwere Thaten sind geschehn, Und eine Frevelhandlung faßt die andre In enggeschloßner Rette graufend an. Doch wie gerieten wir, die nichts verschuldet, 2135 In biefen Kreis bes Unglude und Berbrechens? Wem brachen wir die Treue? Warum muß Der Bäter Doppelschulb und Frevelthat Uns gräßlich wie ein Schlangenpaar umwinden? Warum ber Bater unversöhnter Saß 2140 Much uns, die Liebenben, gerreißend scheiben? (Er umschlingt Thefla mit heftigem Schmerg.)

Wallenstein (hat den Blick schweigend auf ihn gehestet und nähert sich jest). Mar, bleibe bei mir. — Geh nicht von mir, Mar!

Sieh, als man bich im Brag'schen Winterlager Ins Zelt mir brachte, einen zarten Knaben, Des beutschen Winters ungewohnt, die Hand 2145 War dir erstarrt an der gewichtigen Fahne, Du wolltest männlich sie nicht lassen, bamals nahm ich Dich auf, bebeckte bich mit meinem Mantel. Ich selbst war beine Wärterin, nicht schämt' ich Der kleinen Dienste mich, ich pflegte beiner 2150 Mit weiblich sorgender Geschäftigkeit, Bis du, von mir erwärmt, an meinem Herzen Das junge Leben wieder freudig fühlteft. Wann hab' ich seitbem meinen Sinn verändert? Ich habe viele Tausend reich gemacht, 2155 Mit Ländereien sie beschenft, belohnt Mit Chrenftellen - bich hab' ich geliebt, Mein Berg, mich felber hab' ich dir gegeben. Sie alle waren Fremblinge, bu warft Das Kind bes Hauses — Max, bu kannst mich nicht verlaffen! 2160

Es kann nicht sein, ich mag's und will's nicht glauben, Daß mich ber Max verlassen kann.

Max. D Gott!

Wallenstein. Ich habe dich gehalten und getragen Bon Kindesbeinen an — Was that bein Vater Für dich, das ich nicht reichlich auch gethan? 2165 Ein Liebesnetz hab' ich um dich gesponnen, Zerreiß es, wenn du kannst — Du bist an mich Geknüpft mit jedem zarten Seelenbande,

Mit jeber beil'gen Feffel ber Natur. Die Menichen aneinander fetten fann. 2170 Weh bin, verlaß mich, biene beinem Raifer, Laß bich mit einem golbnen Gnabenfettlein, Mit feinem Widberfell bafür belohnen, Daß bir ber Freund, ber Bater beiner Jugend, Daß bir bas beiligfte Gefühl nichts galt. 2175 Max (in heftigem Rampf). D Gott! Wie fann ich anberd? Muß ich nicht? Mein Gid - die Pflicht -Wallenstein. Pflicht, gegen wen? Wer bift bu? Wenn ich am Raiser unrecht handle, ist's Mein Unrecht, nicht bas beinige. Gehörst 2180 Du bir? Bift bu bein eigener Gebieter, Stehft frei ba in ber Welt, wie ich, baß bu Der Thater beiner Thaten fonntest sein? Auf mich bist bu gepflanzt, ich bin bein Kaiser, Mir angehören, mir gehorchen, bas Ift beine Chre, bein Naturgefet. 2185 und wenn ber Stern, auf bem bu lebst und wohnst, 21us feinem Gleise tritt, sich brennend wirft Auf eine nachfte Welt und fie entzundet, Du fannst nicht mablen, ob bu folgen willst, Wie Fort reißt er bich in seines Schwunges Kraft 2190 Samt seinem Ring und allen seinen Monden. Mit leichter Schuld gehft bu in biesen Streit,

Dich wird die Welt nicht tabeln, sie wird's loben, Daß bir ber Freund bas meiste hat gegolten.

Pleunzehnter Auftritt.

Vorige. Neumann.

Waltenstein. Was giebt's? 2195 Reumann. Die Pappenheimischen sind abgesessen Und rücken an zu Fuß; sie sind entschlossen, Den Degen in der Hand das Haus zu stürmen, Den Grafen wollen sie befrein.

Wallenstein (311 Terzsty). Man soll Die Ketten vorziehn, das Geschütz auspflanzen. 2200 Mit Kettenkugeln will ich sie empfangen. (Terzsty geht.) Mir vorzuschreiben mit dem Schwert! Geh, Neumann, Sie sollen sich zurückziehn, augenblicks, Ift mein Besehl, und in der Ordnung schweigend warten, Was mir gefallen wird zu thun.

(Menmann geht ab. Illo ift ans Fenfter getreten.)

Gräfin. Ich bitte dich, entlaß ihn!

. . .

Entlaß ihn!

2205

Ilo (am Fenster). Tod und Tenfel!

Wallenstein. Was ist's?

Illo. Aufs Rathaus steigen sie, das Dach Wird abgedeckt, sie richten die Kanonen

Ants Dong —

Max. Die Rasenden!

Illo. Sie machen Anstalt,

Uns zu beschießen —

Bergogin und Gräfin. Gott im himmel!

Max (zu Wallenstein). Laß mich 2210

Hinunter, sie bedeuten —

Wallenstein. Keinen Schritt!

Max (auf Thefla und die Bergogin zeigend). Ihr Leben aber! Deins!

Wallenstein. Was bringft bu, Terzfy?

Zwanzigster Auftritt.

Borige. Terafy fomunt gurud.

Terzfy. Botschaft von unsern treuen Regimentern. Ihr Mut sei langer nicht zu banbigen, Sie fleben um Erlaubnis, anzugreifen. 2215 Bom Bragers und vom Mühl-Thor find fie Berr, Und wenn bu nur die Losung wolltest geben, So fonnten fie ben Keind im Rucken faffen, Ihn in die Stadt einkeilen, in ber Enge Der Straßen leicht ihn überwältigen. 2220

Ilo. D fomm! Lag ihren Gifer nicht erfalten! Die Buttlerischen halten treu zu uns, Wir find die größre Zahl und werfen fie Und enden bier in Bilfen die Emporung.

Mallenstein. Soll biefe Stadt jum Schlachtgefilbe merden 2225

Und brüberliche Zwietracht, feueraugig, Durch ihre Straßen losgelaffen toben? Dem tauben Grimm, ber feinen Führer hört, Soll bie Entscheidung übergeben sein? Sier ift nicht Raum jum Schlagen, nur jum Burgen; 2230 Die losgebundnen Furien der Wut Ruft feines Berrichers Stimme mehr gurud. Bohl, es mag fein! 3ch hab' es lang bedacht, So mag sich's rasch und blutig benn entladen. (3n Mar gemenbet.)

S. W. T.

2245

Wie ist's? Willst du den Gang mit mir versuchen? 2235 Freiheit, zu gehen, hast du. Stelle dich Mir gegenüber. Führe sie zum Kampf. Den Krieg verstehst du, hast bei mir etwas Gelernt, ich darf des Gegners mich nicht schämen, Und keinen schönern Tag erlebst du, mir 2240 Die Schule zu bezahlen.

Gräfin. Ift es bahin

Gefommen? Better! Better! Könnt Ihr's tragen? Mar. Die Regimenter, die mir anvertraut sind, Dem Kaiser treu hinwegzusühren, hab' ich

Gelobt; dies will ich halten oder sterben. Mehr fordert keine Pflicht von mir. Ich fechte Nicht gegen dich, wenn ich's vermeiden kann,

Denn auch bein feindlich Haupt ist mir noch heilig.

(Es geschehn zwei Schusse. Illo und Terzky eilen ans Fenster.) Wallenstein. Was ist bas?

Tergfy. Er fturgt.

Mallenftein. Stürzt! Ber?

Illo. Die Tiefenbacher thaten 2250

Den Schuß.

Wallenstein. Auf wen?

Mus diesen Reumann, ben

Du schicktest -

Wallenstein (auffahrend). Tod und Teufel! So will ich — (Will gehen.)

Terzky. Dich ihrer blinden Wut entgegenstellen? Herzogin und Gräfin. Um Gotteswillen nicht! Ilo. Best nicht, mein Feldherr!

Gräfin. O halt' ihn! halt' ihn!

Wallenstein. Last mich!

Mar. Thu' es nicht, 2255 Jest nicht. Die blutig rasche That hat sie In But gesett, erwarte ihre Reue -Ballenstein. Simmeg! Bu lange fcon hab' ich ge-

gaubert.

Das fonnten fie fich freventlich erfühnen, Weil fie mein Angesicht nicht fahn — sie follen 2360 Mein Antlit feben, meine Stimme boren -Sind es nicht meine Truppen? Bin ich nicht Ihr Kelbherr und gefürchteter Gebieter? Lag fehn, ob fie bas Untlit nicht mehr fennen, Das ihre Sonne mar in bunfler Schlacht. 2265 Es braucht ber Waffen nicht. Ich zeige mich Bom Altan bem Rebellenheer, und fchnell, Begahmt, gebt acht, fehrt ber emporte Ginn Ins alte Bette bes Gehorfams wieder.

(Er geht. Ihm folgen Illo, Terzfy und Buttler.)

Einundzwanzigster Auftritt.

Grafin. Bergogin. Mar und Thefla.

Grafin (zur Berzogin). Wenn sie ihn fehn — Es ist noch Hoffnung, Schwester. 2270 Bergogin. Soffnung! Ich habe feine. Max (ber mahrend bes letten Auftritts in einem fichtbaren Rampf von ferne gestanden, tritt naber). Das ertrag' ich nicht. 3ch fam hieher mit fest entschiedner Seele, Ich glaubte, recht und tabellos zu thun. Und muß hier stehen, wie ein Saffenswerter, Ein roh Unmenschlicher, vom Fluch belastet. 2275

2300

Bom Abschen aller, die mir tener sind, Unwürdig schwer bedrängt die Lieben sehn, Die ich mit einem Wort beglücken kann — Das Herz in mir empört sich, es erheben Zwei Stimmen streitend sich in meiner Brust, 2280 In mir ist Nacht, ich weiß das Nechte nicht zu wählen. D wohl, wohl hast du wahr geredet, Bater, Zu viel vertraut' ich auf das eigne Herz, Ich stehe wansend, weiß nicht, was ich soll.

Gräfin. Sie wissen's nicht? Ihr Herz fagt's Ihnen nicht? 2285

So will ich's Ihnen sagen!

Ihr Bater hat den schreienden Berrat
An uns begangen, an des Fürsten Haupt

Gefrevelt, uns in Schmach gestürzt, daraus

Ergibt sich klar, was Sie, sein Sohn, thun sollen: 2290

Gutmachen, was der Schändliche verbrochen,

Ein Beispiel aufzustellen frommer Treu,

Daß nicht der Name Piccolomini

Ein Schandlied sei, ein ew'ger Fluch im Haus

Der Wallensteiner.

Max. Wo ist eine Stimme

Max. Wo ift eine Stimme Der Wahrheit, der ich folgen darf? Uns alle Bewegt der Bunsch, die Leidenschaft. Daß jett Ein Engel mir vom Himmel niederstiege, Das Nechte mir, das unverfälschte, schöpfte Um reinen Lichtquell mit der reinen Hand! (Indem seine Augen auf Thekla fallen.)

Wie? Such' ich diesen Engel noch? Erwart' ich Noch einen andern? (Er nähert sich ihr, den Arm um sie schlagend.) Hier, auf dieses Herz,

2315

2320

Das unfehlbare, beilig reine, will 3d's legen, beine Liebe will ich fragen, Die nur ben Gludlichen begluden fann, 2305 Bom ungludfelig Schuldigen fich wendet. Rannst bu mich bann noch lieben, wenn ich bleibe? Erflare, bag bu's fannst, und ich bin euer.

Grafin (mit Bebeutung). Bebenft -

Max (unterbricht fie). Bebenke nichts. Sag', wie bu's fühlst. 2309

Grafin. Un Guern Bater benft -Nicht Friedlands Tochter, Mar (unterbricht fie).

3ch frage bich, bich, die Geliebte frag' ich! Es gilt nicht, eine Krone zu gewinnen,

Das möchtest bu mit flugem Geist bebenfen.

Die Ruhe beines Freundes gilt's, bas Glud

Bon einem Taufend tapfrer Selbenherzen, Die seine That jum Muster nehmen werben.

Soll ich bem Raiser Gib und Pflicht abschwören?

Soll ich ins Lager bes Octavio

Die vatermörberische Rugel senben?

Denn wenn die Rugel los ift aus bem Lauf,

Ift fie fein totes Wertzeug mehr, fie lebt, Gin Beift fahrt in fie, bie Erinnyen

Ergreifen sie, bes Frevels Racherinnen,

Und führen tudisch fie ben ärgsten Weg.

Thefla. O Mar —

Max (unterbricht fie). Nein, übereile bich auch nicht, 2325 Ich fenne bich. Dem ebeln Bergen konnte Die schwerste Pflicht die nächste scheinen. Nicht Das Große, nur bas Menschliche geschehe. Dent', mas ber Fürst von je an mir gethan;

C G	- 1
Dent' auch, wie's ihm mein Bater hat vergolten. D, auch die schönen, freien Regungen	2330 he
Der Gaftlichkeit, ber frommen Freundestreue	
Sind eine heilige Religion bem Bergen,	
Schwer rachen sie bie Schauber ber Natur	
Un bem Barbaren, der fie grafflich ichandet.	2335
Leg' alles, alles in die Wage, sprich	333
Und laß bein Herz entscheiben.	
Thekla. D, das beine	
Sat längst entschieden. Folge beinem ersten	
Gefühl —	
Gräfin. Unglüdliche!	
Thekla. Wie könnte bas	
Das Rechte sein, was bieses zarte Herz	2340
Nicht gleich zuerst ergriffen und gefunden?	3-1-
Geh und erfülle beine Pflicht! Ich würde	
Dich immer lieben. Was du auch erwählt,	
Du würdest edel stets und beiner würdig	
Gehandelt haben — aber Reue soll	2345
Richt beiner Seele schönen Frieden stören.	-343
Mar. So muß ich bich verlassen, von bir sche	iben!
Thekla. Wie du dir selbst getreu bleibst, bift d	
Uns treunt das Schicksal, unfre Herzen bleiben ein	
Ein blut'ger Haß entzweit auf ew'ge Tage	2350
Die Säuser Friedland, Piccolomini,	2550
Doch wir gehören nicht zu unserm Hause.	
— Fort! Gile! Gile, beine gute Sache	
Bon unsrer unglückseligen zu trennen.	
Auf unserm Haupte liegt ber Fluch bes Himmels,	2355
and mile and and the first free Summered	~333

Es ist dem Untergang geweiht. Auch mich Wird meines Vaters Schuld mit ins Verderben Sinabziehn. Traure nicht um mich! Mein Schickal Wird bald entschieden sein.

(Mar faßt fie in bie Arme, heftig bewegt. Man hort hinter ber Szene ein lautes, wilbes, langverhallentes Gefchrei : " Bivat Ferbi: nandus!" von friegrischen Inftrumenten begleitet. Dar und Thefla balten einander unbeweglich in ben Armen.)

Zweiundzwanzigster Auffriff.

Borige. Terafy.

Grafin (ihm entgegen). Was war bas? Bas bebeutete 2360 bas Rufen?

Tergty. Es ift vorbei, und alles ift verloren.

Grafin. Wie? und fie gaben nichts auf feinen Unblid? Terzty. Nichts. Alles war umfonft.

Sie riefen Vivat. Bergogin.

Teraty. Dem Raifer.

D bie Bflichtvergeffenen! Grafin.

Teraty. Man ließ ihn nicht einmal zum Worte fom-2365 men.

218 er zu reben anfing, fielen fie Mit friegerischem Spiel betäubend ein. - Sier fommt er.

Dreiundzwangigster Auftritt.

Borige. Ballenftein, begleitet von Illo und Buttler. Darauf Ruraffiere.

Wallenstein (im Kommen). Tergty! Mein Fürst? Teratu. Laß unfre Regimenter Ballenftein.

Sich fertig halten, heut noch aufzubrechen. 2370 Denn wir verlaffen Bilfen noch vor Abend. (Terzty geht ab.) Buttler -

Buttler. Mein General?

Wallenstein. Der Kommenbant zu Eger Ift Euer Freund und Landsmann. Schreibt ihm gleich Durch einen Gilenden, er foll bereit fein, Uns morgen in die Festung einzunehmen — 2375 Ihr folgt und felbst mit Euerm Regiment.

Buttler. Es soll geschehn, mein Feldherr.

Ballenftein (tritt zwischen Mar und Thekla, welche fich mahrend biefer Beit feft umichlungen gehalten). Scheidet! Mar. (Stott!

(Ruraffiere mit gezogenem Gewehr treten in ben Caal nub fammeln fich im hintergrunde. Zugleich hört man unten einige mutige Paffagen ans bem Pappenheimer Marich, welche bem Max zu rufen fcheinen.)

Wallenstein (zu den Küraffieren). Hier ist er. Er ist frei. Ich halt ihn nicht mehr.

(Er sicht abgewendet und fo, daß Mar ihm nicht beikommen, noch sich bem Franlein nabern fann.)

Max. Du haffest mich, treibst mich im Born von bir. Berreißen foll bas Band ber alten Liebe, Nicht sanft sich lösen, und du willst den Riß, Den schmerzlichen, mir schmerzlicher noch machen! Du weißt, ich habe ohne bich zu leben Noch nicht gelernt — in eine Wüste geh' ich Hinaus, und alles, was mir wert ift, alles Bleibt hier gurud - D, wende beine Augen Micht von mir weg! Noch einmal zeige mir Dein ewig teures und verehrtes Antlig! Verstoß mich nicht -

2385

2380

(Gr will feine Sand faffen. Ballenftein gieht fie gurud. Er wendet fich an die Grafin.) Ift hier fein andres Auge, Das Mitleid für mich hatte - Base Terzfy -2390 (Gie wendet fich von ibm; er fehrt fich gur Bergogin.) Chrwurd'ge Mutter -Gehn Sie, Graf, wohin Bergogin. Die Bflicht Sie ruft - So fonnen Sie und einst Gin treuer Freund, ein guter Engel werben Um Thron bes Raisers. Mar. hoffnung geben Gie mir, Sie wollen mich nicht gang verzweifeln laffen. 2395 D taufchen Gie mich nicht mit leerem Blendwerf! Mein Unglud ift gewiß, und Dank bem Simmel! Der mir ein Mittel eingibt, es zu enben. (Die Rriegemufif beginnt wieber. Der Gaal fullt fich mehr und mehr mit Bewaffneten an. Er fieht Buttlern baftebn.) Ihr auch hier, Oberst Buttler — Und Ihr wollt mir Nicht folgen? - Wohl! Bleibt Guerm neuen Berrn Betreuer als bem alten. Kommt! Berfprecht mir, 2401 Die Band gebt mir barauf, baß Ihr fein Leben Beschüten, unverlettlich wollt bewahren. (Buttler verweigert feine Sanb.) Des Raifers Acht hangt über ihm und giebt Sein fürstlich Saupt jedwedem Mordfnecht preis, 2405 Der sich ben Lohn ber Blutthat will verbienen; Best that' ihm eines Freundes fromme Sorge, Der Liebe treues Auge not - und bie 3ch scheibend um ihn feh' -(3weibeutige Blide auf 3llo und Buttler richtenb.) Mo. Sucht bie Berrater In Cures Baters, in bes Gallas Lager. 2410 Hier ist nur einer noch. Geht und befreit und Bon seinem haffendwürd'gen Anblick. Geht. (Mar versucht es noch einmal, sich ber Thesla zu nähern. Wallenstein verhindert es. Er steht unschlüffig, schmerzvoll; indes füllt sich ber Saal immer mehr und mehr, und die Hörner ertonen unten immer aufserdernder und in immer fürzeren Bausen.)

Mar. Blaft! Blaft! - D, waren es bie schweb'schen Sorner.

Und ging's von hier gerad ins Feld bes Todes, Und alle Schwerter, alle, die ich hier 2415 Entblößt muß sehn, durchdrängen meinen Busen! Was wollt ihr? Kommt ihr, mich von hier hinweg Zu reißen? — O, treibt mich nicht zur Verzweissung! Thut's nicht! Ihr könntet es bereun!

(Der Saal ist ganz mit Bewassneten erfüllt.)
Noch mehr — Es hängt Gewicht sich an Gewicht, 2420
Und ihre Masse zieht mich schwer hinab. —
Bedenket, was ihr thut. Es ist nicht wohlgethan,
Zum Führer den Berzweiselnden zu wählen.
Ihr reißt mich weg von meinem Glück, wohlan,
Der Nachegöttin weih' ich eure Seelen!
2425
Ihr habt gewählt zum eigenen Berderben,
Ber mit mir geht, der sei bereit, zu sterben!
(Indem er sich nach dem Sintergrund wendet, entsteht eine rasche Beswegung unter den Kurassieren, sie ungeben und begleiten ihn in wildem Tumult. Wallenstein bleibt unbeweglich. Thesla sint in ihrer Mutter

Vierter Aufzug.

In bes Burgermeisters Saufe gu Eger.

Erster Auftritt.

Buttler, ber eben anlangt.

,	
Er ift herein. Ihn führte fein Berhangnis,	
Der Rechen ist gefallen hinter ihm,	
Und wie die Brucke, die ihn trug, beweglich	2430
Sich niederließ und schwebend wieder hob,	
Ift jeder Rettungsweg ihm abgeschnitten.	
Bis hieher, Friedland, und nicht weiter! fagt	
Die Schicksalsgöttin. Aus der böhmischen Erbe	
Erhub sich bein bewundert Meteor,	2435
Weit durch ben Himmel einen Glanzweg ziehend,	
Und hier an Böhmens Grenze muß es sinfen!	
— Du haft die alten Fahnen abgeschworen,	
Berblendeter, und traust bem alten Glück!	
Den Krieg zu tragen in des Kaisers Länder,	2440
Den heil'gen Berd ber Laren umzusturzen,	
Bewaffnest du die frevelhafte Sand.	
Rimm dich in acht! dich treibt der bose Geist	
Der Rache — bag bich Rache nicht verderbe!	

2455

2460

2465

Zweiter Auftritt.

Buttler und Gorbon.

Gorbon. Seid Ihr's? - D wie verlangt mich, Euch zu hören. 2445

Der Bergog ein Verrater! D mein Gott! Und flüchtig! Und sein fürstlich Haupt geächtet! 3ch bitt' Euch, General, fagt mir ausführlich, Wie alles dies zu Bilsen sich begeben?

Buttler. Ihr habt ben Brief erhalten, ben ich Euch Durch einen Gilenben voransgesenbet? 245 I

Gordon. Und habe treu gethan, wie Ihr mich hießt, Die Festung unbedenflich ihm geöffnet, Denn mir befiehlt ein faiserlicher Brief, Nach Eurer Ordre blindlings mich zu fügen. Jedoch verzeiht! als ich den Fürsten selbst Run sah, ba fing ich wieder an zu zweifeln. Denn, wahrlich! nicht als ein Geächteter Trat Bergog Friedland ein in diese Stadt. Bon feiner Stirne leuchtete wie fonst Des Herrschers Majestät, Gehorsam forbernd, Und ruhig, wie in Tagen guter Ordnung, Nahm er bes Umtes Rechenschaft mir ab. Leutselig macht das Miggeschick, die Schuld, Und schmeichelnd zum geringern Manne pflegt Gefallner Stolz herunter fich zu beugen; Doch sparsam und mit Bürde wog der Fürst Mir jedes Wort des Beifalls, wie der Herr Den Diener lobt, der seine Bflicht gethan.

Buttler. Wie ich Euch schrieb, so ift's genau geschehn. Es hat ber Fürst bem Feinde die Armee 247 I

Berkauft, ihm Prag und Eger öffnen wollen.
Berkassen ihn auf dies Gerücht
Die Regimenter alle bis auf fünse,
Die Terzty'schen, die ihm hieher gesolgt.

2475
Die Acht ist ausgesprochen über ihn,
Und ihn zu liesern, lebend oder tot,
Ift jeder treue Diener ausgesordert.

Gorbon. Verräter an bem Kaiser — solch ein Herr!
So hochbegabt! D, was ist Menschengröße! 2480
Ich sagt' es ost: bas kann nicht glücklich enden;
Jum Fallstrick ward ihm seine Größ' und Macht

Denn um sich greift ber Mensch, nicht barf man ihn Der eignen Mäßigung vertraun. Ihn halt 2485 In Schranken nur bas beutliche Gesetz Und der Gebräuche tiefgetretne Spur. Doch unnatürlich war und neuer Art Die Kriegsgewalt in dieses Mannes Händen; Dem Kaiser selber stellte sie ihn gleich, 2490 Der stolze Geist verlernte, sich zu beugen. D, schad' um solchen Mann! denn keiner möchte Da seite stehen, mein' ich, wo er siel.

Buttler. Spart Eure Klagen, bis er Mitleid braucht, Denn jest noch ist ber Mächtige zu fürchten. 2495 Die Schweben sind im Anmarsch gegen Eger, und schnell, wenn wir's nicht rasch entschlossen hindern, Wird die Vereinigung geschehn. Das darf nicht sein! Es darf der Fürst nicht freien Fußes mehr Aus diesem Plat, denn Chr' und Leben hab' ich 2500 Verpfändet, ihn gefangen hier zu nehmen, und Euer Beistand ist's, auf den ich rechne.

Gordon. D, hatt' ich nimmer diesen Tag gesehn! Aus seiner Hand empfing ich diese Würde, Er selber hat dies Schloß mir anvertraut, 2505 Das ich in seinen Kerfer soll verwandeln. Wir Subalternen haben keinen Willen; Der freie Mann, der mächtige, allein Gehorcht dem schönen menschlichen Gefühl. Wir aber sind nur Schergen des Gesess, 2510 Des grausamen; Gehorsam heißt die Tugend, Um die der Niedre sich bewerben dars.

Buttler. Laßt Euch das enggebundene Vermögen Nicht leid thun. Wo viel Freiheit, ist viel Irrtum, Doch sicher ist der schmale Weg der Pflicht. 2515

Gordon. So hat ihn alles benn verlassen, sagt Ihr? Er hat das Glüd von Tausenden gegründet, Denn königlich war sein Gemüt, und stets Zum Geben war die volle Hand geöffnet — (Mit einem Seitenblick auf Buttlern.)

Bom Staube hat er manchen aufgelesen, 2520 Zu hoher Ehr' und Würden ihn erhöht Und hat sich keinen Freund damit, nicht einen Erkauft, der in der Not ihm Farbe hielt!

Buttler. Hier lebt ihm einer, den er kaum gehofft. Gordon. Ich hab' mich keiner Gunst von ihm erfreut. Fast zweist' ich, ob er je in seiner Größe 2526 Sich eines Jugendfreunds erinnert hat — Denn sern von ihm hielt mich der Dienst, sein Auge Verlor mich in den Mauern dieser Burg, Wo ich, von seiner Gnade nicht erreicht, 2530 Das freie Herz im stillen mir bewahrte. Denn als er mich in dieses Schloß geset,

ftürzte,

2560

War's ihm noch Ernst um seine Vflicht; nicht sein Bertrauen täusch' ich, wenn ich treu bewahre, 2Bas meiner Treue übergeben ward. 2535 Buttler. So fagt, wollt Ihr die Acht an ihm vollziehn, Mir Gure Silfe leibn, ibn zu verhaften? Gorbon (nach einem nachbenklichen Stillschweigen, fummervoll). Ift es an bem — verhalt sich's, wie Ihr sprecht — Sat er ben Raiser, seinen Beren, verraten, Das Beer perfauft, Die Festungen bes Landes 2540 Dem Reichsfeind öffnen wollen - ja, bann ift Nicht Nettung mehr für ihn — Doch es ift hart, Daß unter allen eben mich bas Los Bum Werkzeug feines Sturges muß erwählen. Denn Bagen waren wir am Sof zu Burgau 2545 Bu gleicher Beit, ich aber war ber ältre. Buttler. Ich weiß davon. Gorbon. Wohl dreißig Jahre find's. Da ftrebte fcon Der fühne Mut im zwanzigjähr'gen Jungling. Ernft über feine Jahre war fein Ginn, 2550 Auf große Dinge männlich nur gerichtet. Durch unfre Mitte ging er stillen Beifts, Sich felber bie Befellschaft; nicht bie Luft, Die finbische, ber Anaben jog ihn an; Doch oft ergriff's ihn plöglich wundersam, 2555 Und ber geheimnisvollen Bruft entfuhr. Sinnvoll und leuchtend, ein Gedankenftrahl, Daß wir und staunend ansahn, nicht recht wiffend, Db Wahnsinn, ob ein Gott aus ihm gesprochen. Buttler. Dort war's, wo er zwei Stock hoch nieders

Als er im Fensterbogen eingeschlummert, Und unbeschädigt stand er wieder auf. Bon diesem Tag an, sagt man, ließen sich Anwandlungen des Wahnsinns bei ihm spüren.

Gordon. Tieffinn'ger wurd' er, bas ift mahr, er wurde Katholisch. Wunderbar hatt' ihn das Wunder 2566 Der Rettung umgekehrt. Er hielt sich nun Für ein begünftigt und befreites Wefen, Und feck, wie einer, der nicht straucheln kann Lief er auf schwankem Seil bes Lebens bin. 2570 rts Nachher führt' und bas Schicffal auseinander Weit, weit; er ging ber Größe fühnen Wea Mit schnellem Schritt, ich sah ihn schwindelnd gehn, Ward Graf und Fürst und Berzog und Diktator, Und jest ift alles ihm zu klein, er streckt 2575 Die Bande nach der Königsfrone aus Und fturzt in unermeßliches Berberben!

Buttler. Brecht ab. Er fommt.

Dritter Auftritt.

Wallenstein im Gespräch mit bem Bürgermeifter von Eger. Die Borigen.

Wallenstein. Ihr wart sonst eine freie Stadt? Ich seh', Ihr führt den halben Abler in dem Wappen. 2580 Warum den halben nur?

Bürgermeister. Wir waren reichsfrei, Doch seit zweihundert Jahren ist die Stadt Der böhm'schen Kron' verpfändet. Daher rührt's, Daß wir nur noch den halben Abler führen. Der untre Teil ist fangelliert, bis etwa

2585

Das Reich und wieder einlöft.

Ballenstein. Ihr verbientet Die Freiheit. Saltet euch nur brav. Gebt feinem Aufwieglervolf Gehör. Wie hoch feib ihr Besteuert ?

Burgermeifter (gudt bie Achseln). Daß wir's faum erschwingen fonnen.

Die Garnison lebt auch auf unfre Roften. 2590 Wallenstein. Ihr follt erleichtert werben. Sagt mir an, Es find noch Brotestanten in ber Stadt? (Bürgermeifter ftust.)

Ja, ja. Ich weiß es. Es verbergen sich noch viele In biefen Mauern — ja! gesteht's nur frei — Ihr felbst - Nicht wahr?

(Firiert ihn mit ben Augen. Burgermeifter erfchrickt.)

Seid ohne Furcht. Ich haffe 2595

Die Jesuiten - Lag's an mir, sie waren langft Aus Reiches Grenzen - Megbuch ober Bibel! Mir ift's all eins - Ich hab's ber Welt bewiesen -In Glogan hab' ich felber eine Rirch'

Den Evangelischen erbauen laffen. 2600

- Bort, Burgermeifter - wie ift Guer Name? Bürgermeifter. Pachhälbel, mein erlauchter Fürft. Ballenftein. Bort - aber fagt's nicht weiter, was ich Euch

Jett im Bertraun eröffne.

(3hm bie Sand auf Die Achfel legend, mit einer gewiffen Feierlichfeit.)

Die Erfüllung

Der Zeiten ift gefommen, Burgermeifter. Die Sohen werden fallen, und bie Riedrigen 2605

S. W. T.

ACT IV.

Erheben sich — Behaltet's aber bei Euch! Die svanische Doppelherrschaft neiget sich

Bu ihrem Enbe, eine neue Ordnung

Der Dinge führt sich ein — Ihr saht boch jüngst 2610 Am Himmel die drei Monde?

Bürgermeifter. Mit Entfeten.

Wallenstein. Davon sich zwei in blut'ge Dolchgestalt Berzogen und verwandelten. Nur einer,

Der mittlere, blieb ftehn in seiner Klarheit.

Bürgermeister. Bir zogen's auf ben Türken. Wallenstein. Türken! Bas? 2615

Zwei Reiche werben blutig untergehen Im Often und im Weften, sag' ich Euch, Und nur ber lutherische Glaub' wird bleiben.

(Er bemerft bie zwei andern.)

Ein starkes Schießen war ja biesen Abend Bur linken Hand, als wir ben Weg hieher

2620

Gemacht. Bernahm man's auch hier in der Festung?

Gorbon. Wohl hörten wir's, mein General. Es brachte Der Wind den Schall gerad von Süden her.

Buttler. Bon Neuftadt oder Weiden schien's zu fommen.

Wallenstein. Das ist der Weg, auf dem die Schweden nahn. 2625

Wie ftark ist die Besatzung?

Gorbon. Sundert achtzig

Dienstfähige Mann, ber Reft sind Invaliden.

Wallenstein. Und wie viel stehn im Jochimsthal? Gorbon. Zweihundert

Arkebusierer hab' ich hingeschickt,

Den Poften zu verftarfen gegen bie Schweben.

Wallenstein. Ich lobe Eure Borficht. Un ben Werfen Wird auch gebaut. Ich fah's bei ber Hereinsahrt.

Gordon. Weil und ber Rheingraf jest fo nah bes branat,

Ließ ich noch zwei Basteien schnell errichten. 2634 Wallenstein. Ihr seib genau in Eures Kaisers Dienst. Ich bin mit Euch zufrieden, Oberstleutnant. (3u Buttlern.) Der Posten in dem Jochimsthal soll abziehn Samt allen, die dem Feind entgegenstehn. (3u Gordon.)

In Euern treuen Händen, Kommendant, Laff' ich mein Weib, mein Kind und meine Schwester. Denn hier ist meines Bleibens nicht; nur Briese 2641 Erwart' ich, mit dem frühesten die Festung Samt allen Regimentern zu verlassen.

Vierter Auftritt.

Borige. Graf Tergty.

Terzky. Willsommne Botschaft! Frohe Zeitungen! Ballenstein. Was bringst bu? Terzky. Eine Schlacht ist vorgefallen 2645

Bei Reuftadt, und bie Schweden blieben Sieger.

Wallenstein. Was sagst du? Woher kommt dir diese Nachricht?

Terzky. Ein Landmann bracht' es mit von Tirschen-

Nach Sonnenuntergang hab's angefangen, Ein kaiserlicher Trupp von Tachau her Sei eingebrochen in bas schweb'sche Lager, Zwei Stunden hab' bas Schießen angehalten.

Und tausend Kaiserliche sei'n geblieben, Ihr Oberst mit, mehr wußt' er nicht zu sagen.

Wallenstein. Wie fame faiserliches Bolf nach Reustadt? 2655

Der Altringer — er müßte Flügel haben — Stand gestern vierzehn Meilen noch von da; Des Gallas Bölfer sammeln sich zu Fraunberg Und sind noch nicht beisammen. Hätte sich Der Suys etwa so weit vorgewagt? Es kann nicht sein. (Allo erscheint.)

2660

Terzky. Wir werden's alsbald hören, Denn hier fommt Illo fröhlich und voll Gile.

Jünfter Auftritt.

Illo. Die Borigen.

Mo (zu Wallenstein). Ein Reitender ist da und will bich sprechen.

Terzky. Hat's mit bem Siege sich bestätigt? Sprich ! Wallenstein. Was bringt er? Woher kommt er? Ilo. Von dem Rheingraf, 2665

Und was er bringt, will ich voraus dir melden. Die Schweden stehn fünf Meilen nur von hier. Bei Neustadt hab' der Piccolomini
Sich mit der Neiterei auf sie geworsen, Ein fürchterliches Morden sei geschehn,
Doch endlich hab' die Menge überwältigt,
Die Pappenheimer alle, auch der Mar,
Der sie gesührt — sei'n auf dem Plat geblieben.

Ballenstein. Bo ift ber Bote? Bringt mich zu ihm. (Will abgehen.)

Indem fturzt Fraulein Nenbrunn ins Bimmer; ihr folgen einige Bebiente, die burch ben Saal rennen.

Neubrunn. Silfe! Hilfe!

Mo und Terzky. Was giebt's?

Reubrunn. Das Fräulein!

Wallenstein und Terzty. Beiß sie's?

Neubrunn. Sie will sterben. (Eilt fort.) (Wallenstein mit Terzfy und Ilo ihr nach.)

Sechster Auftritt.

Buttler und Gorbon.

Gordon (erflaunt). Erflärt mir. Was bebeutete ber Auftritt? 2676

Buttler. Sie hat ben Mann verloren, ben fie liebte, Der Biccolomini war's, ber umgefommen.

Gordon. Unglücklich Fraulein!

Buttler. Ihr habt gehört, was bieser Illo brachte, Daß sich bie Schweden siegend nahn.

Gordon. Wohl hört' ich's. 2681

Buttler. 3wölf Regimenter find fie ftark, und funf Stehn in ber Nah, ben Bergog zu beschüßen.

Wir haben nur mein einzig Regiment,

Und nicht zweihundert ftark ist die Besatzung. 2685

Gordon. So ist's.

Buttler. Nicht möglich ist's, mit so geringer Mannschaft

Solch einen Staatsgefangnen zu bewahren.

2695

Gordon. Das feh' ich ein.

Buttler. Die Menge hatte balb bas fleine Sauflein Entwaffnet, ihn befreit.

Gordon. Das ift zu fürchten. 2601

Buttler (nach einer Paufe). Wift! Ich bin Burge morben für ben Ausgang,

Mit meinem Saupte haft' ich fur bas feine, Wort muß ich halten, führ's, wohin es will, Und ift der Lebende nicht zu bewahren,

So ift — ber Tote uns gewiß.

Gorbon. Berfteh' ich Guch? Gerechter Gott! Ihr fönntet -

Er barf nicht leben. Buttler.

Ihr vermöchtet's! Gordon.

Buttler. Ihr ober ich. Er sah den letten Morgen.

Ermorden wollt Ihr ihn? Gordon.

Buttler. Das ift mein Borfat. 2700 Jugas

Gordon. Der Eurer Treu' vertraut!

Buttler. Sein boses Schickfal!

Gordon. Des Feldherrn heilige Person!

Buttler. Das war er!

Gordon. D, was er war, loscht fein Verbrechen aus! Dhn' Urtel?

Buttler. Die Vollstreckung ist statt Urtels.

Gorbon. Das ware Mord und nicht Gerechtigkeit, Denn hören muß sie auch den Schulbigsten. 2706

Rlar ift bie Schuld, ber Raifer hat gerichtet, Buttler. Und seinen Willen nur vollstrecken wir.

Gorbon. Den blut'gen Spruch muß man nicht rasch vollziehn,

Ein Wort nimmt fich, ein Leben nie zurud.

Buttler. Der hurt'ge Dienst gefällt ben Königen.

Gordon. Bu Henfere Dienst brangt sich fein ebler Mann

Buttler. Rein mutiger erbleicht vor fühner That.

Gordon. Das Leben wagt der Mut, nicht bas Gewiffen.

Buttler. Was? Soll er frei ausgehn, des Krieges Flamme, 2715

Die unauslöschliche, aufs neu' entzünden?

Gordon. Nehmt ihn gefangen, totet ihn nur nicht,

Greift blutig nicht bem Gnabenengel vor.

Buttler. War' die Armee des Kaisers nicht geschlagen, Möcht' ich lebendig ihn erhalten haben. 2720

Borbon. D, warum schloß ich ihm die Festung auf! Buttler. Der Ort nicht, sein Verhängnis tötet ihn.

Gorbon. Auf biefen Wallen war' ich ritterlich,

Des Raisers Schloß verteibigend, gesunken.

Buttler. Und taufend brave Männer famen um! 2725 Gordon. In ihrer Psticht — bas schmückt und ehrt ben Mann;

Doch schwarzen Mord verfluchte die Natur.

Buttler (eine Schrift hervorlangend). Hier ift bas Manifest, bas uns besiehlt,

Und seiner zu bemächtigen. Es ist an Euch

Gerichtet, wie an mich. Wollt Ihr die Folgen tragen, 2730

Wenn er zum Feind entrinnt burch unfre Schuld?

Gordon. 3ch, ber Ohnmächtige, o Gott!

Buttler. Rehmt Ihr's auf Euch! Steht fur bie Folgen ein!

Mag werben braus, was will! Ich leg's auf Euch.

Gorbon. D Gott im Himmel!

Buttler. Wißt Ihr andern Rat, 2735

Des Kaisers Meinung zu vollziehen? Sprecht! Denn stürzen, nicht vernichten will ich ihn.

Gordon. D Gott! Was sein muß, seh' ich klar, wie Ihr,

Doch anders schlägt bas Herz in meiner Bruft.

Buttler. Auch bieser Illo, bieser Terzky dürfen 2740 Richt leben, wenn ber Herzog fällt.

Gordon. D, nicht um biese thut mir's leid. Sie trieb Ihr schlechtes Berg, nicht bie Gewalt ber Sterne.

Sie waren's, bie in feine ruh'ge Bruft

Den Samen bofer Leibenschaft geftreut,

2745

Die mit fluchwürdiger Geschäftigfeit

Die Unglücksfrucht in ihm genährt — Mag sie

Des bofen Dienstes bofer Lohn creilen!

Buttler. Auch follen sie im Tod ihm gleich voran.
Berabredt ist schon alles. Diesen Abend 2750 per Bei eines Gastmahls Freuden wollten wir Sie lebend greisen und im Schloß bewahren.
Biel kürzer ist es so. Ich geh' sogleich,
Die nötigen Besehle zu erteilen.

Siebenter Auftritt.

Vorige. Illo und Terzky.

Terzfy. Nun soll's balb anders werden! Morgen z755

Die Schweben ein, zwölftausend tapfre Krieger. Dann grad auf Wien! He! Lustig, Alter! Kein So herb Gesicht zu solcher Freudenbotschaft!

Illo. Jest ist's an uns, Gesetze vorzuschreiben Und Nach' zu nehmen an ben schlechten Menschen, 2760 Den schändlichen, die uns verlassen. Einer Hat's schon gebüßt, der Piccolomini. Ging's allen so, die's übel mit uns meinen! Wie schwer trifft dieser Schlag das alte Haupt!
Der hat sein ganzes Leben lang sich abs 2765 Geguält, sein altes Grasenhaus zu fürsten, Und jeht begräbt er seinen einzigen Sohn!

Buttler. Schab' ift's boch um ben helbenmut'gen

Jüngling,

Dem Herzog felbst ging's nah, man fah es wohl.

Illo. Hört, alter Freund! das ist es, was mir nie Um Herrn gesiel, es war mein ew'ger Zank, 2771 Er hat die Welschen immer vorgezogen. Unch jeto noch, ich schwör's bei meiner Seele, Säh' er uns alle lieber zehnmal tot, Könnt' er den Freund damit ins Leben rusen. 2775

Terzfy. Still, still! Richt weiter! Laß bie Toten

Hent gilt es, wer ben andern niedertrinkt, Denn Euer Regiment will und bewirten. Wir wollen eine lust'ge Fasnacht halten, Die Nacht sei einmal Tag, bei vollen Gläsern
2780 Erwarten wir die schwed'sche Avantgarde.

Illo. Ja, laßt uns heut noch guter Dinge sein, Denn heiße Tage stehen uns bevor. Nicht ruhn soll bieser Degen, bis er sich In österreich'schem Blute satt gebabet.

2785

Gordon. Pfui, welche Red' ift bas, Herr Feldmarschall! Barum so wuten gegen Guern Kaiser —

Buttler. Hofft nicht zu viel von biesem ersten Sieg. Bebenft, wie schnell bes Gludes Rab sich breht,

Denn immer noch sehr mächtig ist der Kaiser. 2790
Ilo. Der Kaiser hat Soldaten, keinen Feldherrn,
Denn dieser König Ferdinand von Ungarn
Bersteht den Krieg nicht — Gallas? Hat kein Glück
Und war von jeher nur ein Heerverderber.
Und diese Schlange, der Octavio, 2795
Eann in die Korsen heimlich wohl verwunden.

Kann in die Fersen heimlich wohl verwunden, Doch nicht in offner Schlacht bem Friedland stehn.

Terzky. Nicht fehlen kann's uns, glaubt mir's nur. Das Glück

Berläßt den Herzog nicht; bekannt ist's ja, Nur unterm Wallenstein kann Östreich siegen.

2800

Illo. Der Fürst wird ehestens ein großes Heer Beisammen haben, alles drängt sich, strömt Herbei zum alten Ruhme seiner Fahnen.
Die alten Tage seh' ich wiederkehren,
Der Große wird er wieder, der er war.

2805
Wie werden sich die Thoren dann ins Aug'
Geschlagen haben, die ihn seht verließen!
Denn Länder schenken wird er seinen Freunden
Und treue Dienste kaiserlich belohnen,
Wir aber sind in seiner Gunst die Nächsten. (3u Gordon.)
Auch Eurer wird er dann gedenken, wird Euch
Aus diesem Reste ziehen, Eure Treu'
In einem höhern Posten glänzen lassen.

Gorbon. Ich bin vergnügt, verlange höher nicht Hinauf; wo große Höh', ift große Tiefe. 2815

Illo. Ihr habt hier weiter nichts mehr zu bestellen, Denn morgen ziehn die Schweden in die Festung. Kommt, Terzsy. Es wird Zeit zum Abenbessen. Was meint Ihr? Lassen wir die Stadt erleuchten, Dem Schwedischen zur Chr', und wer's nicht thut, 2820 Der ift ein Spanischer und ein Verrater.

Tergty. Laft bas. Es wird bem Bergog nicht gefallen. 3llo. Bas! Wir find Meister hier, und feiner foll fich Für faiserlich bekennen, wo wir herrschen.

- Gut' Racht, Gordon. Lagt Guch jum lettenmal 2825 Den Blat empfohlen fein, schieft Runden aus, Bur Sicherheit fann man bas Wort noch anbern. Schlag gehn bringt Ihr bem Bergog felbst bie Schluffel,

Dann feit Ihr Gures Schließeramtes quitt,

Denn morgen giehn bie Schweben in die Festung. 2830 Terzen (im Abgehen zu Buttler). Ihr kommt boch auch aufs Schloß?

Buttler. Bu rechter Zeit. (Jene geben ab.)

Achter Auftritt.

Buttler und Gorbon.

Gorbon (ihnen nachsehenb). Die Unglückseligen! Wie ahnungslos

Sie in bas ausgespannte Morbnet fturgen In ihrer blinden Siegestrunkenheit! -3ch fann sie nicht beklagen. Dieser Illo,

2835

Der übermutig freche Bofewicht,

Der sich in seines Raisers Blut will baben!

Buttler. Thut, wie er Euch befohlen. Schickt Ba: trouillen

Berum, forgt für bie Sicherheit ber Festung; Sind jene oben, schließ' ich gleich bie Burg,

Daß in der Stadt nichts von der That verlaute!
Gordon (ängstlich). D, eilt nicht so! Erst sagt mir —
Buttler. Ihr vernahmt's!

Der nächste Morgen schon gehört ben Schweben. Die Nacht nur ist noch unser; sie sind schnell, Noch schneller wollen wir sein — Lebet wohl.

2845

Calendal

heritate

2865

Gordon. Ach, Gure Blide fagen mir nichts Gutes.

Versprechet mir -

Buttler. Der Sonne Licht ist unter, Berab steigt ein verhängnisvoller Abend -Sie macht ihr Dunkel sicher. Wehrlos gibt fie Ihr boser Stern in unfre Sand, und mitten 2850 In ihrem trunknen Glückeswahne foll Der scharfe Stahl ihr Leben rasch zerschneiben. Ein großer Rechenkunftler war der Fürst Bon jeher, alles wußt' er zu berechnen, Die Menschen wußt' er, gleich bes Brettspiels Steinen, 2855 Nach feinem 3wed zu feten und zu schieben, Nicht Anstand nahm er, andrer Ehr' und Würde Und guten Ruf zu würfeln und zu fpielen. Gerechnet hat er fort und fort, und endlich Wird boch ber Kalful irrig sein; er wird 2860 Sein Leben felbst hineingerechnet haben, Wie jener bort in seinem Zirfel fallen.

Gorbon. D, seiner Fehler nicht gebenket jett! An seine Größe benkt, an seine Milbe, An seines Herzens liebenswerte Züge, An alle Ebelthaten seines Lebens, Und last sie in das aufgehobne Schwert

Alls Engel bittend, gnadeslehend fallen.

Buttler. Es ift zu spät. Richt Mitleid barf ich fühlen;

3ch barf nur blutige Gebanken haben. (Gerbens Sand faffenb.) Gordon! Nicht meines Haffes Trieb - Ich liebe 2871 Den Bergog nicht und hab' bagu nicht Urfach -Doch nicht mein Saß macht mich zu feinem Morber. Sein bojes Schicffal ift's. Das Unglud treibt mich, Die feinbliche Busammenfunft ber Dinge. 2875 Es benft ber Mensch, Die freie That zu thun, Umsonft! Er ift bas Svielwerf nur ber blinben Bewalt, die aus ber eignen Wahl ihm schnell Die furchtbare Notwendiafeit erschafft. Bas hälf's ihm auch, wenn mir für ihn im Herzen 2880 Was redete - Ich muß ihn bennoch toten.

Gordon. D, wenn bas Berg Euch warnt, folgt feinem Triebe !

Das Berg ift Gottes Stimme; Menschenwerf 3ft aller Klugheit fünftliche Berechnung. Bas fann aus blut'ger That Cuch Glückliches 2885 Gebeihen? D, aus Blut entspringt nichts Gutes! Soll fie bie Staffel Ench jur Große bauen? D, glaubt bas nicht — Es fann ber Mord bisweilen Den Königen, ber Morber nie gefallen.

Buttler. Ihr wißt nicht. Fragt nicht. Warum mußten auch 2890

Die Schweben siegen und fo eilend nahn! Gern überließ' ich ihn bes Raisers Unabe, Sein Blut nicht will ich. Rein, er mochte leben. Doch meines Wortes Chre muß ich lofen. Und sterben nuß er, ober — bort und wißt! — 2895 3ch bin entehrt, wenn uns der Fürst entfommt.

Gorbon. D, folden Mann zu retten -Buttler (fdnell). Mas?

2910

Gordon. Ist eines Opfers wert — Seid ebelmütig! Das Herz und nicht die Meinung ehrt ben Mann.

Buttler (falt und stolz). Er ist ein großer Herr, ber Fürst - Ich aber 2900

Bin nur ein kleines Haupt, das wollt Ihr sagen. Was liegt der Welt dran, meint Ihr, ob der niedrig Geborene sich ehret oder schändet, Wenn nur der Fürstliche gerettet wird. — Ein jeder gibt den Wert sich selbst. Wie hoch ich 2905 Wich selbst anschlagen will, das steht bei mir.

Mich selbst anschlagen will, das steht bei mir.
So hoch gestellt ist keiner auf der Erde,
Daß ich mich selber neben ihm verachte.
Den Menschen macht sein Wille groß und klein,

Und weil ich meinem treu bin, muß er sterben.

Gordon. D, einen Felsen streb' ich zu bewegen! Ihr seid von Menschen menschlich nicht gezeugt. Nicht hindern kann ich Euch, ihn aber rette Ein Gott aus Eurer fürchterlichen Hand. (Sie gehen ab.)

Aleunter Auftritt.

Gin Zimmer bei ber Herzogin.

Thefla in einem Seffel, bleich, mit geschloßnen Augen. Herzogin und Fraulein von Neubrunn um fie beschäftigt. Ballenftein und bie Gräfin im Gespräch.

Wallenstein. Wie wußte sie es benn so schnell?
Gräfin. Sie scheint 2915
Unglück geahnt zu haben. Das Gerücht
Bon einer Schlacht erschreckte sie, worin

Der faiserliche Oberft sei gefallen.

2020

3ch fah es gleich. Sie flog bem schwedischen Rurier entgegen und entriß ihm schnell Durch Fragen bas ungludliche Geheimnis. Bu fvåt vermißten wir fie, eilten nach: Dhumachtig lag sie schon in feinen Urmen.

Ballenstein. So unbereitet mußte bieser Schlag Sie treffen! Urmes Rind! - Bie ift's? Erholt fie fich?

(Intem er fich jur Bergogin wenbet.)

Bergogin. Sie schlägt die Augen auf.

Grafin. Gie lebt!

Thefla (fich umschauend).

Wo bin ich?

Ballenftein (tritt zu ihr, fie mit feinen Armen aufrichtenb). Romm zu bir, Thefla. Sei mein ftarfes Mabchen! Sieh beiner Mutter liebende Gestalt

Und beines Baters Urme, Die bich halten.

Thefla (richtet sich auf). Wo ift er? Ift er nicht mehr hier?

Bergogin. Wer, meine Tochter?

2930

Thefla. Der bicfes Unglückswort aussprach -

Bergogin. D, bente nicht baran, mein Rind! Simmeg Bon biesem Bilbe wende bie Bebanken.

Mallenftein. Laßt ihren Rummer reben! Laßt fie flagen!

Mischt eure Thränen mit ben ihrigen.

2935

Denn einen großen Schmerz hat fie erfahren; Doch wird sie's überftehn, benn meine Thefla

Sat ihres Baters unbezwungnes Berg.

Thekla. Ich bin nicht frank. Ich habe Kraft, zu ftehn. Was weint die Mutter? Hab' ich sie erschreckt? 2940 Es ift vorüber, ich besinne mich wieder.

(Sie ift aufgestanden und fucht mit ben Augen im Bimmer.)

Wo ist er? Man verberge mir ihn nicht.

Ich habe Stärke gnug, ich will ihn hören.

Herzogin. Rein, Thefla! Dieser Unglücksbote soll Nie wieder unter beine Augen treten. 2945

Thefla. Mein Vater —

Wallenftein. Liebes Rind!

Thefla. Ich bin nicht schwach, Ich werbe mich auch balb noch mehr erholen.

Gemähren Sie mir eine Bitte!

Wallenstein. Sprich!

Thekla. Erlauben Sie, daß dieser fremde Mann Gerufen werde, daß ich ihn allein 2950 Vernehme und befrage.

Herzogin. Nimmermehr!

Gräfin. Rein! Das ift nicht zu raten! Gieb's nicht

Wallenstein. Warum willst du ihn sprechen, meine Tochter?

Thekla. Ich bin gefaßter, wenn ich alles weiß.
Ich will nicht hintergangen sein. Die Mutter 2955
Will mich nur schonen. Ich will nicht geschont sein.
Das Schrecklichste ist ja gesagt, ich kann
Nichts Schrecklichers mehr hören.

Gräsin und Herzogin (zu Wallenstein). Thu es nicht! Thekla. Ich wurde überrascht von meinem Schrecken, Mein Herz verriet mich bei dem fremden Mann, 2960 Er war ein Zeuge meiner Schwachheit, ja, Ich sank in seine Arme — das beschämt mich. Herstellen muß ich mich in seiner Achtung, Und sprechen muß ich ihn, notwendig, daß Der fremde Mann nicht ungleich von mir denke.

Wallenstein. Ich finde, fie hat recht - und bin geneigt, Ihr biefe Bitte ju gewähren. Ruft ibn.

(Fraulein Neubrunn geht hinans.)

Bergogin. 3ch, beine Mutter, aber will babei fein.

Thefla. Um liebsten sprach' ich ihn allein. 3ch werbe Alebann um fo gefaßter mich betragen. 2970

Ballenftein (zur Berzogin). Lag es geschehn. Lag sie's mit ihm allein

.Ausmachen. Es giebt Schmerzen, wo ber Menich

Sich felbst nur belfen fann, ein startes Berg

Will fich auf feine Starfe nur verlaffen.

In ihrer, nicht an frember Bruft muß fie

2975

Rraft icopfen, biefen Schlag zu überftehn.

Es ift mein ftarfes Mabchen, nicht als Weib.

218 Belbin will ich fie behandelt fehn. (Er will gehen.) Grafin (halt ihn). Wo gehft bu bin? Ich borte Terzfy

fagen,

Du benteft morgen fruh von hier zu gehn,

2080

Und aber hier zu laffen.

Ballenftein. 3a; ihr bleibt

Dem Schute madrer Manner übergeben.

Grafin. D. nimm und mit bir, Bruber! Lag und nicht

In biefer buftern Ginfamfeit bem Musgang Mit forgendem Gemut entgegen harren.

2985

Das gegenwärt'ge Unglud tragt fich leicht; Doch grauenvoll vergrößert es ber Zweisel

Und ber Erwartung Qual bem weit Entfernten.

Ballenftein. Wer fpricht von Unglud? Befre beine Rebe

36 hab' gang andre hoffnungen.

Gräfin. So nimm uns mit. D, laß uns nicht zuruck In diesem Ort der traurigen Bedeutung,
Denn schwer ist mir das Herz in diesen Mauern,
Und wie ein Totenkeller haucht mich's an;
Ich kann nicht sagen, wie der Ort mir widert.

2995
D, führ' uns weg! Komm, Schwester, bitt' ihn auch,
Daß er uns sortnimmt! Hilf mir, liebe Nichte!

Wallenstein. Des Ortes bose Zeichen will ich andern,

Er sei's, ber mir mein Teuerstes bewahrte.

Neubrunn (fommt zurück). Der schwed'sche Herr! Wallenstein. Laßt sie mit ihm allein. (Ab.) Herzogin (zu Thetsa). Sieh, wie du dich entfärbtest! Kind, du kannst ihn 3001

Unmöglich sprechen. Folge beiner Mutter,

Thefla. Die Neubrunn mag denn in der Nähe bleiben. (Berzogin und Gräfin gehen ab.)

Behnter Auftritt.

Thefla. Der ichwedische Sauptmann. Fraulein Neubrunn.

Hauptmann naht fich ehrerbietig). Prinzeffin — ich — muß um Berzeihung bitten,

Mein unbesonnen rasches Wort — Wie konnt' ich — 3005 Thekla (mit ebelm Anstand). Sie haben mich in meinem Schmerz gesehn,

Ein unglücksvoller Zufall machte Sie

Aus einem Frembling schnell mir zum Vertrauten.

Hauptmann. Ich fürchte, baß Sie meinen Anblid haffen,

Denn meine Zunge sprach ein traurig Wort.

Thekla. Die Schuld ift mein. Ich selbst entrif es Ihnen,

Sie waren nur die Stimme meines Schicffals. Mein Schrecken unterbrach ben angefangnen Bericht. Ich bitte brum, baß Sie ihn enden.

Hauptmann (bebentlich). Prinzeffin, es wird Ihren Schmerz erneuern. 3015

Thefla. 3ch bin barauf gefaßt — 3ch will gefaßt fein.

Wie fing bas Treffen an? Vollenben Gie.

Hauptmann. Wir standen, seines Überfalls gewärtig, Bei Neustadt schwach verschanzt in unserm Lager, Als gegen Abend eine Wolke Staubes 3020 Ausstieg vom Wald her, unser Vortrab sliehend Ins Lager stürzte, rief, der Feind sei da. Wir hatten eben nur noch Zeit, uns schnell Auss Pferd zu wersen, da durchbrachen schon, In vollem Rosseslauf daher gesprengt, 3025 Die Vappenheimer den Verhack; schnell war

Die Pappenheimer ben Berhad; schnell war Der Graben auch, ber sich ums Lager zog,

Bon biefen fturm'schen Scharen überflogen. Doch unbefonnen hatte fie ber Mut

Borausgeführt ben andern, weit bahinten

Bar noch bas Fugvolf, nur die Pappenheimer waren

Dem fühnen Führer fühn gefolgt. —

(Theffa macht eine Bewegung. Der Sauptmann halt einen Angenblicf inne, bis sie ihm einen Bint giebt, fortzusahren.)

Bon vorn und von ben Flanken faßten wir Sie jeso mit der ganzen Reiterei Und drängten sie zuruck zum Graben, wo

3035

3030

Das Fugvolf, ichnell geordnet, einen Rechen Bon Bifen ihnen ftarr entgegenstrectte.

Nicht vorwärts konnten sie, auch nicht zuruck, Gekeilt in drangvoll fürchterliche Enge.
Da rief der Rheingraf ihrem Führer zu, 3040
In guter Schlacht sich ehrlich zu ergeben,
Doch Oberst Piccolomini —

(Thetla, schwindelnd, faßt einen Seffel.)

Ihn machte

Der Helmbusch kenntlich und das lange Haar, Vom raschen Ritte war's ihm losgegangen — Zum Graben winkt er, sprengt, der Erste, selbst 3045 Sein edles Noß darüber weg, ihm stürzt Das Regiment nach — doch — schon war's geschehen! Sein Pferd, von einer Partisan durchstoßen, bäumt Sich wütend, schleubert weit den Reiter ab, Und hoch weg über ihn geht die Gewalt 3050 Der Rosse, keinem Zügel mehr gehorchend.

(Thefla, welche bie legten Reben mit allen Zeichen wachsenber Angst begleitet, verfällt in ein heftiges Zittern, sie will sinken; Fraulein Neubrunn eilt hinzu und empfangt fie in ihren Armen.)

Neubrunn. Mein teured Fräulein — 5ch entferne mich.

Als bis der lette Mann gefallen ift.

Thefla. Es ift vorüber - Bringen Sie's ju Ende.

Hauptmann. Da ergriff, als sie ben Führer fallen sahn, Die Truppen grimmig wütende Berzweissung. 3055 Der eignen Rettung benkt jest keiner mehr. Gleich wilden Tigern fechten sie; es reizt Ihr starrer Widerstand die Unsrigen, Und eher nicht ersolat des Kampses Ende,

Thefla (mit zitternber Stimme). Und wo — wo ist — Sie sagten mir nicht alles.

3065

3070

Sauptmann (nach einer Paufe). Seut fruh bestatteten wir ihn. Ihn trugen

3wolf Junglinge ber ebelften Geschlechter,

Das gange Beer begleitete bie Bahre.

Gin Lorbeer schmudte seinen Sarg, brauf legte

1011

Der Rheingraf felbst ben eignen Siegerbegen.

Much Thranen fehlten feinem Schidfal nicht,

Denn viele find bei uns, die feine Großmut

Und feiner Sitten Freundlichkeit erfahren,

Und alle rührte fein Geschicf. Gern hatte

Der Rheingraf ihn gerettet, doch er selbst

Bereitelt' es; man sagt, er wollte sterben.

Reubrunn (gerührt zu Thefla, welche ihr Angesicht verhullt hat). Dein teures Fraulein — Fraulein, fehn Gie auf!

D, warum mußten Sie barauf bestehn!

Thefla. - Bo ift fein Grab?

Sauptmann. In einer Klosterfirche 3075 Bei Reustadt ift er beigesett, bis man

Bon seinem Bater Nachricht eingezogen.

Thekla. Wie heißt bas Kloster?

Sauptmann. Santt Rathrinenftift.

Thekla. Ift's weit bis bahin?

Sauptmann. Sieben Meilen gahlt man.

Thefla. Wie geht ber Weg?

Hauptmann. Man fommt bei Tirschenreut 3080 und Falfenberg burch unsre ersten Bosten.

Thefla. Wer fommandiert fie?

hauptmann. Dberft Sedenborf.

Thefla (tritt an ben Tisch und nimmt aus bem Schmuckfastchen einen Ring). Sie haben mich in meinem Schmerz gesehn

Und mir ein menschlich Herz gezeigt — Empfangen Sie (indem sie ihm ben Ring giebt)

Ein Angebenken bieser Stunde — Gehn Sie. 3085

Hauptmann (bestürzt). Prinzessin — (Thefla winkt ihm schweigend, zu gehen, und verläßt ihn. Sauptmann zaubert und will reden. Fräulein Neubrunn wiederholt ben Wink. Er geht ab.)

Elfter Auftritt.

Thefla. Renbrunn.

Thefla (fällt ber Neubrunn um den Sals). Jest, gute Neus brunn, zeige mir die Liebe,

Die du mir stets gelobt! Beweise bich Als meine treue Freundin und Gefährtin!

- Wir muffen fort, noch biefe Racht.

Neubrunn. Fort, und wohin? 3090 Thekla. Wohin? Es ist nur ein Ort in der Welt!

Wo er bestattet liegt, zu seinem Sarge!

Raulein?

Thekla. Was dort, Unglückliche! So würdest du Nicht fragen, wenn du je geliebt. Dort, dort 3095 Ist alles, was noch übrig ist von ihm,

Der einz'ge Fled ift mir bie ganze Erbe.

O, halte mich nicht auf! Komm und mach' Anstalt! Laß uns auf Mittel benken, zu entfliehen.

Neubrunn. Bedachten Sie auch Ihres Vaters Zorn? Thekla. Ich fürchte keines Menschen Zürnen mehr. Neubrunn. Den Hohn ber Welt! Des Tabels arge Zunge!

Thefla. Ich suche einen auf, ber nicht mehr ift. Will ich benn in die Arme - o mein Gott! 3d will ja in die Gruft nur bes Geliebten. 3105 Neubrunn. Und wir allein, zwei hilflos ichwache Meiher ? Thekla. Wir waffnen uns, mein Urm foll bich beschüten. Reubrunn. Bei bunfler Nachtzeit? Racht wird und verbergen. Thefla. Reubrunn. In biefer rauben Sturmnacht? Thefla. Ward ihm sanft Bebettet unter ben Sufen feiner Roffe? 3110 Reubrunn. D Gott! - und bann die vielen Feindesposten! Man wird und nicht burchlaffen. Thefla. Es sind Menschen. Frei geht bas Unglud burch bie gange Erbe! Reubrunn. Die weite Reise -Thefla. Bahlt ber Bilger Meilen, Wenn er jum fernen Gnabenbilbe wallt? 3115 Neubrunn. Die Möglichfeit, aus biefer Stadt ju fommen? Thefla. Gold öffnet und bie Thore. Beh nur, geh! Reubrunn. Wenn man und fennt? Thefla. In einer Flüchtigen, Berzweifelnden sucht niemand Friedlands Tochter. Neubrunn. Wo finden wir die Pferde zu ber Flucht? Thekla. Mein Kavalier verschafft fie. Geh und ruf ihn! 3121 Reubrunn. Wagt er bas ohne Wiffen feines Berrn? Thefla. Er wird es thun. D geh nur! Zaubre nicht. Neubrunn. Uch! und was wird aus Ihrer Mutter merben.

Wenn Sie verschwunden find?

Thefla (sich befinnend und schmerzvoll vor fich hinschauend). D meine Mutter! 3125

Neubrunn. Go viel schon leibet fie, bie gute Mutter, Coll sie auch bieser lette Schlag noch treffen?

Thefla. Ich kann's ihr nicht ersparen! - Geh nur. aeh!

Neubrunn. Bedenken Sie doch ja wohl, was Sie thun. Thefla. Bebacht ift schon, mas zu bebenfen ift. 3130 Neubrunn. Und sind wir bort, was foll mit Ihnen merben?

Thefla. Dort wird's ein Gott mir in die Seele geben. Neubrunn. Ihr Berg ift jest voll Unruh', teured Fraulein,

Das ist ber Weg nicht, ber zur Ruhe führt.

Mit bleichen, hohlen Geisterbilbern an -

Thekla. Bur tiefen Ruh', wie er sie auch gefunden. - D eile, geh! Mach' feine Worte mehr! 3136 Es zieht mich fort, ich weiß nicht, wie ich's nenne, Unwiderstehlich fort zu seinem Grabe! Dort wird mir leichter werden, augenblicklich! Das herzerstickende Band bes Schmerzens wird Sich losen — Meine Thränen werben fließen. D geh, wir könnten längst schon auf bem Weg sein. Nicht Ruhe find' ich, bis ich diesen Mauern Entronnen bin — sie fturzen auf mich ein — Fortstoßend treibt mich eine dunkle Macht Bon bannen — Bas ift bas für ein Gefühl! Es füllen fich mir alle Raume biefes Saufes

3140

Ich habe keinen Plat mehr — Immer neue!
Es brängt mich das entsetliche Gewimmel
3150
Plus diesen Wänden fort, die Lebende!

Reubrunn. Sie fegen mich in Angst und Schreden, Fraulein.

Daß ich nun felber nicht zu bleiben mage. Ich geh' und rufe gleich ben Rosenberg. (Geht ab.)

Zwölfter Auftritt.

Thefla. Thefla. Sein Geift ift's, ber mich ruft. Es ift bie Schar 3155 Der Treuen, die fich rachend ihm geopfert. Unebler Saumnis flagen sie mich an. Sie wollten auch im Tod nicht von ihm laffen, Der ihres Lebens Führer mar — Das thaten Die roben Bergen, und ich follte leben! 3160 - Nein! Auch für mich ward jener Lorbeerfrang, Der beine Totenbahre schmudt, gewunden. Bas ift bas Leben ohne Liebesglang? Ich werf' es hin, ba sein Gehalt verschwunden. Ja, ba ich bich, ben Liebenden, gefunden, 3165 Da war bas Leben etwas. Glanzend lag Bor mir ber neue golbne Tag! Mir traumte von zwei himmelichonen Stunden. Du standest an bem Gingang in die Welt, Die ich betrat mit flofterlichem Bagen, 3170

Du standest an dem Eingang in die Welt, Die ich betrat mit klösterlichem Zagen, Sie war von tausend Sonnen aufgehellt, Ein guter Engel schienst du hingestellt, Mich aus der Lindheit fabelhaften Tagen Schnell auf des Lebens Gipfel hinzutragen. Mein erst Empsinden war des Himmels Glück, 3175 In dein Herz siel mein erster Blick! (Sie sinkt hier in Nachdenken und fährt dann mit Zeichen des Grauens auf.)

— Da kommt das Schickfal — roh und kalt Fast es des Freundes zärtliche Gestalt Und wirft ihn unter den Hufschlag seiner Pferde — — Das ist das Los des Schönen auf der Erde! 3180

Preizehnter Auftritt.

Thefla. Fraulein Meubrunn mit bem Stallmeifter.

Reubrunn. Hier ist er, Fräulein, und er will es thun. Thekla. Willst du uns Pserde schaffen, Nosenberg?
Stallmeister. Ich will sie schaffen:
Thekla. Willst du uns begleiten?
Stallmeister. Wein Fräulein, bis ans End' der Welt.
Thekla. Du kannst
Zhekla. Du kannst

Stallmeister. Ich bleib' bei Ihnen.

Thekla. Ich will dich belohnen Und einem andern Herrn empfehlen. Kannst du Uns aus der Festung bringen unentbeckt?

Stallmeister. Ich fann's.

Thefla. Wann fann ich gehn?

Stallmeifter. In biefer Stunde.

— Wo geht die Reise hin? Thekla. Nach — sag's ihm, Neubrunn! 3190 Neubrunn. Nach Neustadt. Stallmeister. Wohl. Ich geh', es zu besorgen. (Ab.) Reubrunn. Ach, ba fommt Ihre Mutter, Fräulein. Thefla. Gott!

Vierzehnter Auftritt.

Thefla. Reubrunn. Die Bergogin.

Herzogin. Er ist hinweg, ich finde dich gefaßter. Thekla. Ich bin es, Mutter — Lassen Sie mich jest Bald schlafen gehen und die Neubrunn um mich sein. 3195 Ich brauche Ruh'.

Serzogin. Du follst sie haben, Thekla. Ich geh' getröstet weg, ba ich ben Vater Beruhigen kann.

Thefla. Gut' Nacht benn, liebe Mutter! (Sie fallt ihr um ben hals und umarmt fie in großer Bewegung.)

Herzogin. Du bist noch nicht ganz ruhig, meine Tochter, Du zitterst ja so hestig, und bein Herz 3200 Klopft hörbar an bem meinen.

Thekla. Schlaf wird es Befanftigen — Gut' Racht, geliebte Mutter! (Indem sie aus ben Armen ber Mutter sich losmacht, fällt ber Vorhang.)

Fünfter Aufzug.

Buttlers Zimmer.

Erster Auftritt.

Buttler. Major Geralbin.

Buttler. Zwölf rüstige Dragoner sucht Ihr aus, Bewaffnet sie mit Piken, benn kein Schuß Darf fallen — An bem Efsaal nebenbei 3205 Bersteckt Ihr sie, und wenn der Nachtisch aufs Geset, dringt ihr herein und ruft: Wer ist Gut kaiserlich? — Ich will ben Tisch umstürzen — Dann werst ihr euch auf beide, stoßt sie nieder, Das Schloß wird wohl verriegelt und bewacht, 3210 Daß kein Gerücht davon zum Fürsten dringe. Geht jeht — Habt Ihr nach Hauptmann Deverour und Macdonald geschickt?

Geralbin. Gleich sind sie hier. (Geht ab.)
Buttler. Kein Aufschub ist zu wagen. Auch die Bürger Erklären sich für ihn, ich weiß nicht, welch 3215
Ein Schwindelgeist die ganze Stadt ergriffen.
Sie sehn im Herzog einen Friedenssürsten
Und einen Stister neuer goldner Zeit.
Der Rat hat Wassen ausgeteilt; schon haben

Sich ihrer hundert angeboten, Wache 3220 Bei ihm zu thun. Drum gilt es, schnell zu sein. Denn Feinde drohn von außen und von innen.

Zweiter Auftritt.

Buttler. Sauptmann Deverour und Macdonalb.

Macbonald. Da find wir, General.

Deverour. Was ist die Losung?

Buttler. Es lebe ber Raiser!

Beibe (treten gurud). Die?

Buttler. Saus Öftreich lebe!

Deverour. Ift's nicht ber Friedland, dem wir Treu' geschworen? 3225

Macbonald. Sind wir nicht hergeführt, ihn zu be- icouen?

Buttler. Wir einen Reichsfeind und Verräter schützen? Deverour. Nun ja, du nahmst uns ja für ihn in Pflicht.

Macdonald. Und bist ihm ja hieher gesolgt nach Eger. Buttler. Ich that's, ihn besto sichrer zu verderben. 3230 Deverour. Ja so!

Machonald. Das ift was anders.

Buttler (zu Deverour). Glenber!

So leicht entweichst bu von der Pflicht und Fahne? Deveroux. Zum Teufel, Herr! Ich folgte beinem Beispiel,

Rann ber ein Schelm fein, bacht' ich, tannst bu's auch. Macbonalb. Wir benfen nicht nach. Das ift beine

Sache! 2235

Du bift ber General und fommandierst,

Mit seinem Glück?

Wir folgen bir, und wenn's zur Solle ginge. Buttler (befänstigt). Run gut! Wir fennen einander. Machonalb. Ja, bas bent' ich. Deveroux. Wir find Solbaten ber Fortuna, wer Das meifte bietet, hat uns. Macdonald. Ja. so ist's. 3240 Buttler. Jett sollt ihr ehrliche Soldaten bleiben. Deverour. Das sind wir gerne. Buttler. Und Fortune machen. Macdonald. Das ift noch beffer. Buttler. Soret an. Beibe. Wir hören. Buttler. Es ift des Kaifers Will' und Ordonnanz Den Friedland lebend oder tot zu fahen. 3245 Deverour. Go fteht's im Brief. Machonald. Ja, lebend ober tot. Buttler. Und stattliche Belohnung wartet beffen, Un Geld und Gütern, der die That vollführt. Deverour. Es flingt gang gut. Das Wort flingt immer gut Von dorten her. Ja, ja! Wir wissen schon! 3250 So eine gulbne Gnabenfett' etwa, Ein frummes Roß, ein Bergament und so mas. - Der Fürst zahlt beffer. Ja, der ift splendid. Macdonald. Buttler. Mit bem ist's aus. Sein Glücksstern ift gefallen. Macdonald. Ift das gewiß? Buttler. Ich sag's euch. Ist's vorbei 3255 Deperour

Buttler. Borbei auf immerbar.

Er ift fo arm wie wir.

Machonald. So arm wie wir?

Deveroux. Ja, Macdonald, ba muß man ihn verlaffen. Buttler. Berlaffen ift er icon von zwanzigtausend.

Wir muffen mehr thun, Landsmann. Kurz und gut! 3260

- Wir muffen ihn toten. (Beibe fahren gurud.)

Beibe. Toten ?

Buttler. Töten, sag' ich.

- Und bagu hab' ich euch erlefen.

Beibe. Und?

Buttler. Euch, Hauptmann Deverour und Macbonald.

Deverour (nach einer Baufe). Wählt einen anbern.

Macdonald. Ja, wählt einen andern.

Buttler (zu Deveronr). Erschreckt's bich, seige Memme? Wie? Du hast 3265

Schon beine breißig Seelen auf bir liegen -

Deverour. Hand an ben Felbheren legen — bas bedent'!

Macbonald. Dem wir bas Jurament geleistet haben! Buttler. Das Jurament ist null mit seiner Treu.

Deveroux. Hör', General! Das bunft mir boch zu

gräßlich. 3270 Macdonald. Ja, das ist wahr! Man hat auch ein Gewissen.

Deverour. Wenn's nur ber Chef nicht war', ber uns fo lang

Gefommanbiert hat und Respett geforbert.

Buttler. Ift bas ber Unftoß?

Deverour. 3a! Hor'! Wen bu fonst willst! Dem eignen Sohn, wenn's Kaisers Dienst verlangt, 3275 Will ich bas Schwert ins Eingeweibe bohren — Doch sieh, wir sind Soldaten, und den Feldherrn Ermorden, das ist eine Sünd' und Frevel, Davon kein Beichtmönch absolvieren kann.

Buttler. Ich bin bein Papit und absolviere bich. 3280

Entschließt euch schnell.

Deverour (steht bedenklich). Es geht nicht.

Macdonald. Rein, es geht nicht.

Buttler. Run benn, so geht — und — schickt mir Bestalugen.

Deverour (flust). Den Peftalut - Hum!

Macdonald. Was willst du mit diesem?

Buttler. Wenn ihr's verschmäht, es finden sich genug — duckte

Deverour. Nein, wenn er fallen muß, so können wir Den Breis so aut verdienen als ein andrer. 3286

— Was benkst du, Bruber Macdonald?

Macdonald. Ja, wenn

Er fallen muß und soll, und 's ist nicht anders,

So mag ich's biefem Peftalut nicht gonnen.

Deverour (nach einigem Besinnen). Wann foll er fallen? Buttler. Heut, in bieser Nacht, 3290

Denn morgen stehn die Schweden vor den Thoren.

Deverour. Stehst du mir für die Folgen, General? Buttler. Ich steh' für alles.

Deverour. Ift's des Kaifers Will'?

Sein netter runder Will'? Man hat Exempel,

Daß man den Mord liebt und den Mörder straft. 3295 Buttler. Das Manifest sagt: lebend ober tot.

Und lebend ist's nicht möglich, seht ihr felbst —

Deverour. Tot also! Tot — Wie aber fommt man an ihn?

Die Stadt ift angefüllt mit Terzty'schen. Macbonald. Und bann ift noch ber Terzin und ber Illo -3300 Buttler. Mit biefen beiben fangt man an, verftebt fich. Deverour. Bas? Sollen bie auch fallen? Buttler Die auerst. Macdonald. Bor', Deverour - bas wird ein blut'ger Abend. Deverour. Saft bu ichon beinen Mann bain? Trag's mir auf. Buttler. Dem Major Geraldin ift's übergeben. 3305 ward Es ist heut Fagnacht, und ein Essen wird Gegeben auf bem Schloß; bort wird man sie Bei Tafel überfallen, nieberftoßen -Der Bestalut, ber Leglen find babei -Deverour. Bor', Beneral! Dir fann es nichts verschlagen. 3310 chang bor' - lag mich tauschen mit bem Geralbin. Buttler. Die fleinere Gefahr ift bei bem Bergog. Deverour. Gefahr! Bas, Teufel! benfft bu von mir, Serr? Des Bergogs Aug', nicht seinen Degen fürcht' ich. Buttler. Was fann fein Aug' bir fchaben? Deverour. Alle Teufel! 3315 Du fennst mich, bag ich feine Memme bin. Doch sieh, es sind noch nicht acht Tag', baß mir Der Bergog zwanzig Golbstück reichen lassen Bu biesem warmen Rock, ben ich hier anhab' — Und wenn er mich nun mit ber Bife fieht 3320

Daftehn, mir auf ben Rock sieht - sieh - so - jo -

Der Teufel hol' mich! ich bin keine Memme.

Buttler. Der Herzog gab dir diesen warmen Rock, Und du, ein armer Wicht, bedenkst dich, ihm Dafür den Degen durch den Leib zu rennen. 3325 Und einen Rock, der noch viel wärmer hält, Hing ihm der Kaiser um, den Fürstenmantel. Wie dankt er's ihm? Mit Aufruhr und Verrat.

Deverour. Das ist auch wahr. Den Danker hol' ber Teufel!

Ich — bring' ihn um.

Buttler. Und willst du dein Gewissen 3330 Beruhigen, darist du den Rock nur ausziehn,

So fannst bu's frisch und wohlgemut vollbringen.

Macdonald. Ja, da ift aber noch was zu bedenken —.
Buttler. Was giebt's noch zu bedenken, Macdonald?
Macdonald. Was hilft uns Wehr und Waffe wider den?

3335

Er ift nicht zu verwunden, er ist fest.

Buttler (fährt auf). Was wird er —

Macdonald. Gegen Schuß und Hieb! Er ift

Gefroren, mit ber Teufelstunst behaftet,

Sein Leib ist undurchdringlich, sag' ich dir.

Deveroux. Ja, ja! In Ingolstabt war auch so einer, 3340

Dem war die Haut so fest wie Stahl, man mußt' ihn . Bulet mit Flintenkolben niederschlagen.

Macdonald. Hört, was ich thun will! Deverour. Sprich.

Macdonald. 3ch fenne hier

Im Moster einen Bruber Dominifaner Aus unsrer Landsmannschaft, der soll mir Schwert 3345 Und Pike tauchen in geweihtes Wasser Und einen fraft'gen Segen brüber fprechen, Das ift bewährt, hilft gegen jeben Bann.

Buttler. Das thue, Macdonald. Jest aber geht. Bablt aus bem Regimente zwanzig, breißig 3350 Sandfeste Rerle, lagt fie bem Raifer fcmoren -Wenn's elf geschlagen - wenn die ersten Runden Paffiert find, führt ihr fie in aller Stille Dem Saufe zu - 3ch werbe felbst nicht weit fein.

Deverour. Wie fommen wir durch bie Bartichiers und Garben, 3355

Die in bem innern Hofraum Bache ftehn?

Buttler. 3ch hab' bes Orts Gelegenheit erfundigt. Durch eine hintre Pforte führ' ich euch,

Die nur burch einen Mann verteidigt wirb.

Mir giebt mein Rang und Amt zu jeder Stunde 3360 Cinlag beim Bergog. 3ch will euch vorangehn,

Und schnell mit einem Dolchstoß in die Reble

Durchbohr' ich ben Harticbier und mach' euch Babn.

Deverour. Und find wir oben, wie erreichen wir Das Schlafgemach bes Fürsten, ohne baß 3365 Das Sofgefind' erwacht und garmen ruft? Denn er ift hier mit großem Comitat.

Buttler. Die Dienerschaft ift auf bem rechten Flügel, Er haßt Geräusch, wohnt auf bem linken gang allein.

Deveroux. Bar's nur vorüber, Macbonald - Mir ift Seltsam babei ju Mute, weiß ber Teufel. 3371

Machonald. Mir auch. Es ift ein gar ju großes Haupt.

Man wird und für zwei Bofewichter halten.

Buttler. In Glang und Chr' und Überfluß fonnt ihr Der Menschen Urteil und Gered' verlachen. 3375

Deverour. Wenn's mit der Ehr' nur auch so recht gewiß ist.

Buttler. Seid unbesorgt. Ihr rettet Kron' und Reich Dem Verdinand. Der Lohn kann nicht gering fein.

Deverour. So ist's sein 3weck, den Kaiser zu entsthronen?

Buttler. Das ist er! Kron' und Leben ihm zu ranben! 3380

Deveroux. So mußt' er fallen burch bes henters Sand,

Wenn wir nach Wien lebendig ihn geliefert?

Buttler. Dies Schicksal könnt' er nimmermehr vermeiden.

Deveroux. Komm, Macdonald! Er soll als Felbherr enden

Und ehrlich fallen von Soldatenhanden. (Sie gehen ab.) 3385

Dritter Auftritt.

Ein Saal, aus dem man in eine Galerie gelangt, die sich weit nach hinten verliert.

Ballenstein sitt an einem Tifch. Der schwedische Sauptmann steht vor ihm. Balb darauf Gräfin Terzty.

Wallenstein. Empfehlt mich Euerm Herrn. Ich nehme teil

Un seinem guten Glück, und wenn Ihr mich

So viele Freude nicht bezeigen seht,

Als biefe Siegespost verdienen mag,

So glaubt, es ift nicht Mangel guten Willens, 3390

Denn unser Glück ist nunmehr eins. Lebt wohl!

Rehmt meinen Dank fur Eure Muh'. Die Festung

Soll sich Euch aufthun morgen, wenn Ihr kommt.

(Schwedischer Sauptmann geht ab. Ballenftein fist in tiefen Gebanfen. ftarr por fich hinsehend, ben Ropf in die Sand gegenft. Grafin Terzfy tritt berein und fteht eine Beit lang von ihm unbemerft; endlich macht er eine rafche Bewegung, erblicht fie und faßt fich fcnell.)

Rommst du von ihr? Erholt sie sich? Was macht sie? Brafin. Sie foll gefaßter fein nach bem Befprach, 3395

Saat mir bie Schwester — Jest ift fie zu Bette.

Wallenstein. Ihr Schmerz wird sanfter werben. Sie mird meinen

Grafin. Auch bich, mein Bruber, find' ich nicht wie sonst.

Nach einem Sieg erwartet' ich bich beitrer.

D. bleibe ftarf! Erhalte bu und aufrecht,

3400

Denn bu bift unfer Licht und unfre Conne.

Ballenstein. Gei ruhig. Mir ift nichts - Wo ift bein Mann?

Grafin. Bu einem Gastmahl sind sie, er und Illo.

Wallenstein (fteht auf und macht einige Schritte burch ben Saal). Es ift schon finftre Nacht — Geb auf bein Bimmer.

Grafin. Beiß mich nicht gehn, o lag mich um bich bleiben. 3405

Wallenstein (ift ans Venfter getreten). Um Simmel ift geschäftige Bewegung,

Des Turmes Fahne jagt ber Wind, schnell geht

Der Wolfen Bug, die Mondessichel wantt,

und durch die Racht zucht ungewisse Belle.

- Rein Sternbild ift ju fehn! Der matte Schein bort, Der einzelne, ift aus ber Raffiopeia, 3411

Und bahin fteht ber Jupiter — Doch jest

Dectt ihn die Schwärze bes Gewitterhimmels! (Er verfinft in Dieffinn und fieht ftarr hinaus.)

Grafin (bie ihm traurig zusieht, fagt ihn bei ber Sand). Bas sinnst bu?

Wallenstein. Mir deucht, wenn ich ihn sähe, war' mir wohl. 3415

Es ift ber Stern, ber meinem Leben strahlt, Und wunderbar oft stärkte mich sein Anblick. (Baufe.)

Gräfin. Du wirst ihn wieder sehn.

Ballenftein (ift wieber in eine tiefe Berftreuung gefallen, er ermuntert fich und wendet fich fchnell zur Graffin). Ihn wieber sehn? - D niemals wieder!

Gräfin. Mie?

Wallenstein. Er ift babin - ift Staub!

Grafin. Wen meinst du benn? 3420

Wallenstein. Er ift der Glückliche. Er hat vollendet. Für ihn ift feine Zufunft mehr, ihm spinnt Das Schicksal keine Tücke mehr — sein Leben Liegt faltenlos und leuchtend ausgebreitet, Rein dunkler Flecken blieb darin guruck, 3425

Und unglückbringend pocht ihm feine Stunde. Weg ist er über Wunsch und Furcht, gehört Nicht mehr ben trüglich wankenden Blaneten — D, ihm ist wohl! Wer aber weiß, was uns Die nächste Stunde schwarz verschleiert bringt!

Gräfin. Du sprichst von Biccolomini. Wie starb er?

Der Bote ging just von dir, als ich kam.

(Wallenftein bedeutet fie mit ber Sand, zu fchweigen.)

D wende beine Blide nicht jurud! Vorwärts in hellre Tage lag uns schauen. Freu' bich bes Siegs, vergiß, was er bir fostet.

3435

3430

3445

3450

Richt heute erst ward bir ber Freund geraubt; Als er sich von bir schied, ba starb er bir.

Ballenstein. Berichmerzen werb' ich biesen Schlag, bas weiß ich.

Denn was verschmerzte nicht ber Mensch! Bom Sochsten Bie vom Gemeinsten lernt er sich entwöhnen, 3440

Denn ihn besiegen bie gewalt'gen Stunden.

Doch fühl' ich's wohl, was ich in ihm verlor.

Die Blume ift hinweg aus meinem Leben, Und kalt und farblos feh' ich's vor mir liegen.

Denn er stand neben mir, wie meine Jugend,

Er machte mir das Wirkliche jum Traum,

Um die gemeine Deutlichkeit der Dinge

Den goldnen Duft ber Morgenrote webend -

3m Feuer feines liebenben Gefühls

Erhoben sich, mir felber jum Erstaunen,

Des Lebens flach alltägliche Geftalten.

— Was ich mir ferner auch erftreben mag,

Das Schöne ift boch weg, bas fommt nicht wieber, Denn über alles Gluck geht boch ber Freund,

Der's fühlend erft erschafft, ber's teilend mehrt. 3455

Streich genug, sich selber zu beleben.

Du liebst und preisest Tugenden an ihm,

Die bu in ihm gepflanzt, in ihm entfaltet.

Wallenstein (an bie Thure gehend). Wer stört und noch in später Nacht? — Es ist 3460

Der Kommendant. Er bringt die Festungsschluffel. Berlag uns, Schwester! Mitternacht ift ba.

Grafin. D, mir wird heut so schwer, von bir zu gehn, Und bange Furcht bewegt mich.

Wallenstein. Furcht? Wovor? Gräfin. Du möchtest schnell wegreisen biefe Racht, Und beim Erwachen fänden wir dich nimmer. 3466 Wallenftein. Ginbilbungen! Gräfin. D. meine Seele wird Schon lang von trüben Ahnungen geängstigt, Und wenn ich wachend sie befämpft, sie fallen Mein banges Herz in düftern Träumen an. 3470 - 3ch sah dich gestern nacht mit beiner ersten Gemablin, reich geputt, zu Tische sigen -Wallenstein. Das ist ein Traum erwünschter Borbedeutung, Denn jene Beirat stiftete mein Glud. Gräfin. Und heute traumte mir, ich suchte bich 3475 In beinem Zimmer auf — Wie ich hineintrat, So war's bein Zimmer nicht mehr, die Kartaufe Bu Gitschin war's, die du gestiftet haft, Und wo du willst, daß man dich hin begrabe. Wallenftein. Dein Geift ift nun einmal damit beschäftigt. 3480 Gräfin. Wie? Glaubst du nicht, daß eine Warnungs stimme In Träumen vorbedeutend zu uns spricht? Wallenstein. Dergleichen Stimmen giebt's - Es ift fein 3meifel! Doch Warnungsstimmen möcht' ich sie nicht nennen, Die nur das Unvermeibliche verfünden. 3485 Wie sich der Sonne Scheinbild in dem Dunstfreis Malt, eh' sie fommt, so schreiten auch den großen

Geschiden ihre Geifter schon voran,

Und in dem Seute wandelt schon bas Morgen.

Es machte mir ftets eigene Gebanfen, 3490 Bas man vom Tob bes vierten Beinrichs lieft. Der König fühlte bas Gespenft bes Meffers Lang vorher in ber Bruft, eh' fich ber Mörber Ravaillac bamit maffnete. Ihn floh Die Ruh', es jagt' ihn auf in feinem Louvre, 3495 Ind Freie trieb es ihn; wie Leichenfeier Rlang ihm ber Gattin Kronungsfest, er borte Im ahnungsvollen Ohr ber Ruße Tritt, Die burch bie Gaffen von Baris ihn suchten -Grafin. Sagt bir bie innre Ahnungoftimme nichts? Ballenstein. Nichts. Sei gang rubig! Grafin (in bufteres Nachfinnen verloren). Und ein andermal, Alls ich bir eilend nachging, liefst bu vor mir Durch einen langen Bang, burch weite Gale, Es wollte gar nicht enden — Thuren schlugen Busammen, frachend — feuchend folgt' ich, konnte Dich nicht erreichen — plöglich fühlt' ich mich 3505 Bon binten angefaßt mit falter Sand, Du warft's und füßteft mich, und über uns Schien eine rote Decke sich zu legen -Wallenstein. Das ift ber rote Teppich meines Zimmers. Grafin (ihn betrachtenb). Wenn's bahin follte fommen - Wenn ich bich. 3511 Der jest in Lebensfülle vor mir fteht -

Der jest in Lebensfülle vor mir steht — (Sie sinkt ihm weinend an die Bruft.)

Wallenstein. Des Kaisers Achtsbrief angstigt bich.

Berwunden nicht, er findet feine Hände. 3514 Gräfin. Fänd' er sie aber, dann ist mein Entschluß Gefaßt — ich führe bei mir, was mich tröstet. (Geht ab.)

Bierter Auftritt.

Mallenftein. Gorbon. Dann ber Rammerbiener.

Wallenstein. Ift's ruhig in ber Stadt?

Die Stadt ift ruhig. Gorbon

Wallenstein. Ich höre rauschende Musik, das Schloß ift

Bon Lichtern hell. Wer sind die Fröhlichen?

Gordon. Dem Grafen Terzky und dem Feldmarschall Wird ein Bankett gegeben auf dem Schloß. 3521

Wallenstein (vor fich). Es ift bes Sieges wegen -Dies Geschlecht

Kann sich nicht anders freuen, als bei Tisch. (Rlingelt. Rammerbiener tritt ein.)

Entfleide mich, ich will mich schlafen legen. (Er nimmt bie Schluffel zu fich.)

So sind wir denn vor jedem Feind bewahrt

3525

Und mit den sichern Freunden eingeschlossen; Denn alles müßt' mich trügen, ober ein

Gesicht, wie dies (auf Gordon schauend), ift feines Beuchlers Parne.

(Rammerbiener hat ihm ben Mantel, Ringfragen und die Feldbinde abgenommen.)

Gieb acht! Was fällt ba?

Rammerdiener. Die goldne Rette ift entzwei gesprungen. 3530

Ballenftein. Run, fie hat lang genug gehalten. Gieb! (Indem er die Rette betrachtet.)

Das war bes Lufers erfte Gunft. Er hing fie Als Erzherzog mir um, im Krieg von Frigul. Und aus Gewohnheit trug ich sie bis heut.

— Aus Aberglauben, wenn Ihr wollt. Sie follte 3535 Ein Talisman mir fein, so lang ich sie Un meinem Salfe glaubig wurde tragen, Das flucht'ge Blud, bes erfte Gunft fie mar, Mir auf zeitlebens binben - Run, es fei! Mir muß fortan ein neues Glud beginnen, 3540 Denn biefes Bannes Rraft ift aus. (Rammerbiener entfernt fich mit ben Rleibern. Wallenftein fteht auf. macht einen Gang burch ben Saal und bleibt gulett nachbenfend vor Gordon fteben.) Wie boch bie alte Zeit mir naber fommt. Ich feh' mich wieder an dem Sof zu Burgau. Bo wir aufammen Cbelfnaben maren. Wir hatten öfters Streit, bu meinteft's gut 3545 Und pflegtest gern Ven Sittenprediger Bu machen, schaltest mich, baß ich nach hohen Dingen Unmäßig ftrebte, fühnen Träumen glaubend. Und priefest mir ben goldnen Mittelweg. - Ei, beine Beisheit hat fich schlecht bewährt, 3550 Sie hat bich fruh jum abgelebten Manne Gemacht und wurde bich, wenn ich mit meinen Großmut'gern Sternen nicht bagwischen trate, Im schlechten Winkel ftill verlöschen laffen. Gorbon. Mein Fürst! Mit leichtem Mute fnupft

ber arme Kischer 3555

Den kleinen Rachen an im sichern Bort, Sieht er im Sturm bas große Meerschiff ftranben.

Wallenstein. So bist du schon im Safen, alter Mann?

3ch nicht. Es treibt ber ungeschwächte Mut Roch frisch und herrlich auf der Lebenswoge, Die Hoffnung nenn' ich meine Gottin noch,

3560

Ein Jüngling ift ber Geift, und feh' ich mich Dir gegenüber, ja, so möcht' ich rühmend fagen, Daß über meinem braunen Scheitelhaar Die schnellen Jahre machtlos hingegangen.

· 3565 pan

(Er geht mit großen Schritten burche Bimmer und bleibt auf ber entgegengefesten Seite, Gorbon gegenüber, stehen.)

Wer nennt das Glück noch falsch? Mir war es treu, Hob aus der Menschen Reihen mich heraus Mit Liebe, durch des Lebens Stusen mich Mit krastvoll leichten Götterarmen tragend.
Nichts ist gemein in meines Schicksals Wegen, 3570 Noch in den Furchen meiner Hand. Wer möchte Mein Leben mir nach Menschenweise deuten?
Zwar seho schein' ich tief herabgestürzt;
Doch werd' ich wieder steigen, hohe Flut
Wird bald auf diese Ebbe schwellend folgen — 3575

Gordon. Und doch erinnr' ich an den alten Spruch: Man soll den Tag nicht vor dem Abend loben. Nicht Hoffnung möcht' ich schöpfen aus dem langen Glück, Dem Unglück ist die Hoffnung zugesendet. Furcht soll das Haupt des Glücklichen umschweben, 3580 Denn ewig wanket des Geschickes Wage.

Wallenstein (lächelub). Den alten Gordon hör' ich wieder sprechen.

— Wohl weiß ich, daß die ird'schen Dinge wechseln, Die bösen Götter fordern ihren Zoll:
Das wußten schon die alten Heidenwölker,
Drum wählten sie sich selbst freiwill'ges Unheil,
Die eisersücht'ge Gottheit zu versöhnen,
Und Menschenopfer bluteten dem Typhon.

3585 heathers

(Rach einer Baufe, ernft und ftiller.)

Auch ich hab' ihm geopfert — Denn mir fiel Der liebste Freund und fiel burch meine Schuld.
So kann mich keines Glückes Gunst mehr freuen, Als dieser Schlag mich hat geschmerzt — Der Neid Des Schicksals ist gesättigt, es nimmt Leben Für Leben an, und abgeleitet ist Auf das geliebte reine Haupt der Blig,

Der mich zerschmetternd sollte niederschlagen.

Fünfter Auftritt.

Borige. Seni.

Wallenstein. Kommt da nicht Seni? Und wie außer sich!

Bas führt bich noch so spat hieher, Baptist?

Seni. Furcht beinetwegen, Sobeit.

Wallenstein. Cag', mas giebt's?

Seni. Flieh, Hoheit, eh' ber Tag anbricht! Vertraue bich 3600

Den Schwedischen nicht an!

Wallenftein. Bas fällt bir ein?

Seni (mit steigendem Ton). Bertrau' bich biefen Schweben nicht!

Wallenftein. Bas ift's benn?

Seni. Erwarte nicht die Ankunft dieser Schweden! Von falschen Freunden droht dir nahes Unheil, Die Zeichen stehen grausenhaft, nah, nahe 3605 Umgeben dich die Netze des Berderbens.

Ballenstein. Du traumst, Baptist, bie Furcht bethöret bich.

Seni. O glaube nicht, daß leere Furcht mich täusche. Komm, lies es selbst in bem Blanetenstand,

Daß Unglud dir von falschen Freunden droht. 3610 Wallenstein. Von falschen Freunden stammt mein ganzes Unglud.

Die Weifung hätte früher fommen sollen,

Jest brauch' ich feine Sterne mehr dazu.

Seni. D, fomm und sieh! Glaub' beinen eignen Augen.

Ein greulich Zeichen steht im Haus bes Lebens, 3615

Ein naher Feind, ein Unhold lauert hinter

Den Strahlen beines Sterns — D, laß dich warnen! Nicht diesen Beiden überliefre dich,

Die Krieg mit unfrer heil'gen Rirche führen.

Wallenstein (lächeinb). Schallt bas Orakel baher? — 3a, ja! Nun 3620

Besinn' ich mich — Dies schwed'sche Bündnis hat Dir nie gefallen wollen — Leg' dich schlafen,

Baptifta! Solche Zeichen fürcht' ich nicht.

Gorbon (der durch diese Reden heftig erschüttert worden, wendet sich zu Wallenstein). Mein fürstlicher Gebieter! Darf ich reden?

Oft kommt ein nütlich Wort aus schlechtem Munde. 3625 Wallenstein. Sprich frei!

Gordon. Mein Fürst! Wenn's doch fein leeres Furchts bild mare.

Wenn Gottes Vorsehung sich dieses Mundes

Bu Ihrer Rettung wunderbar bediente!

Wallenstein. Ihr sprecht im Fieber, einer wie der andre. 3630

Bie fann mir Unglud fommen von ben Schweben?

3650

Sie suchten meinen Bund, er ist ihr Borteil. Gorbon. Wenn bennoch eben bieser Schweben Anstunft —

Berabe bie es mar', bie bas Berberben

Beflügelte auf Ihr so sichres haupt — (vor ihm niederstürzend)

D noch ift's Beit, mein Fürst -

Seni (fniet nieder). D, hör', ihn! hör' ihn! 3636 Wallenstein. Zeit, und wozu? Steht auf — Ich will's, steht auf.

Gordon (fieht auf). Der Rheingraf ift noch fern. Ge-

bieten Gie,

Und diese Festung soll sich ihm verschließen.

Will er und dann belagern, er versuch's. 3640

Doch sag' ich bies: Berberben wird er eher Mit seinem ganzen Bolf vor biesen Ballen,

216 unfres Mutes Tapferfeit ermuben.

Erfahren foll er, mas ein Belbenhaufe

Bermag, beseelt von einem Selbenführer, 3645

Dem's ernft ift, seinen Fehler gut zu machen.

Das wird ben Kaiser ruhren und verföhnen,

Denn gern gur Milbe wenbet sich fein Berg,

und Friedland, ber bereuend wiederfehrt,

Wird höher stehn in seines Raisers Gnabe,

218 je ber niegefallne hat gestanden.

Ballenftein (betrachtet ihn mit Befrembung und Erstaunen und schweigt eine Beit lang, eine ftarte innere Bewegung zeigenb).

Gordon — bes Eifers Warme führt Guch weit,

Es barf ber Jugenbfreund sich mas erlauben.

- Blut ift gefloffen, Gorbon. Nimmer fann

Der Raifer mir vergeben. Könnt' er's, ich, 3655

3ch konnte nimmer mir vergeben laffen.

Hätt' ich vorher gewußt, was nun geschehn,
Daß es den liebsten Freund mir würde kosten,
Und hätte mir das Herz, wie jetzt, gesprochen —
Kann sein, ich hätte mich bedacht — kann sein, 3660.
Unch nicht — Doch was nun schonen noch? Zu ernsthaft Hat's angesangen, um in nichts zu enden.
Hab' es denn seinen Lauf! (Indem er and Venster tritt.)
Sieh, es ist Nacht geworden, auf dem Schloß
Ist's auch schon stille — Leuchte, Kämmerling.
Kammerbiener, der unterdessen still eingetreten und mit sichtbarem Anteil in der Verne gestanden, tritt hervor, hestig bewegt, und stürzt sich zu des Serzoas Küßen.)

Du auch noch? Doch ich weiß es ja, warum Du meinen Frieden wünschest mit dem Raiser. Der arme Mensch! Er hat im Karntnerland Gin fleines Gut und forgt, fie nehmen's ihm, Weil er bei mir ift. Bin ich benn fo arm, 3670 Daß ich ben Dienern nicht ersegen kann? Run! Ich will niemand zwingen. Wenn bu meinst, Daß mich bas Glück geflohen, so verlaß mich. Beut magft bu mich zum lettenmal entfleiben Und dann zu beinem Kaiser übergehn -3675 Gut' Nacht, Gorbon! Ich benke einen langen Schlaf zu thun, Denn dieser letten Tage Qual war groß, Sorgt, baß sie nicht zu zeitig mich erwecken. (Er geht ab. Rammerbiener leuchtet. Seni folat. Gorbon bleibt in ber Dunkelheit fteben, bem Bergog mit ben Augen folgend, bie er in ben

äußersten Bang verschwunden ift; bann brudt er burch Gebarben feinen Schmerz aus und lehnt fich gramvoll an eine Saule.)

Sechster Auftritt.

Gorbon. Buttler anfange hinter ber Szene.

Buttler. Hier stehet still, bis ich bas Zeichen gebe. Gorbon (fährt auf). Er ist's, er bringt die Mörder schon. Buttler. Die Lichter

Sind aus. In tiefem Schlafe liegt schon alles.

Gordon. Was soll ich thun? Bersuch' ich's, ihn zu retten?

Bring' ich bas Haus, die Wachen in Bewegung? Buttler (erscheint hinten). Vom Korribor her schimmert Licht. Das führt

Bum Schlafgemach bes Fürsten.

Gordon. Aber brech' ich Nicht meinen Eib bem Kaiser? Und entfommt er, Des Feindes Macht verstärkend, lab' ich nicht Auf mein Haupt alle fürchterlichen Folgen?

Buttler (etwas naher fommend). Still! Horch! Wer fpricht ba?

Gordon. Ach, es ist doch besser, 3690 Ich stell's dem Himmel heim. Denn was bin ich, Daß ich so großer That mich unterfinge?

3ch hab' ihn nicht ermorbet, wenn er umfommt, Doch seine Rettung ware meine That,

Und jede schwere Folge mußt' ich tragen. Buttler (herzutretenb). Die Stimme fenn' ich.

Gorbon. Die Stimme tenn ich. Geborbon. Buttler!

Buttler. Es ist Gordon.

Was sucht Ihr hier? Entließ ber Herzog Euch So spät?

ĬΙ

3695

Gordon. Ihr tragt die Sand in einer Binde? Buttler. Sie ist verwundet. Dieser Illo focht Wie ein Verzweifelter, bis wir ihn endlich 3700 Bu Boben ftreckten -

Gorbon (fcauert zusammen). Sie find tot! Buttler. Es ift geschehn.

- Ift er zu Bett?

Ach, Buttler! Gorbon.

Buttler (bringenb). Ist er? Sprecht!

Richt lange fann die That verborgen bleiben.

Gorbon. Er foll nicht fterben. Richt burch Guch! Der Himmel

Will Euren Arm nicht. Seht, er ist verwundet. 3705 Buttler. Nicht meines Armes braucht's.

Die Schuldigen Gordon.

Sind tot; genug ift ber Gerechtigkeit

Geschehn! Laßt dieses Opfer sie versöhnen!

(Rammerbiener fommt ben Gang ber, mit bem Finger auf bem Mund Stillschweigen gebietenb.)

Er schläft! D, mordet nicht den heil'gen Schlaf! Buttler. Rein, er foll wachend sterben. (Will gehen.) Ach, sein Herr ist noch 3710 Gorbon.

Den ird'schen Dingen zugewendet, nicht Befaßt ift er, vor seinen Gott zu treten.

Buttler. Gott ist barmherzig! (Will gehen.)

Gordon (halt ihn). Nur die Nacht noch gonnt ihm. Buttler. Der nächste Augenblick kann uns verraten.

(Will fort.)

Gordon (halt ihn). Nur eine Stunde!

Buttler. Last mich los! Was fann 3715 resul

Die furze Frift ihm helfen?

Gorbon. D. die Zeit ift Gin wunderthat'ger Gott. In einer Stunde rinnen Biel taufend Korner Sanbes, fchnell, wie fic, Bewegen sich im Menschen bie Gebanken. Rur eine Stunde! Ener Berg fann fich, 3720 Das feinige fich wenden - eine Radricht Rann fommen — ein beglückenbes Ereignis Entscheidend, rettend, schnell vom himmel fallen -D. was vermag nicht eine Stunde! Buttler Ihr erinnert mich. Wie fostbar bie Minuten find. (Er ftampft auf ben Beben.)

Siebenter Auftritt.

Maebonalb. Deveronx mit Bellebarbierern treten berver. Dann Rammerbiener. Borige.

Gorbon (sich zwischen ihn und jene wersend). Rein, Unmensch! 3725

Erft über meinen Leichnam follst bu hingehn, Denn nicht will ich bas Gräßliche erleben.

Buttler (ihn wegbrangend). Schwachsinn'ger Alter! (Man hort Trompeten in ber Ferne.)

Machonald und Deverour. Schwedische Tromveten! Die Schweben ftehn vor Eger! Laßt uns eilen!

Gorbon, Gott! Gott!

An Guern Posten, Kommendant! 3730 Buttler. (Gerben fturgt hinaus.)

Rammerbiener (eilt berein). Wer barf bier larmen? Still, ber Bergog schläft!

Deverour (mit lanter, fürchterlicher Stimme). Freund! Jest ift's Zeit zu larmen!

Kammerdiener (Geschrei erhebend). Hilfe! Mörder! Buttler. Nieder mit ihm! Kammerdiener (von Deveroux durchbohrt, stürzt am Eingang ber Galevie). Sesus Maria!

Buttler. Sprengt bie Thuren! (Sie schreiten über ben Leichnam weg ben Gang hin. Man hört in ber Verne zwei Thuren nacheinander sturzen. — Dumpfe Stimmen. — Waffengetose — bann plöplich tiese Stille.)

Achter Auftritt.

Grafin Tergty mit einem Lichte.

Ihr Schlafgemach ist leer, und sie ist nirgends Zu finden; auch die Neubrunn wird vermist, 3735 Die bei ihr wachte — Wäre sie entslohn?
Wo kann sie hingeslohen sein? Man muß Nacheilen, alles in Bewegung setzen!
Wie wird der Herzog diese Schreckenspost Ausnehmen! — Wäre nur mein Mann zurück 3740-Vom Gastmahl! Ob der Herzog wohl noch wach ist?
Mir war's, als hört' ich Stimmen hier und Tritte.
Ich will doch hingehn, an der Thüre lauschen.
Horch! Wer ist das? Es eilt die Trepp' heraus.

Neunter Auftritt.

Gräfin. Gorbon. Dann Buttler.

Gordon (eilfertig, atemlos hereinstürzend). Es ist ein Jrrtum
— Es sind nicht die Schweden. 3745

375I

Ihr follt nicht weiter gehen — Buttler — Gott! Bo ift er? (Inbem er bie Grafin bemerft.)

Grafin, fagen Gie -

Grafin. Sie kommen von ber Burg? Wo ift mein Mann?

Gorbon (entfett). Ihr Mann! — D fragen Sie nicht! Behen Sie

Sinein - (Will fort.)

Gräfin (halt ihn). Nicht eher, bis Sie mir entbeden -Gorbon (befrig bringenb). Un biesem Augenblicke hangt

die Melt!

um Gotteswillen, geben Sie - Indem Wir sprechen - Gott im Simmel! (Laut schreienb.)

Buttler! Buttler!

Grafin. Der ift ja auf bem Schloß mit meinem Mann. (Buttler fommt aus ber Galerie.)

Gorbon (ber ihn erblickt). Es war ein Irrtum — Es find nicht die Schweden — 3755

Die Raiserlichen sind's, die eingedrungen -

Der Generalleutnant schickt mich ber, er wird

Gleich selbst hier sein — Ihr sollt nicht weiter gehn — Buttler. Er fommt zu fpat.

Borbon (fturgt an bie Mauer). Bott ber Barmhergiafeit! Grafin (ahnungevoll). Was ift zu fpat? Wer wird

gleich selbst bier fein? 3760

Octavio in Eger eingebrungen?

Berraterei! Berraterei! Bo ift

Der Bergog? (Gilt bem Gange gu.)

Behnter Auftritt.

Borige. Seni. Dann Bürgermeifter. Bage. Rammerfrau. Bebiente rennen schreckensvoll über bie Szene.

Seni (ber mit allen Zeichen bes Schreckens aus ber Galerie fommt). D blutige, entsetzensvolle That!

Gräfin. Was ift

Geschehen, Geni?

Page (heraustommend). O erbarmenswürd'ger Unblid!
(Bediente mit Kackeln.)

Grafin. Bas ift's? Um Gotteswillen!

Seni. Fragt Ihr noch? 3766

Drin liegt ber Fürst ermorbet, Guer Mann ift

Erstochen auf ber Burg! (Gräfin bleibt erstarrt stehen.)

Rammerfrau (eilt herein). Hilf'! Bilf' ber Berzogin! Burgermeister (fommt schredenevoll). Bas für ein Ruf

Des Jammers wedt die Schläfer dieses Hauses? 3770 Gorbon. Berflucht ist Euer Haus auf ew'ge Tage!

In Guerm Sause liegt ber Fürst ermordet.

Bürgermeister. Das wolle Gott nicht! (Stürzt hinaus.) Erster Bedienter. Flieht! Flieht! Sie ermorben Uns alle!

3weiter Bebienter (Silbergerät tragend). Da hinaus! Die untern Gange sind besett.

Hinter ber Szene (wirb gerufen). Plat! Plat bem Generalleutnant! 3775

(Bei biesen Worten richtet fich bie Grafin aus ihrer Erstarrung auf, faßt sich und geht schnell ab.)

Hinter ber Szene. Besetzt bas Thor! Das Bolf zurückgehalten!

Elfter Auftritt.

Borige ohne bie Grafin. Octavio Piccolomini tritt herein mit Gefolge. Deveroux und Macdonald fommen zugleich ans dem hinters grund mit hellebardierern. Wallensteins Leichnam wird in einem roten Teppich hinten über die Szene getragen.

Octavio (rasch eintretenb). Es barf nicht sein! Es ist nicht möglich! Buttler!

Gorbon! Ich will's nicht glauben. Saget nein.

Gorbon (ohne gu antworten, weift mit ber Sand nach hinten. Octavio fieht hin und fteht von Entfeten ergriffen).

Deverour (zu Buttler). Hier ist bas goldne Bließ, bes Fürsten Degen.

Macdonald. Befehlt Ihr, daß man die Kanglei — Buttler (auf Octavio zeigend). Hier steht er, 3780

Der jest allein Befehle hat zu geben.

(Deveroux und Macdonald treten ehrerhietig zurud; alles verliert fich ftill, daß nur allein Buttler, Octavio und Gordon auf der Szene bleiben.)

Octavio (zu Buttlern gewendet). War das die Meinung, Buttler, als wir schieden?

Gott der Gerechtigkeit! Ich hebe meine Hand auf! Ich bin an dieser ungehenern That Nicht schuldig.

Buttler. Eure Hand ist rein. Ihr habt 3785 Die meinige bazu gebraucht.

Octavio. Ruchloser! So mußtest du des Herrn Besehl mißbrauchen Und blutig grauenvollen Meuchelmord Auf beines Kaisers heil'gen Namen wälsen?

Buttler (gelassen). Ich hab' des Kaisers Urtel nur vollsstreckt. 3790

Octavio. O Fluch ber Könige, ber ihren Worten Das fürchterliche Leben giebt, bem schnell Bergänglichen Gebanken gleich die That, Die fest unwiderrufliche, ankettet! Mußt' es so rasch gehorcht sein? Konntest bu 3795 Dem Gnäbigen nicht Zeit zur Gnabe gönnen? Des Menschen Engel ist die Zeit — Die rasche Vollstreckung an bas Urteil anzuheften, Ziemt nur bem unveränderlichen Gott. Buttler. Was scheltet Ihr mich? Was ist mein Ver-

brechen? Ich habe eine gute That gethan, Ich hab' das Reich von einem furchtbarn Keinde Befreit und mache Anspruch auf Belohnung. Der einz'ge Unterschied ift zwischen Guerm Und meinem Thun: Ihr habt ben Pfeil geschärft, Ich hab' ihn abgedrückt. Ihr fatet Blut Und steht bestürzt, daß Blut ift aufgegangen. Ich wußte immer, was ich that, und fo Erschreckt und überrascht mich fein Erfolg. Habt Ihr sonft einen Auftrag mir zu geben? Denn stehnden Fußes reif' ich ab nach Wien, Mein blutend Schwert vor meines Kaisers Thron Bu legen und ben Beifall mir zu holen. Den ber geschwinde, punktliche Gehorsam Bon bem gerechten Richter forbern barf. (Geht ab.) 3815

3810

3800

3805

Zwölfter Auftritt.

Borige ohne Buttler. Grafin Terzen tritt auf, bleich und entstellt. Ihre Sprache ist schwach und langsam, ohne Leibenschaft.

Octavio (ihr entgegen). O Gräfin Terzty, mußt' es dahin kommen?

Das sind die Folgen unglücksel'ger Thaten.

Gräfin. Es sind die Früchte Ihres Thuns — Der Herzog Ist tot, mein Mann ist tot, die Herzogin Ringt mit dem Tode, meine Nichte ist verschwunden. 3820 Dies Haus des Glanzes und der Herrlichkeit Steht nun verödet, und durch alle Pforten Stürzt das erschreckte Hosgesinde fort. Ich bin die Letzte drin, ich schloß es ab

Ind liefre hier die Schlüssel aus.

Octavio (mit tiesem Schmerz). D Grafin,

3825

Auch mein Haus ist verödet!

Gräfin. Wer soll noch unschandelt werden?

Der Fürst ift tot, bes Raifers Rache fann

Befriedigt fein. Berschonen Sie bie alten Diener,

Daß den Getreuen ihre Lieb' und Treu'

3830

3835

Nicht auch zum Frevel angerechnet werbe! Das Schicksal überraschte meinen Bruder

Zu schnell, er konnte nicht mehr an sie benken.

Octavio. Nichts von Mißhandlung! Nichts von Rache, Gräfin!

Die schwere Schuld ist schwer gehüßt, der Kaiser pud Bersöhnt, nichts geht vom Vater auf die Tochter

Sinuber, als fein Ruhm und fein Berdienft.

Die Kaiserin ehrt Ihr Unglud, öffnet Ihnen

Teilnehmend ihre mütterlichen Urme.

Drum keine Furcht mehr! Fassen Sie Vertrauen 3840 Und übergeben Sie sich hoffnungsvoll

Der faiserlichen Gnabe.

Giott!

Gräfin (mit einem Blid zum himmel). Ich vertraue mich Der Gnade eines größern Herrn — Wo soll Der fürstliche Leichnam seine Ruhstatt finden? In der Kartause, die er selbst gestistet, 3845 Zu Gitschin ruht die Gräfin Wallenstein; An ihrer Seite, die sein erstes Glück Gegründet, wünscht' er, dankbar, einst zu schlummern. O, lassen Sie ihn dort begraden sein! Auch für die Reste meines Mannes bitt' ich 3850 Um gleiche Gunst. Der Kaiser ist Besißer Von unsern Schlössern, gönne man uns nur

Ein Grab noch bei ben Gräbern unstrer Ahnen. Octavio. Sie zittern, Gräfin — Sie verbleichen —

Und welche Deutung geb' ich Ihren Reden? 3855 Gräfin (sammelt ihre lette Kraft und spricht mit Lebhaftigkeit und Abel). Sie benken würdiger von mir, als daß Sie glaubten,

Ich überlebte meines Hauses Fall.
Wir fühlten uns nicht zu gering, die Hand
Nach einer Königskrone zu erheben —
Es sollte nicht sein — doch wir denken königlich 3860
Und achten einen freien, mut'gen Tod
Anständiger als ein entehrtes Leben.

— Ich habe Gift — — —

Detavio. D rettet! Helft!

Gräfin. Es ift zu fpat.

In wenig Augenbliden ist mein Schidfal Erfüllt. (Sie geht ab.)

Gordon. O Haus bes Morbes und Entsegens! 3865 (Ein Kurier fommt und bringt einen Brief.)

Gorbon (tritt ihm entgegen). Was giebt's? Das ist bas faiferliche Siegel.

(Er hat die Aufschrift gelesen und übergiebt ben Brief bem Octavio mit einem Blick bes Borwurfs.)

Dem Fürften Biccolomini.

(Octavio erichrickt und blickt schmerzvoll jum Gimmel.)
(Der Borhang fällt.)

erre A

NOTES.

Act I.

The events of this Act are supposed to take place at Pilsen in the early morning of the second day. The first scenes occur simultaneously with the events of the fifth act of Die Piccolomini. While the generals have been feasting at Terzky's and have signed a declaration of loyalty to Wallenstein, he has spent the night in observing the stars; and while Octavio Piccolomini, being informed of the capture of Wallenstein's political agent Sesina, reveals to his son Max his secret plans for thwarting the traitorous General, Wallenstein on learning the same news at the same time decides at last to act openly against the Emperor and to make his compact with the Swedes. In the original manuscripts written for the use of various theatres before the final edition of the play this act was the fourth act of Die Piccolomini. See the Introduction, p. xiv.

SCENE 1.

This scene was one of the very last written by Schiller. He was anxious to inaugurate the portion of his great drama in which Wallenstein wages open war against the Emperor by some kind of oracle encouraging him to take the decisive step and promising him success. For some time the poet hesitated as to the best way of representing the oracle on the stage. He first wrote the astrological scene as it stands now, afterwards he sketched the one containing the mystical letter-oracle of the five-fold F. The latter was, however, ultimately rejected in accordance with the advice of Goethe, to whom Schiller communicated it on December 4, 1798. This scene is printed in Appendix I. A.

We know from Biccol. III. 1, ll. 1346—52 that Wallenstein had looked forward with unusual interest to the night on which this scene takes place. Terzky says that Wallenstein intended to observe the stars

that night, as a long-expected planetary conjunction of great importance was going to take place. The place in which the scene is laid is described in detail by Thekla to her aunt Terzky and Max Piccolomini in Biccel. III. 4, ll. 1594 sqq.

Spharen, f. pl. 'spheres,' i.e. globes on which the position of the

heavenly bodies at various times may be represented.

Quatranten. Quatra'nt, m. (or Viertelbegen, m. Viertelfteiß, m.) was the name of an astronomical instrument which served for measuring the altitude of the stars. Cp. 1. 633.

bie sieben Maneten, viz. Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturnus, Sol (the Sun), Luna (the Moon). The old Ptolemaic conception that the seven planets—the Sun and the Moon being counted as planets—moved round the Earth was kept up by astrologers a long time after the general adoption of the system of Copernicus. Jupiter and Venus were considered to be stars of good omen (@egenssteene, l. 11), Mars and Saturnus stars of bad omen (@chatenstifter, l. 14; Malesicus, l. 23), Mercury was indifferent. See the note to Biccol. II. 4, l. 757, and compare Biccol. III. 4, ll. 1597 sqq., and B. Cob l. 637.

feltsam beleuchtet. In the most important MS. of this play we find Sieben toloffale Bilter, bie Planeten vorstellent, jebes einen transparenten Stern von verschieberer Farbe über tem Saupt. Cp. Piecol. III. 4, ll. 1597 sqq.

Seni. On Baptista Seni, Wallenstein's astrologer and confidential adviser, see Biccol. 1. 615 n. He is mentioned in the Lager 1. 372 sqq. (see the note) and Biccol. 111. 4, ll. 1581—1618. He appears in person Biccol. 11. 1, in this scene, and also in v. 5.

ter Manetenapett, 'the planetary aspect,' is the position of the planets at the time of the observation, lit. 'the aspect of (the position of) the planets.' With regard to the astrological terms used in this drama see the exhaustive article on Aprendig in the Schiller-Lexikon, pp. 39 sqq.

1. Laß cs...gut fein is a common idiom for 'let the matter rest,' 'leave off,' 'stop.' cs is the matter on which one is engaged, and 'allow it to be good,' 'let it be all right' easily assumes the meaning of 'do not trouble any more about it.'

Komm herab. The old manuscript stage direction had: Seni in einem Jimmer über ihm, ungesehen, observiert. This room is ber astrologische Turm. See Biccol. III. 4, l. 1578. Hence herab.

2. Mars regiert vie Stunde seems to mean only that a malign planet has at the moment supreme influence. The explanation 'the (next) hour belongs to Mars,' the God of War, i.e. 'military work must now claim my attention,' seems rather forced. While Wallenstein proposes

to stop the observations owing to the prominence of Mars, Seni from his elevated position becomes aware of the rise of Venus, which suddenly changes the aspect in favour of Wallenstein. Cf. 1. 30.

- 3. Co...operieren, 'there is no good in carrying on observations any longer.' The verb operieren is here used in a technical sense.
- 4. gaug for gaug, for the sake of the metre. See the Introduction to the first part of this edition, p. xxi. (§ 2, b), and cp. ll. 104, 1657.
- 7. Grennath' (with apocope of final e), f. 'perigee.' Erren is the old weak gen. sing. which survives in many compounds.
- 8. mit allen ihren Stärten, 'with all its influences,' 'with its strongest influences.' The plural Stärten is very unusual in ordinary German. We should either say mit all ihrer Stärte or mit allen ihren Kräften.
 - 10. Die... Drei, 'the ... triad,' viz. Jupiter, Mars, Venus.

verhanguiëvest has here not the usual bad sense of 'fatally,' but means 'fatefully,' 'momentously.'

- 16. sentrecht—over schräger. It is not unusual in poetry that of two adjectives which belong closely together and sorm, as it were, a grammatical unity only the latter one is instected. This usage is especially common in the XVIIth century, but it also occurs frequently in Goethe's poetry, e.g. In jung und alten Tagen, and also in Schiller's Tell, 1. 2006 mein überschwellend und emportes Herz. It is less frequent in other than elevated diction, but cp. vie schwarz und weiße Fahne. Cp. 1. 2568.
- 17. im Gevierten...im Doppelschein, for im Geviertenschein (or Geviertschein)...im Doppelschein. These are technical astrological terms used in Wallenstein's time. Geviertschein, m. denotes the position of two planets which are 90 degrees distant from each other, when they are said to be in quadrature (Stellung in ter Quatratur), while Doppelschein, m. (or Gegenschein) denotes the position of two planets forming an angle of 180 degrees (Stellung in ter Opposition). In the latter case one star rises while the other is setting. Say 'now in the quartile, now in the conjunction.'
- 18. meinen Sternen, viz. Venus and Jupiter. The latter star is several times in the play called Wallenstein's own star, see Piccol. III. 4, l. 1617; 28. Xob l. 3416. It was in oriente domo in the hour of Wallenstein's birth. Cp. Piccol. II. 6, l. 985.
- 22. Lumina, and in the following lines Malefice and in cadente domo, are appropriate learned and technical expressions in the mouth of the old astrologer.
- 23. Malefico. The name maleficus 'mischief-maker' (Schatenstifter 1. 14) was given to a hostile star. The use of the proper Latin ablative is characteristic of the learned speaker.

beleitigt here means 'distressed,' 'hurt,' 'disturbed' (geschabigt), not 'offended.'

24. in cadente domo. The astrologers used to divide the sky into twelve so-called 'houses' (mansiones, domicilia) and observed the changing positions of the various good or evil stars in these houses, by which they believed the human destinies to be influenced favourably or unfavourably. The meridian of each place divided the sky and consequently the Zodiac into an eastern and a western half. Of these six houses three were in each case above, three below the horizon. The four corners of the geometrical square placed on its apex were supposed to contain the most important houses. The first of the twelve houses (the 'House of Life') was called 'rising' (oriens domus) and was of great importance; the last of the twelve houses was called 'falling' (cadens domus), and if a planet happened to be standing in cadente domo, it was devoid of power. After l. 21 some manuscript copies of the play had the following lines alluding to this belief:

Seni (ift ingwischen herabgefommen). In einem Edhaus, Sobeit. Das bebenfe! Das jeben Segen boppelt fraftig macht.

Ballenftein.

Und Mont und Sonne im gefechsten Schein, Das milte mit tem heft'gen Licht. Go lieb' ich's. Gol ift tas Berg, Luna tas hirn tes himmels, Ruhl fei's geracht, und feurig fei's vollführt.

These lines, like many others occurring in the earlier copies, were translated by Coleridge, but instead of Rühl in the last line his manuscript had the mistaken reading Rühn. On Coleridge's translation see the Introd. pp. xlix. sqq.

- 25. Saturnus' Reich. Another important passage on Saturnus and his influence occurs Biccol. II. 6, 670 sqq.
- 33. Gludsgeftalt, f. 'favourable aspect.' Note the *enjambement*, which is very unusual, but is hardly noticed when the lines are spoken. The only two other cases of 'Wortbrechung' in B. Tob are ll. 2765 and 3206. See the Introd. to Part. I. p. xxxi.
- 35. Simmelsbegen, m. 'arch (or vault) of heaven.' The more usual term is himmelsgemolbe, n.
- After 39. sieht ten Borhang vor tie Bilber, viz. the images representing the stars as ruling deities. The curtain is withdrawn again after Scene 5, so that the planets are visible in Scene 7.

SCENE 2.

- 41. Som Gassas. The use of the definite article denotes familiarity, it might be omitted here. Gassas, who had the rank of a 'General-leutnant,' took an active part in the measures leading to the frustration of Wallenstein's revolt in 1634 and after the Duke's death acted several times as Commander-in-chief of the Imperial troops. He never appears on the stage in our play but he is often mentioned as the head of those generals who have remained faithful to the Emperor. A great deal of what he actually did is performed in this drama by Octavio Piccolomini. See Biccol. 1. 21, n., and B. Tot 11. 69, 392, 481, 643 etc.
- 43. Ber. We should expect Der or Der, welcher, 'He who.' See l. 114. In his excitement Terzky simply repeats Wallenstein's Ber um jete Berhandlung...weiß. um eine Sache wissen, 'to be informed concerning a matter.' See Biccol. II. 6, l. 874.
- 46. The story of the arrest of Sesina is a happy invention of Schiller. It is most important for the play, as the news of Sesina's arrest, which Wallenstein learns simultaneously with Octavio Piccolomini (Biccol. v. 2) induces the Duke to make a definite compact with the Swedes. Jaroslaw Sezyma Rašin von Riesenburg was a Bohemian refugee who was largely employed by Wallenstein in conducting his negotiations with the Bohemians and the Swedes. It is true that on the eye of the catastrophe he was at Pilsen and was sent by Terzky to the Swedes, not, however, to the Duke Bernhard von Weimar stationed at Regensburg, but to the Chancellor Oxenstierna. It was the Duke Francis Albert of Lauenburg who was sent to Bernhard von Weimar, and he, not Sezyma, was taken prisoner by the Imperial troops on February 16 at Tirschenreut. For the sake of dramatic simplicity Schiller has in this case as in others (see Introd. p. xx.) combined two characters in one, and he no doubt chose Sezyma (Sesin) as the typical negotiator, because after Wallenstein's death, hoping to save himself, he furnished the Court of Vienna with a detailed report on Wallenstein's secret negotiations with the Swedes and Saxons, a most untrustworthy but much quoted document. See Introd. p. xxiii. In Biccol. II. 5, Il. 812 sqq. Sesin is mentioned, but not in such a way as to lead us to suppose that he is initiated into all the most secret plans of Wallenstein or that he has just been sent off on a most important diplomatic mission. According to Biccol. v. 2, 1. 2567 he was caught the day before the action of the play begins.

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too is used emphatically 'I hope,' 'surely.'

47. Regensburg was taken by Bernhard von Weimar. See Lager, l. 111 note.

zum Schweten. Schiller has wisely abstained from mentioning the name of the Swedish leader. According to Niccol. II. 5, l. 817 the Swedish Chancellor Oxenstierna had given up all negotiations with Wallenstein. Nevertheless in B. Tob I. 3 Wallenstein is able to treat with his plenipotentiary Colonel Wrangel. Zum Schweten may also be taken as an equivalent to zu ben Schweben. See I. 66 n.

- 49. bie Fährte abgesauert (supply hatten). This is a hunter's term and said of game. einem etwas absauern is 'to obtain something from someone by lurking.' bie Fährte is 'the track' of the game. Say 'had been watching on his track,' 'had lain in ambush for him.'
- 50. ganz, in ordinary prose ganzes. In older German adjectives preceding nouns were frequently uninflected. In modern German prose the adj. must always be inflected, but the old liberty still exists in poetry, especially before neuter nouns, and in some idiomatic phrases: but Gets, gut Seil, auf gut Gita, etc. See ll. 237, 255, 292, 337, 367, etc.

Rinsty. See Piccol. v. 1, l. 2374 n., and B. Tob l. 1716 n.

Matthes Thurn. See Piccol. 11. 5, l. 814 n. Matthes is a common abbreviation of Matthias.

51. Orenstiern instead of Oxenstierna is several times used by Schiller in this play, e.g. Lager 1. 502, see the note; Biccol. II. 5, 1. 850.

Arnheim. See Biccol. 11. 5, 1. 850.

SCENE 3.

- 56. Bar' es auch, viz. ber Fall, 'even if it were the case."
- 57. Planen, m. pl. The modified form, Planen, is now more usual.
- 58. Dorwarts must bu, soil. gehen. Verbs of motion are frequently suppressed, especially in familiar language, where they are easily understood. See the notes to Lager 1. 7; Diccol. III. 3, 1. 1437 and cf. 11. 126, 506, 654, 2018, 2428, 2749, etc. Dorwarts, viz. towards rebellion against the Emperor.
- 61. In hanten. The omission of the definite article before hant is very common in numerous phrases, e.g. an etwas hant anlegen, etwas mit hanten greisen, einen auf hanten tragen, etwas in hanten haben. The older form of the dative plur. without modification of the radical vowel occurs likewise in the common phrases: vorhanten sein (l. 702), abhanten sommen. See l. 1853 zuhanten. The difference between the phrases in hatten haben and in ten haten haben is that the former means merely 'to be in possession of' while the latter denotes 'to hold something in one's

hands,' e.g. Er hat ten Bemeis in Santen, 'He is in possession of the proof,' but Er hat bie Jugel in ten Santen, 'He has the reins in his hands.'

62. Bon meiner Hantschrift nichts. In the same way Schiller states in Book IV. of his History of the Thirty Years' War: Der Gerzog hütete sich, etwas Schriftliches von sich zu geben. See Biccol. 11. 5, Il. 853—4.

Did straf' ich Lügen, 'I shall give you the lie.' In the phrase einen Lügen strafen, 'to give one the lie,' Lügen is an old weak gen. sing.; einen (einer) Lügen strafen originally means 'to scold one on account of a lie'; strafen often means in older German 'to accuse of,' 'to remonstrate,' 'to upbraid,' and not only, as it does now, 'to punish.'

63. bein Schwager. The Countess Terzky was the sister of the Duchess of Friedland. See the notes to Lager 1. 37; Biccol. 1. 17.

- 65. bir auf Rechnung sehen, or in Rechnung stellen, 'put down to your account,' are common commercial terms in which the def. art. is invariably omitted. Cp. zurechnen l. 468, and in Rechnung bringen l. 1060.
- 66. Dem Schweten, for ben Schweten. The sing. stands here, as it often does in German, to represent a group or class of persons. See also Il. 357, 1255, 1755, 1969, 1973, 2615, etc.
- 72. Das fallt...ein, 'that does not enter into your own thoughts,' hence 'you do not believe that yourself.' The more usual phrase would be Das glaubst bu selbst nicht, or bas semmt bir selbst nicht in ben Sinn. The usual meaning of bas sallt mir nicht ein is now 'that does not enter my head'; 'I do not think of it,' hence 'I shall not do it.' Cp. Ginfall, m. 'idea.'

ba sie...berichtet sint, 'as they are...informed,' is much less usual than ba ihnen...berichtet ist or ta sie...unterrichtet sint. sie, viz. the Court party.

- 73. gegangen, viz. bift. Auxiliaries are frequently suppressed in dependent clauses, especially in poetry. For haben cf. ll. 113, 141, 374, 518, 568, 571, etc.; for fein cf. ll. 115, 335, 345, 355, 597, etc.
- 80. Raution, f. pronounce Rautijion, while in prose accentuation the word is dissyllabic. See Part I. Introd. p. xxii. (§ 2, under g). Cf. l. 131 Spanier.
 - 86. ihnen, viz. the Court party (reine Wiener Veinte). See Il. 52, 60.34
- 88. jesto is an old-fashioned form (from M.H.G. ie zuo) instead of which jest is now exclusively used in ordinary prose. See Il. 543, 1293, 2773.
 - 89. That is what actually happened. See Act 11. Scenes 5 and 6.
- 90. Ertfteß, m. An Ertfteß is one 'shock' and of shorter duration than an Ertbeten, n. 'earthquake.' The shock alluded to is Wallenstein's collision with the Imperial forces.
 - 91. treulos murbe Bau, 'faithless rotten fabric.' treulos is here not

an adverb, but an uninflected adjective. This use of two adjectives, the former of which remains uninflected and is not joined by unt to the latter, is characteristic of Schiller's poetic diction. Cf. ll. 195, 207, 213, 423, etc. The two words form almost a compound, and the inflexion of the latter adjective serves also for the former. See Erdmann's Grundzüge der deutschen Syntax I. § 57 (and § 119). See Part I. Prolog l. 7 note.

98. Freilich, freilich, 'True, true,' refers to ll. 70-71. Rielithan

101. Sein Sale ist ihm verwirft, 'His neck is forseited.' ihm is a redundant ethical dative. verwirfen lit. means 'to work away,' 'to lose by one's actions,' hence 'to forseit.'

- 102. Unstand nehmen or anstehen, 'hesitate.' The usual verb is now δögern. Unstand, m. as applied to actions is often in older German equivalent to Stillstand and used for Hemmung, Berzug, Bögerung. It is used especially to signify delay caused by considerations or scruples. This meaning of Unstand survives in the phrases Unstand nehmen etwas thuu 'to hesitate to do a thing,' etwas ohne Unstand thun, 'to do a thing unhesitatingly,' 'to do a thing at once.' The same phrase occurs iv. 8, l. 2857.
- 104. Beichting, m. 'weakling' is, like many similar nouns, derived from an adj. (weich, 'tender') by means of the suffix sling (really a double suffix: Ling). In some cases (as in Beichting), the suffix sling imparts to the noun a sense of contempt: compare Schwächling, Beigling or Doffing (l. 1127). In other cases there is no sense of contempt, e.g. Brühling, Lichting, Frentling, Günftling, Rämmerling (l. 3665). See l. 46 n.

111. Der has here the sense of Deiner. The def. art. is not unfrequently used with the sense of a possessive pron. See l. 1212 n.

Dhunacht, s. is here, and l. 761, equivalent to Machtlosigseit, s. 'powerlessness,' or Schmächt, s. 'weakness.' In other cases it means 'swoon.' Cf. the adj. ohunachtig l. 2732, which in l. 2923 means 'in a swoon.' Dhunacht is not a compound of ohne, but stands for older Dmacht, M.H.G. âmaht, â being a negative prefix.

112, 113. The thought contained in these lines is the subject of the great monologue in Scene 4. Cp. also Diccol. 11. 5, l. 868.

114. mer = ber, welcher. Cf. 1. 43.

1. 74

118. ba has sometimes, as here, the meaning of wahrent, 'while.'

119. sich...befinnen, 'collect themselves,' 'recover.'

120. Buvor bir fommen, in prose bir guvorfommen.

121. bie Unterschristen, s. pl. the signatures obtained in the preceding night from the generals assembled at Terzky's banquet. Cf. Biccol. IV.

124. Es brauche bas nicht..., 'there was no need of that.' The subj.

т8т

on account of the reported speech. In Piccol. IV. 7, ll. 2231—2 Max says: Bie ich für ihn gesinnt bin, weiß ter Gürst, | Es wissen's alle, und ter Frahen braucht's nicht. As a rule es braucht would be followed by the genitive as in the instance just quoted from Piccol. and in B. Tob ll. 1311, 2266, 3706; but in ll. 1332 and 1889 the accus. occurs again. The usual mod. phrase would be either Es betürse tessen nicht or Das sei nicht nötig....

126. Die Regimenter, viz. the eight cavalry regiments which, in order to weaken Wallenstein's army, had been ordered by the Court party to accompany the Cardinal Don Fernando, Infant of Spain, to Flanders, i.e. the Spanish 'Netherlands.' See the notes to the Lager Il. 692 sqq.; and cp. Biccol. 11. 7, Il. 1225 sqq.

127. eine Schrift. This protest is called a Promemoria in the Lager l. 1029 and is to be signed on behalf of all the regiments expressing a wish not to be parted from Wallenstein. The document was to be handed over to the General by Max Piccolomini, on the afternoon of the first day, but there is no allusion to it in Die Piccolomini. Having the signatures of the generals to the declaration of loyalty to himself and the protest of the regiments against the orders of the Emperor, Wallenstein believes himself supported by the whole of his army. But it must be remembered that some of the generals have signed the declaration who are not likely to act up to it and that the representatives of several regiments have not joined in the Promemoria at all.

131. bem Spanier (trisyllabic), viz. Don Fernando. See l. 126 n.

132. both has no stress in this line. Say 'after all.' Cf. l. 477.

ter Schwebe, viz. Colonel Wrangel. See Scene 5.

137. führe, 'should lead.'

SCENE 4.

In this fine scene the poet has made a skilful use of monologue in order to exhibit the state of mind of his hero and his full consciousness of the difficulties he has to overcome. With this purpose Schiller has in other plays introduced a monologue on the part of the hero immediately preceding his taking a decisive step, e.g. in Die Jungfrauven Orleans (Prolog, Sc. 4), before she leaves the paternal roof for the fulfilment of her mission, in Maria Stuart (IV. 10) before Elizabeth signs Mary's death-warrant, in Bilhelm Tell (IV. 3) before Tell shoots Gessler. This is in harmony with the rules laid down by Lessing in his Damburgifche Dramaturgie, Stud 48. The present monologue, in which Wallenstein throws a last glance over his past career and unfolds to himself his real

purposes and doubts, was called by Goethe "gleichsam bie Achse bes Stucks. Man sieht ihn ruckwärts planvoll, aber frei; vorwärts planersüllend, aber gebunden. So lange er seiner Pflicht gemäß handelte, reizt ihn der Gedanke, daß er allenfalls mächtig genug sei, sie übertreten zu können, und in dieser Anssicht auf Willfur glaubt er sich eine Art von Freiheit vorzubereiten; jeht aber, in dem Augenblick, da er die Pflicht übertritt, fühlt er, daß er einen Schritt zur Knechtschaft thue; benn der Feind, an den er sich anschließen muß, wird ihm ein weit gestrengerer herr, als ihm sonst der rechtmäßige war, ehe er dessen Bertrauen versor." Goethe adds that experience has shown this monologue to de "von großer poetischer und theatralischer Wirfung." Ludwig Tieck, too, has called (Kritische Schriften III. 75) the monologue "gewissermaßen den Wittelpunft der gauzen Dichtung."

- 139. The first part of the monologue (ll. 139—148) expands the thoughts of ll. 112—4.
- 143. auf ungewisse Erfüllung bin, 'with a view to an execution (of my plans) which was still uncertain.'
- 145. hab' is to be supplied after gebacht (l. 141), genährt (l. 143), and gespart (l. 144).
- 149. bas Bermögen is equivalent to bie Macht, 'the power to act.' Cf. the Prolog l. 117: Denn seine Macht ift's, bie fein herz verführt.
- 150. tem Gaufelbilte...ter föniglichen Heffinung, lit. 'the phantom image of the royal hope,' say 'the illusive hope of becoming king.'. This is an allusion to Wallenstein's wish to gain the crown of Bohemia, cf. Hiccol. v. 1, l. 2472; B. Cob l. 233. Note the position of the genit. which is separated by mich from the noun it qualifies. This freedom of construction is only admissible in poetic language.
- 156. Bufinios...mir, 'Behind me lies a trackless waste,' i.e. return is impossible.
- 158. The use of turnent instead of sich turnent, sich aufturnent is an expression characteristic of the poetry of the eighteenth century. Cp. Schiller's elegy Der Spaziergang, l. 68 tie turnente Statt. Several other instances from his poems are quoted by Imelmann, Symbolae Ioachimicae p. 35. Goethe, in the poem Auf bem See, has the turnente Vernel. 16 referring to the towering mountains in the distance as seen from the lake of Zürich, and other instances can be quoted from Klopstock, Voss, and others.

tieffinnig here means not as usual 'melancholy,' but 'absorbed in his thoughts' (in tiefem Sinnen). Cp. 1. 2565.

- 159. The second portion of the monologue comprises Il. 159-179.
- 160. Die...mag, 'in whatever way I may try.'

- 161. ber Deppelsinn bes Lebens, 'the ambiguity of life.' Life is called ambiguous because Wallenstein maintains that every human action is subject to a twofold explanation; a good and unselfish deed may be just as easily misrepresented as acknowledged for what it really is. The same expression ber Deppelsinn tes Lebens is used by Schiller in speaking of the plan of his proposed play Die Braut in Trauer. He wished to make the Rhine-country the scene of action, and states his reason as follows: Am Rhein, we bie Revolution so viele ebse Geschechter vom Gipsel bes Glüds hinabzestürzt, und we in schwankenten Berbaltnissen er Deppelsinn bes Lebens bie ebene Bahn leicht verwirren könne, sei ber passentste Plat für ein solches Gemälte bes Menschengeschieds in seiner Allgemeinheit. (Schiller's Works, Hempel ed. xvi. 179.)
- 162. ber frommen Quelle reine That = bie reine That aus frommer Quelle. fromm has here the sense of ungetrübt, 'pure,' 'undefiled.' Wallenstein calls his deed rein because he maintains that his motives are pure, viz. the pacification of Germany and the ultimate expulsion of the Swedes.
 - 163. softimmbeutent, 'by means of malicious interpretation.'
- 164. Bar ich, 'if I was." We should expect ware ich, but we find some occasional instances in which the indicative in a dependent sentence denotes a condition contrary to what is really the case. A different case is the one explained in 1. 840. See also Maria Stuart IV. 10, 1. 3205: War ich thraunisch, wie die spanische Maria war...ich konnte sett ohne Tabel Königeblut versprigen.
- 165. Compare with this line the lines occurring in Buttler's monologue which was ultimately suppressed by Schiller (see Appendix I. 2, ll. 1—2: 3ch habe mir ten reinen Ruf gestrart—mein Leben lang).

gespart, 'saved'; ten guten Schein gespart, 'saved appearances.' The more usual phrase would be gewahrt or bewahrt.

- 167. Unmut, m. 'displeasure,' 'indignation.' The prefix un, often implies not a simple negation of what follows, but a bad sort of that which is designated by the simple word. Hence Mut 'mood,' 'disposition' (usually a 'brave disposition' = 'courage'; in l. 173 Mut = Siun), but Unmut, 'ill-humour.' Similar words are Unwiffe, Unmenfo 1. 2080.
- 170. As a matter of fact Wallenstein was often carried away by his violent temper. Compare also Diccol. 1. 3, 1. 332.
- 172. mir is a dativus incommodi, 'to my disadvantage,' 'against me.' 'They will now weave together to my ruin (into one web of treason) all that I have done without a fixed plan, and will see a premeditated plot in it.'

174. im Überstuß, 'in the overslow,' is less usual than im Überstießen or beim Überstießen.

179. reißent, 'by rending it.'

180. The third portion of the monologue comprises ll. 180-191.

Bie anders, 'how different (was it),' 'what a difference.' ba, 'when.'

182. Erhaltung, f., in ordinary prose Selbsterhaltung. = Auf - preuvolen

heischt, older eischt, corresponds etymologically to 'asks', the verb heischen is no longer used in ordinary prose, but only in poetry and in elevated diction. It is replaced by sertern, versangen. The compound etheischen, 'to require,' is likewise less common than exsertern, versangen.

183. This line has become a familiar quotation.

184. With this line and the following compare Goethe's tragedy Egmont Act 4: wie in einen Loostopf greisst du in die dunste Jusunst; was du sasserollt, die underwußt, sei's Tresser oder Behser. There are several other passages in which Schiller seems to have been influenced by reminiscences from Goethe's Egmont, a play which he had very closely studied. See the Index to the Notes.

188. In Schiller's drama Don Carlos II. 15 1. 2332 the marquis of Posa speaks of an ideal tas aus ber Seele mutterlichem Boben... freiwillig fproft.

189. bes Lebens Fremte, lit. 'the foreign land of life,' 'the unfriendly world.'

191. vertraulich seems to have here the sense of freundlich, wohlwollend, (powers) zu tenen man Bertrauen fassen fann. vertraulich macht, say 'can move to sympathy.' Another way of explaining vertraulich is to see in it an equivalent to vertrauenswürtig, 'trustworthy,' but it is doubtful if vertraulich can have that sense.

192. Here begins the last portion of the monologue.

Beginnen, n. is of course not 'beginning,' but 'undertaking.'

193. With this portion of the monologue compare the passage from the fourth book of Schiller's History of the Thirty Years' War (Hist. crit. ed. VIII. 336 sqq.): "Nichts Geringes war es, eine rechtmäßige, burch lange Berjährung befestigte, burch Religion und Gesetz geheiligte Gewalt in ihren Burzeln zu erschüttern; alle jene Bezauberungen ber Einbildungstraft und ber Sinne, bie furchtbaren Wachen eines rechtmäßigen Throns, zu zerstören; alle jene unvertilgbaren Gesühle ber Pflicht, die in ber Bruft bes Unterthans für ben gebornen Beherrscher so laut und so mächtig sprechen, mit gewaltsamer hand zu vertilgen...."

195. verjährt geheiligtem, 'consecrated by time.' From the time of King Albrecht II. (1438) the house of Habsburg occupied without

interruption the imperial throne of Germany. In 1806 the old German Empire, or, to speak more correctly, the Holy Roman Empire, came to an end by the abdication of the Emperor Francis.

207. bas gefahrlich Burchtbare, 'that which is dangerous and terrible.' See the note to l. or.

Das gang Semeine lit. 'the altogether common,' 'the absolutely commonplace.' gemein has here not the sense of 'morally bad,' 'base,' or of 'vulgar,' but means 'ordinary,' 'commonplace,' 'trivial.' Cp. Biccol. I. 4, l. 393 n. and B. Tet ll. 211, 1517, etc.

208. bas emig Gestrige, lit. 'that which eternally belongs to yesterday,' i.e. that which can always plead in its savour that it was in force yesterday and so has prescription on its side; hence 'established custom,'

'everyday routine.'

211. aus Gemeinem, 'of commonplace, ordinary material'; the propensity towards what is commonplace is innate in human nature. In the beautiful Epilog zu Schillers Glockell. 31—2, Goethe bestows the highest praise on his deceased friend: Und hinter ihm in wesensestente | lag, was und asse bantigt, tad Gemeine; and in his unfinished epic Achilles | 11. 365 sqq. Goethe makes Athene say of Achilles, who was destined to die in the prime of lise:

Ach, tag fcon fo fruhe tas fcone Bilbnis ter Erte Beblen foll, tie breit und weit am Gemeinen fich freuet.

This line and the following are a common familiar quotation.

212. tie Gewehnheit nennt er seine Amme. He regards custom as his soster-nurse, i.e. he is nurtured and trained by custom. Cp. the saying Gewehnheit ist eine antre Natur or Durch Gewehnheit ist ihm ties zur zweiten Natur gewerten. Imelmann, in his essay Herder und Schillers Wallenstein (1893) has pointed out that several ideas and expressions of Schiller's Ballenstein were very likely suggested by Herder's Essay Das eigene Schissen which Schiller published in his periodical Die Horen. In his essay Herder speaks of 'petty weakness' nursed by unreasoning custom (von sinnsofer Gewehnheit gesaugt) and it is very probable that this passage suggested Schiller's verse.

213. wurtig alten Sausrat... Erbftud feiner Uhnen. In lis Fauft 1. 1. 408

Goethe speaks in the same sense of Urvater Sausrat.

Saustat, m. means as a rule 'furniture.' The old meaning of Rat is 'what is of use in life,' 'help,' 'provision.' This old meaning survives in Saustat 'furniture,' Borrat 'provision,' and Unrat, 'rubbish.'

214. 36m is an ethical dative which cannot be translated.

- 215. Das Jahr stands for Die Jahre or simply Die Beit.
- 216. ihm refers back to ber Menfch (l. 211).
- 217. Sei. The imperative stands here for the conditional. Compare the Latin saying Beati possidentes.
 - 218. heilig is not an adv. but the acc. of the adj. referring to Recht.
- 220. Notice the intentional repetition of noch and compare the similar situation in the stage-version of Schiller's tragedy Fiesto (IV. 15) where the hero says to himself before acting: "Noch ist es Zeit! noch! Genua liegt noch in sußem, kriedlichem Schlummer... Noch, noch kann ich umkehren."
 - 221. Nicht...uoch, in ordinary prose noch nicht, 'not yet.'
- 222. 3wei, viz. the two, the good and the bad one. This is the turning-point in Wallenstein's career. He now turns resolutely to the bad way, and for the first time treats openly with his sovereign's foes, instead of acting through his political agents. By admitting the Swedish Colonel to his presence and by negotiating personally with the enemy, he finally breaks with his former life and stakes his honour and his life in order to attain his ambitious aims.

SCENE 5.

This again is one of the finest scenes of the whole drama, a masterpiece of military and political discussion, full of facts and details, but not for a moment dry and uninteresting. Schiller has most happily hit off the cool language of diplomacy and the polite turns of men of the world. It rivals the great scene with Questenberg Biccol. II. 7. Just as Questenberg represents the views of the Emperor and the Court party, Colonel Wrangel represents the great Chancellor and the Swedes. But while in the great Council of War Wallenstein triumphs over the Emperor, in the secret interview with Wrangel the Swedish Colonel comes off victorious. Ludwig Tieck has called this scene Die Krone bed Stüds (Krit. Schr. III. 49). Note the contrast between the brutality and godlessness of Wallenstein's generals and the much more moral and dignified way of conducting war practised by the generals who had served under Gustavus Adolphus.

223. Brangel. The introduction of the Swedish Colonel Wrangel is a pure invention of the poet for the purpose mentioned above. Schiller simply adopted the name of the general who so ably commanded the Swedes during the two last years of the Thirty Years' War. But this great general, Karl Gustav Wrangel, was only born in 1603 and could not in 1634 have risen to the rank of Colonel and been entrusted with so important a diplomatic mission.

- 224. Bom blauen Regimente Sübermannsant. The regiment takes its name from the Swedish province of Södermanland, to the south of the Mälar-lake. In the description of the battle of Lützen (*Thirty Years' War*, Book III. Pitt Press Ed. p. 91) a 'blue' and a 'yellow' regiment are mentioned as especially brave.
- 225. wer Strasjund. This reference is to the famous unsuccessful siege of Stralsund by Wallenstein in 1628. The Swedish auxiliary forces were then commanded by Colonel Lesle and Count Brahe. Stralsund has here the stress on the second syllable, while in ordinary prose one says Strassignt. See the notes to the Lager II. 141, 604.
- 230. ter Belt is the term still occasionally used by poets for bas baltifche Meer, which is commonly and officially called tie Offfee (l. 1975; bas Oftmeer 1. 358 is quite unusual), 'the Baltic (sea).' It refers here to the straits between Stralsund and the island of Rügen. The names großer and fleiner Belt are now used in a restricted sense with regard to the Danish straits on either side of the island of Fünen. The word seems to be identical with the Lat. Germanic Baltia, Mare Balticum and with the English 'belt'; its orig. meaning may be 'girdle-sea,' 'beltsea.' Carruth states that 'in an old cut of the siege of Stralsund the sund is called, "Maris Baltici Pars, Die Beldt, Oost See".' In the late Middle High German daz beltemer was used to denote bie Ditfee. It is not true that a storm on the Baltic prevented Wallenstein from taking Stralsund. The cause of his failure was his inability to surround it and cut off its communications owing to his want of a fleet. possession of Stralsund would have been of paramount importance to him, as the town was the key to the Baltic. were and the sale
- 232. Abmiralehut. In 1628 Wallenstein assumed among others the title Römischer Rapsersicher Mapeftat General obrister Belvthauptmann wie auch bes Oceans und baltischen Mers General. By this clever allusion to the injury which Wrangel had caused him Wallenstein elicits from Wrangel a desinite mention of the price he has come to offer.
- 233. eine Krone, viz. bie Königstrone von Böhmen. Cf. l. 151 n. and l. 240. In his negotiations with the Bohemian refugees and with the Swedes Wallenstein seems to have led them to believe that his ultimate aim was the crown of Bohemia. It is, however, more probable that he wished ultimately to become Elector Palatine and compel his great enemy Maximilian of Bavaria to give up the Rhenish Palatinate.
- 234. Guer is monosyllabic. Arctitiv, n. is one of the numerous foreign terms purposely employed by Schiller in imitation of the military and diplomatic language of the time. We should now say

Beglaubigung, f. or Beglaubigungsschreiben, n. See Konfurrenz (l. 277), Felonie (l. 325), Konjunttion (l. 401), Attion (l. 901).

sommt... Bollmacht? Wrangel evades this question for the time. His answer is given in 1, 331.

- 236. hat han' unt duß'. This is a common idiom to express that something is perfect, irreproachable. Compare the Latin nec caput nec pedes habere—'to be worthless.' The German phrase seems to have been formed on the model of the Latin.
- 238. ber Kanzler. Oxenstierna, who after the death of Gustavus Adolphus had the supreme direction of Swedish affairs.
- 241. Der hochselige. The hoch before selig indicates a royal personage. The present German Emperor speaks of William I. as Mein hochseliger herr Großvater.
 - 242. groß geracht, 'thought highly,' 'had a high opinion.'

Euer Gnaben (often spelt Ew. Gnaben) is never inflected. It is here the genit. In l. 398 it is the dat. Gnaben is really plural, the plural number being often used in the forms of address. Cf. l. 285, and Seine Würten l. 260. The title Euer Gnaben (for Eure Gnaben) was formed after the model of the late Latin vestra elementia.

- 243. Fürtressichem, now vortressichem. Schiller has here intentionally made use of the more archaic form in order to imitate the language of the XVIIth century. für and vor are derived from the same root and are not unfrequently interchanged in older New High German. Compare the use of für (instead of vor) in such common modern phrases as: Tag für Tag, Mann für Mann, etc.
 - 244. ter Berrichverstäntigste, 'the one best qualified to rule.'
- 246. turft', 'had a right,' because he was such a wise ruler. On the frequent occurrence of short lines such as this, see Part I. Introd. p. xxviii.
- 247. Aufrichtig, 'to be candid,' but Wallenstein is far from being candid with Wrangel. On the contrary his real intention with regard to the Swedes is that after having by their aid won the crown of Bohemia and become a prince of the Empire he will proceed to drive them out of Germany. He speaks his true sentiments in Biccol. II. 5, ll. 830 sqq., and B. Eob III. 15, ll. 1973 sqq.
- 249. In Schleften (trisyllabic). See Biccol. II. 7, ll. 1090 sqq. This is true. After the battle of Lützen Wallenstein for some time abstained from any serious attack on the Swedes, as he was at that time carrying on secret negociations with Oxenstierna.

bei Murnberg, because he did not attack the King Gustavus Adolphus. But in this latter case Wallenstein's keeping quiet in his entrenched

camp before Nürnberg was not by any means a proof of his good-will towards the Swedes, and the assertion is mere sophistry. On the fight before Nürnberg, see Biccol. II. 7, Il. 1044 sqq., and the graphic description in the History of the Thirty Years' War 111. 62. 16—74. 10.

250. oft, this statement is exaggerated.

252. See Biccel. 11. 7, ll. 1120 sqq.

260. Seine Burten, 'His Excellency,' also l. 291. Burten is the plural of polite address. See Guer Gnaten l. 242 n.

meint, note the sing. here and l. 291, where Wrangel speaks of the Chancellor, but find (l. 285) where he addresses Wallenstein.

261. bem Kaiser...mitspielen, 'play the Emperor such a trick,' 'play... false to the Emperor.' This phrase is much stronger than mit tem Kaiser spielen. As a rule the adj. übel is added to einem mitspielen.

266. This line is a common familiar quotation.

267. bis 3um Außersten, by the Emperor's interfering with his command of the army (see Biccol. 11. 7, ll. 1196 sqq.) and by his endeavour to weaken Wallenstein's position and finally to get rid of him (see Biccol. 11. 5, ll. 798 sqq.). hetatle part does a

270. Bewußtsein, n. is here an equivalent to Gewiffen, n. Lo-

272. Eure Burftlichteit, in modern prose Eure fürftliche Debeit, or simply Eure Dobeit, but never Gure Burftlichteit.

273. Mife in the sense of fe is archaic and poetic.

277. Die Konfurrenz means here tas Zujammentreffen ter Umftänte, hence tie Sachlage. Say 'the situation' or 'circumstances.' The usual meaning of Konfurre'nz as a business term is 'competition.'

278. Bu unfter Gunft is very unusual instead of the common phrase ju unfern Gunften. Cp. 28. Tell l. 1245; ju Gunft ter Pfaffen.

im Rrieg... Berteil, 'all advantages are lawful in war,' gitt really means 'is of value,' 'holds good,' i. e. 'may be taken.'

280. richtig, 'rightly,' 'exactly,' usually wirflich, 'really.'

286. Kriegesfürsten, 'master of the art of war.' Schiller uses the same expressive term in the History of the Thirty Years' War III. 85. 15 (Pitt Press Edition) when he says in the introductory remarks to his fine description of the battle of Lützen: Der morgente Tag sollte Europa seinen ersten Kriegessursten tennen sehren.... The word is poetic, but the German Emperor is officially called ter oversite Kriegeserr tes teutschen herees.

287. Attite, the famous King of the Huns, who in 451 invaded and ravaged Gaul. In his train were armed bands of several Germanic tribes. He was defeated and his further progress checked by the Roman Governor Actius with the aid of German auxiliaries in the great and

famous battle on the Catalaunian fields (near Châlons-sur-Marne). After the death of 'the scourge of God,' as he was called, in 453, the monarchy of the Huns fell to pieces. In the old German heroic epics the person of Attila appears very frequently, the Middle High German form of his name being (in regular development) Etzel. The comparison with Attila is not a very flattering one for Wallenstein, but Wrangel seems to be unconscious of the fact. He only thinks of Wallenstein as the leader of an immense army.

Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, was a renowned general and leader of mercenaries. He had long meditated the plan of conquering for himself and the Hellenic nation a new empire in the west. He helped the inhabitants of Tarentum (in the South of Italy) in a war against the Romans, and though his plan of attack by means of the phalanx to which the Romans were unaccustomed and his use of elephants in battle at first gave him the victory, he was ultimately overcome by them in the battle of Beneventum (275). He died in 272 B.C.

289. vor Sahren. Wallenstein twice succeeded in raising very large armies in a very short time, viz. in the year 1625 and, still more remarkably, in 1632. See Lager ll. 749 sqq.; Biccol. II. 7, ll. 1154 sqq. and B. Tob ll. 1795 sqq.

gegen Menschententen, 'against all human thoughts,' 'contrary to all expectations.' We should usually say witer alle Erwartung.

- 291. Setennech is a curious and now unusual mixture of the ordinary Setech and Dennech. The formal Setennech was not unfrequently used in the XVIIth century.
 - 293. fechzigtaufent. See Lager 1. 753.
 - 294. Sechzigteil, in ordinary prose Sechzigstel (for fechzigst Teil).
- 297. En'theristen with the stress on the first syllable. This pronunciation is the one generally used in the South of Germany by common people and by Roman Catholics. The South German educated Protestants and the great majority of North Germans prefer the pronunciation Intherist (with long e) which is less in harmony with the common laws of German accentuation but arose from the Latinised Lutherus and was perhaps influenced by fathe'sifth, protesta'ntist. Schiller has five times (Biccol. II. 605, 1191; B. Tob II. 297, 1548, 2618) used the form In'therist, which in formation and pronunciation corresponds exactly to Buttlerst (Lager I. 695). The usual term for 'Lutherans' is Lutheraner (see I. 1983 and Biccol. I. 2359).
- 298. euch ist's um bie Sach', viz. zu thun, 'you care for the cause.'
 The same phrase with omission of zu thun occurs Il. 352, 1976 and Lager

1. 327. Go ift mir um eine Sache sehr zu thun really means 'I have much to do with a subject,' hence 'I have a thing much at heart.'

301. Dit zweien (in ord. prose usually without inflection mit zwei), viz. the lords in heaven and on the earth, God and the King.

302. Bon alltem, in prose von allem tem, familiarly von alletem.

304. teinen herr und Kirche. We should expect to find teine Kirche, as Kirche is fem. and herr masc. Rirche stands here for Glauben or Religion.

306. Diterreicher, in ordinary prose Oftreicher. Schiller uses the older form frequently for metrical reasons. See Biccol. 1. 4, 1. 306 n.

309. Böheim. On this archaic form which Schiller found in his authorities see the note to Lager 1. 672. Wallenstein's statement is somewhat exaggerated.

haufet. haufen is, as a rule, used of beasts of prey; it is here clearly used with a sense of contempt.

314. Berg, n. 'feeling,' 'affection.' See l. 1635.

315. eigne Baht. Before its annexation by Austria, Bohemia was free to elect its own ruler.

316. tes Glaubens Tyrannei. See Piccol. IV. 5, Il. 2072 sqq.

317. eingeschrecht is very unusual instead of eingeschüchtert. einschrechen is originally a hunter's term and is said of game (Wish ins Garn einschrechen), then it is used metaphorically.

321. In the first book of the Thirty Years' War Schiller says of Slawata and Martinitz: man beschultigte sie, taß sie tiese (their Protestant subjects) mit hunten in tie Desse hegen ließen.

325. Belonic, f. This term is used with special reference to the breach of faith of vassals, desertion of one's rightful lord and master. It is another one of the numerous military and political technical terms borrowed from the French during the XVIIIth century.

326. in der Welt Geschichten. The plural is used by Schiller in imitation of older German usage corresponding to the Latin historiae, e.g. er ist in Geschichten wol ersaren=historiarum est peritissimus. We should now use the sing. in ter Geschichte or in der Weltgeschichte.

After 328. burchlieft fie, now usually lieft fie burch.

330. 3a is the answer to Wallenstein's question 1. 234.

332. bet Rheingraf. See Biccol. II. 7, l. 1034 note. It was in fact not the Rheingraf Otto Ludwig von Salm, but Bernhard von Weimar who was to join Wallenstein. See l. 2633 and Introd. p. xxiv.

333. fünfzehntausent. Wallenstein speaks of 16000 men. See ll. 283 and 1822. In IV. 7, l. 2756 their number is only 12000. See the note.

334. ju... ju ftoßen, 'to join.'

- 399. Ratschin and theine Seite, on the lest bank of the Moldau. Ratschin (in Bohemian Hradčín) means castle-hill.
- 401. Konjunttion, f. (four syllables), in German Berbinbung, Bereinigung. This is another instance of a foreign term current in Wallenstein's time in the formal military-political style. The verb sich mit einem fonjungieren was likewise frequently used.
 - 402. Notice that Wallenstein is not to have any pledge.
- 405. The time of action is February, 1634; the negotiations were begun soon after the battle of Lützen (Nov. 16, 1632).

SCENE 6.

- 411. Dieser is often used before proper names and other names with which in prose either her or no pronoun whatever would be used. It seems often to be used instead of her for metrical reasons. See 11. 486, 2251, 3699. In other cases hieser implies a sense of contempt. See 1. 2740 and the note on hies Grichstecht 1. 584; compare also the similar use of the Greek ov 705.
- 416. trüg', in ordinary prose ertrüge. See also ll. 1662, 1763, 2242. In poetry simple verbs are often preferred where compounds would be used in prose. See Part I. Introd., Chapter II. A § 17 (p. xxxv.). See ll. 1357, 2615.
- 419. The French Prince Charles of Bourbon, who had fallen out with his Sovereign Francis I., entered in 1523 into the service of the German Emperor Charles V., led in 1524 an Imperial army into Provence and held a high command in the battle of Pavia (1525), where the Emperor was victorious and Francis I. was taken prisoner. He fell in 1527 in the assault of Rome, which was taken by his troops. While Wallenstein, disgusted by the feeling of becoming dependent on the Swedes, is still hesitating, he recalls to his mind the treachery of the Constable of Bourbon; after he has resolved to take the step he makes a very different comparison (II. 2, II. 835 sqq.).
- 425. Blutsfreunt, m. is an equivalent to Bermanster. In older German Freunt alone had frequently the meaning of 'relative.'
- 428. Friede, m., usually Frieden. The word originally had the strong declension (gen. Friedes, acc. Friede), but in M.H.G. weak forms begin to be used as well as the strong ones, and now the weak forms are almost exclusively used in the oblique cases. The nominative is now either Friede (l. 2127) or Frieden, the genitive always Friedens, the accusative nearly always Frieden (l. 2346). Schiller prefers the old accusfriede.

429. Bas noch to wittent ringt, 'everyone however furiously he struggles.'

430. fich belongs alike to verträgt and to vergleicht.

ben ... Feint, viz. Treulofigfeit, Berrat.

440. 3artlich, we should now say 3art (l. 2340), 'delicately,' or 3arts fühlent, feinfühlent. 3artlich (adj. and adv.) is now only used in the sense of 'tenderly loving,' e.g. eine 3artliche Mutter. See Biccol. Iv. 7, l. 2237jener Karl, i.e. Charles the Fifth.

441. Dom (or Dom), m. is the contracted form of Doeim, more usually Opeim, m. 'uncle'; the M.H.G. forms are heim and wheim. The word is in general, and especially in the North of Germany, only used in higher style, Ontel (fr. Fr. oncle, Lat. avunculus) being used instead in ordinary conversation.

Munter, m. Charles V. was the brother of Ferdinand I., the ancestor of the younger line of the House of Habsburg. He was the great-uncle of Ferdinand II. who was Emperor in the time of Wallenstein.

SCENE 7.

On the importance of this scene, in which the Countess Terzky accomplishes what Terzky and Illo were unable to do, viz. to prevail upon Wallenstein to take the decisive step at once, and in which she prevents Max Piccolomini from being heard, see the Introd. p. xliii. The part played by her may be compared with that of Lady Macbeth.

444. Wallenstein instinctively shrinks from hearing her, and addresses her with but little politeness. Nevertheless the Countess understands him better and has more influence with him than anyone else, his wife not excepted. In a passage which originally followed after 1.447 Wallenstein said:

Best biefe Bunge nicht an mich, ich bitt' euch!

3hr wißt, fie ift tie Baffe, tie mich totet; etc.

445. abzutegen is unusual instead of abzustatten. ablegen means as a rule 'to put off,' e.g. Rleiter ablegen, Burcht ablegen.

446. 3ch will nicht hoffen, lit. 'I am not inclined to hope,' is a common idiom for 'I hope not'; here 'I trust I do not.'

447. bein Ansehn. Terzky has no authority over the Countess.

448. She refers to Frederick V., the 'Winter-king.' See Biccol. IV. 5, 1. 2058. As a matter of fact the Countess did not influence the election at all, but the old mother of Terzky had much to do with it. Frederick's weakness and incapacity are ironically alluded to in Wallenstein's retort.

449. Er war barnach (now usually banach) lit. 'he was like that,' i.e.

'He was worthy of you,' 'He did you credit.' This remark is of cour

woran liegt es is elliptical for w. I. e., daß noch nichts geschehen ift or t bas Bunbnis mit ben Schweben noch nicht geschsoffen ift.

- 450. was er muß. In the following speeches the Countess under takes to prove that Wallenstein has absolutely no choice left.
 - 458. Berfichert, in ordinary prose gefichert. Would land your Comme
 - 462. Den Borfat, viz. the purpose of conspiring with the Swedes. glauben... tir geru, 'are ready to credit you with.'
- 463. mit Brief und ©iegel seems to mean simply 'with authoritati documents,' 'with conclusive proofs'; the 'writing and seal' can or refer to letters signed by Terzky, as Wallenstein himself had nes signed a document which might have compromised him. Cp. 1. 946.
- es...bir belegen. es refers to Wallenstein's traitorous plans. beleget to lay proofs upon, 'to prove,' 'to demonstrate.'
 - 465. Da, 'In that case.' mußten sie, 'they would be compelled.'
- 466. bist gegangen for gegangen bist. The liberty of altering t usual order of verbs is occasionally taken by all poets. See l. 504 (schwören lassen) and many other cases.
 - 467. bir... jugerechnet, 'put down to your account,' 'imputed to yo
- 470. This line and the following are sometimes quoted, and may fact be applied to more than one great historical deed.
- 474. Der Derst Piccolomini. Max comes in order to ask Wallenstehimself what his plans are, as he said he would do at the conclusion Die Piccolomini v. 3, ll. 2610 and 2650. However the importainterview does not take place before B. Tot II. 2. Some critics he started the theory that if Max Piccolomini had been admitted now, would have persuaded Wallenstein to remain faithful to the Empe and would have spoiled the plans of the Countess, her husband a Illo; while by refusing to see him—his good genius—Wallenstein lo his last chance, and when Max comes again (II. 2) the fatal treaty w the Swedes has been signed by Wallenstein. This theory, howev does not seem acceptable for the reasons given in the Introduction. There are two lines in one of the acting copies which we subsequently omitted by Schiller, but which most likely were original intended to precede l. 474. In them Wallenstein says:

Silfreiche Machte, zeigt mir einen Freund In biefer Angft ber ichwerbelabnen Geele.

Scarcely has he uttered these words when Max is announced, but refuses to see him.

475. Wallenstein shrinks from seeing the face of his chivalrous young friend in the moment when he contemplates setting his signature to the alliance with the Swedes.

479. She thinks Max comes to ask for Thekla's hand.

480. παφήετ. Wallenstein is only informed of Max's love for his daughter in l. 1598.

481. abjufert'gen, 'to despatch.' fertig, 'ready' really means 'ready to go.' It is derived from Fahrt (older Fart) 'journey' and was sometimes spelled fartig.

483. fict fante, 'could be found.' The German reflective must often be rendered by the English passive voice. See ll. 780, 803, 2710, 2986.

487. bie alten Doffnungen refers in this drama to his hopes to obtain the crown of Bohemia. See l. 233 n.

- 491. stehntes Tußes, 'at once,' corresponds to the Latin stante pede or statim (from stare) and the French de ce pas. The more usual phrase is now stehenten Tußes (l. 3811 and B. Tell I. 3, l. 333, Maria Stuart IV. 11, l. 3273), but stehentes is in conformity with the old rule that an adj. took the strong form in cases where it was not preceded by the article, e.g. gutes Mutes, reines Serzens. This rule is still observed in Mod. Germ. with sem. subst. e.g. neuer Art (l. 2488), treuseserwisse (l. 1886), and with nouns in the plur. e.g. guter Dinge (l. 2782). But in the sing. of the masc. and neuter the usage is fluctuating and on the whole the weak form is preferred, e.g. assess and asses frustress, gleiches and gleichen Herzens. The preserence of the weak form may be due to reasons of euphony, in order to avoid the concurrence of two words ending in es. Schiller's practice is not uniform, but on the whole he seems to prefer the weak form, see freien Hußes (l. 2490), stillen Geists (l. 2552).
- 492. Schiller's account in the fourth book of his History of the Thirty Years' War often agrees very closely with passages in the play and serves to illustrate them. In this case we find the following anecdote told by Schiller (following Herchenhahn). On Wallenstein's retreat to Eger a gentleman of his suite took upon himself to urge him to seek for reconciliation with the Emperor. "Und wie ist da zu helfen?" seek for reconciliation with the Emperor. "Und wie ist da zu helfen?" self der Herzog ihm ins Bert. "Sie haben," erwiderte jener, "vierzigtausend Armirte (ducats on which the figure of an armed soldier was stamped) in der Aruhen. Die nehmen Sie in die Hand und reisen geraten Bező damit an ten kaiserlichen Hof. Dort erklären Sie, daß Sie alle bisherigen Schritte bloß gethan, die Areue der kaiserlichen Diener auf die Probe zu stellen und die Redsichen von den Bertächtigen Diener auf die Probe zu stellen und die Redsichen von den Bertächtigen zu unterscheiten. Und da nun die meisten sich zum Absall geneigt erwiesen, so seine Kaiserliche

Majestät vor biesen gefährlichen Menschen zu warnen. So werben Sie jeben zum Berräter machen, ber Sie jeht zum Schelm machen will. Am faiserlichen Hofe wird man Sie mit ben vierzigtausend Armirten willsommen heißen, und Sie werben wieber ber erste Kriedlander werben." "Der Borschlag ift gut," antwortete Wallenstein nach einigem Nachbeusen, "aber ber Teusel traue!"

- 494. Jum besten haben is equivalent to jum Narren haben. For the explanation of the idiom, see Biccol. 11. 6, l. 860 n. Welking authorized.
- 499. For the following compare Diccol. v. 1, l. 2527 sqq. The Countess is perfectly right in her anticipations.
- 500. Der König von Ungarn, i.e. the son of the Emperor, who succeeded his father as Ferdinand III. See Biccol. II. 5, Il. 800 sqq.
- 506. A description similar to the following passage is given with a very different purpose and with very different feelings by Max Piccolomini in Biccol. III. 4, Il. 1661 sqq.
- 509. Sofficat, f. is really the place in which a court is to be held together with the buildings on it, hence 'a court.' Statt corresponds etymologically to 'stead.' Statt, f. as a noun now only occurs in poetry and in compounds, and also in anflatt 'instead of.' The common noun Statt, f. 'town' is really the same word. Statt, m. has the same double sense which we find in the English 'state,' both being borrowed from the Lat. status. Sofficat, m. is the household of a prince, the courtiers.

gottue Schliffel austeilen means Rammerheren ernennen. A golden key is the badge of office of a chamberlain. See Biccol. II. 7, 1, 1200.

- 510. gastfrei refers to er (l. 508), not to große. In reading a small pause must be made after gastfrei.
- 512. sich zu bescheiten weiß, nichts...zu gelten, 'knows how to restrain himself, not to be...really of any higher worth or significance.'
- 515. Prinz, we should now say Fürst. The term Prinz (fr. Fr. prince, Lat. principem) is now only used of the sons or the nearest relatives of kings. Reigning princes are called by their official title: König, Herzog, etc.
 - 516. bann eben auch einer, 'in that case just one more.'
- 517. neuen Menschen is used here in the technical sense of homines novi, in German Emportommlinge, 'upstarts,' 'parvenus.'
- 518. ü'bernächtiges has here the very unusual sense of 'sprung up suddenly during the night and doomed to die before long,' hence 'transient,' a 'mushroom existence' which will soon be forgotten. As a rule ü'bernächtig means 'having stayed up all night,' 'overwatched,' e.g. ein übernächtiges Gesicht.
 - 519. mit gleichem Aufwant, 'with equal expenditure' (viz. of effort),

hence 'just as easily' (mit gleicher Dube). After this line Schiller had originally the following ones which were subsequently omitted:
Ballenftein (heftig bewegt).

Subr' fie binaue,

Lag mir ten Piccolomini herein.

- Grafin. Sprich, ift's rein Ernst? Ich bitte bich! Du fanust Drein willigen, bich selbst zu Grab zu tragen, So schmählich zu versiegen, so in nichts In entigen bein anspruchsvolles Leben?
 Nichts sein, wenn man nichts war, erträgt sich leicht, Doch nichts mehr sein, gewesen sein
- 522. Silfreicht Machte is here equivalent to Schidsas, n. His pride and ambition are strongly aroused by the words of the Countess.

527. Großthuent, 'with a boastful air.'

532. ber...begonnen, elliptical for ber ich begonnen habe or ber beg. hat.

534. Such people are called in familiar language Gintagoffiegen. It was Wallenstein's aim to gain a lasting and assured position. As a mere general of a great army he could never expect to keep his position for a long time, and for this reason he wished to become a prince of the Empire.

535. Ch' is here not to be translated.

536. Losung, f. (1. 3223) usually means 'watch-word.' It is perhaps the derived from the verb losen 'to listen' which has gone out of use in literary German. On another meaning of Losung see 1. 2217 n.

540. The Countess does not blame Wallenstein's belief in the stars, but the passage is directed against the ideas of loyalty, fidelity, etc. which the Countess considers to be superstitions cherished by ordinary mortals, but unworthy of an independent spirit such as Wallenstein. She admonishes him not to be sentimental and to see his aims in too gloomy a light, but to take the fullest advantage of the position in which he finds himself.

541. teines... Geiftes Meifter, usually Meifter über beinen... Geift. Cf. 1. 1450.

542. bift. Wallenstein was not yet <u>accused of high-treason</u> to the knowledge of the Countess, but she knew he would be.

544. This line has six strongly accented syllables. Such lines are not of rare occurrence in this play. See Part I. Introd. p. xxvii., and ll. 676, 830, 1974, 1977, 1994, 2014, 2071, 2204 and others. In some cases the irregularity is scarcely noticeable owing to the break caused by the change of speaker.

545. With this and the foll. lines cp. 23. Xell 1. 4, 11. 645-654.

550. In prose: Ich ftanb feinem Bergen am nachsten or Ich war feinem Gergen ber Nachfte.

556. Regensburg. A reference to the Fürstentag or Rursurstentag (see Xag l. 563) which was held in June 1630 and on which Duke Maximilian of Bavaria and other Electors prevailed upon the reluctant Emperor to decree the dismissal of Wallenstein and a large part of the army. Wallenstein then retired into private life on his Bohemian estates, but he never forgot that the Emperor had sacrificed him. The proceedings and consequences of this meeting of the Electors at Regensburg (Ratisbon) are several times alluded to in the drama. See Piccol. II. 7, ll. 1166 sqq.; B. Xob ll. 1402 sqq. and 1786 sqq.

557. Stand im Reich or Reichsftant, 'state of the Empire.'

558. At that time Wallenstein was working hard to secure military and naval supremacy in Europe to the House of Habsburg.

562. Un ihn...hickeft bu...bich feft, more usually an ihm. The accusative denotes the clinging to, seizing the hand of the Emperor.

565. bem Babern, viz. Maximilian Duke of Bavaria.

566. Dem Übermütigen. Adjectives are not unfrequently placed with repetition of the def. art. after the substantive as if put in by an afterthought. The adj. thereby gains additional force. See II. 986, 1202, 1203, 1221 and many others.

567. bie... Bürbe, viz. Wallenstein's re-appointment in 1632.

569. wahrlich qualifies the whole sentence and not guter. In prose wahrlich would be placed at the beginning of the sentence.

571. verweigert, scil. hatte.

572. Wallenstein is right to some extent. His position as such was abnormal and one which could not be expected to be maintained long. See also 11. 598—9 and 11. 2123 sqq.; 2488 sqq.

576. bit Not. With the idea expressed here compare the fine poem called Das Schieffal by Schiller's countryman and admirer Hölderlin, whose poetry was much influenced by that of Schiller.

577. Figuranten is a name especially used of procession men on the stage, now usually called Stati'sten. Another usual name for such mere dummies is Strobmanner.

578. tas Seichen refers to the outward signs of dignity, titles, decorations. These are called 1. 587 ter hoble Schein.

579. Before Den Größten supply Die.

580. fie ihn should be contracted into one syllable.

581. bie is demonstrative 'that.'

582. Die Bestallung, 'the commission.' The now archaic verb bestallen meant in eine Stelle einsehen, ein Amt übertragen. The expression wohlbestallt, 'duly appointed,' is still much used. bestallt is the old regularly formed past partic. of bestellen (M.H.G. ich bestelle—pret. ich bestalle—past part. bestall), and from the past forms has been formed in early N.H.G. the verb bestallen. See Behaghel-Trechmann, p. 112.

20 I

- 584. bies Geschlecht is a biblical term (see Hebrews iii. 10 Darum ich entrüstet ward über dies Geschlecht..., or Mark ix. 19 D du ungläubiges Geschlecht...) which seems to mean 'a bad sort of people.' Here it refers to the intriguing courtiers of Vienna; in l. 3521 to men of the stamp of Illo and Terzky. In both cases Dies Geschlecht is used contemptuously. It may be rendered 'this crew.' See also Piccol. v. 1, l. 2403 Dies Geschlecht von Mätsern reserring to the unscrupulous advisers of Wallenstein, Illo and Terzky.
- 585. mit ten Drahtmaschinen seiner Runft, lit. 'wire-machines of its art,' hence 'puppets of its own creation.' In Rabale und Liebe (II. 1) some people are called contemptuously Effaven eines Marionettentrafts. Compare Effaven seelen and Drahtmaschinen.
- 587. c6...thut, 'does...it,' e.g. the business, 'suffices.' This is a South German idiom instead of which one would write in literary German genügt or hinreicht or simply hisft.
 - 588. Ge, viz. ties Geschlecht (1. 584), the courtiers and the Emperor.
- 590. ihre refers to Natur, and seine and ihm of the foll. line to Geschlecht (584). Cp. with this idea the ll. 163—6 of Der Spaziergang. The lines 583 sqq. have been rendered thus by Hunter:

For long, ay, till no more it can, this race
Makes shift to work with venal, slavish souls,
And with mere tools and puppets of its craft;
But when at last they near the precipice,
And the vain semblance will no more avail,
Then fall they into Nature's mighty hands,
That giant-spirit, that obeys none else,
Knows nought of compromises, deals with them
On her conditions only, not their own.

593. Raufe, 'bargain.' See Biccel. v. 3, 1. 2609.

594. fühn umgreisente, usually fühn um sich greisente, 'boldly progressing,' 'boldly pushing onward,' say 'daring and ambitious.' See l. 2484. um sich greisen is lit. 'to grasp round about onesels,' 'to clutch at everything within one's reach,' hence in a figurative sense 'to spread about,' 'to extend,' 'to progress.'

600. eigene, 'original,' 'independent.'

603. wer acht Sahren, in 1626 during the war against the Count of Mansfeld and the King of Denmark.

604. Deutschlants Rreise. The old German Empire was divided into ten circuits or districts (Rreise). Fener has here its old monosyllabic pronunciation, it was in M.H.G. viur. Compare Guer l. 234.

608. jete Lanteshoheit, i.e. jeten Lantesfürsten. This was the real cause of Wallenstein's fall in 1630, when the Emperor was obliged to sacrifice him to the representations and demands of the princes of the Empire.

609. reines Sultans refers contemptuously to the Emperor.

618. Dem ift... so is idiomatic for Das ift... so. Dem ift... so means 'with regard to that ... (it) is so.'

620. Thaten, e.g. the deposition of the princes of the Empire and

the unlimited taxation of all the districts of the Empire.

621. Ortnung, f. seems to refer to the Ordnung tes Reiches, 'constitution of the Empire.' It has been proposed, but with less fitness, to take Ortnung in the sense of Besterdung which it has sometimes in the writings of Schiller and his contemporaries. In his fine philosophical poem Die Künstler Schiller addresses the artists (Il. 99—100): Freut ench ber ehrenvollen Stuse, | worauf die hohe Ordnung euch gestellt.

623. Berbrechen, n. pl. viz. gegen bie Orbnungen bes Reiches. By means of these very 'crimes' against the Empire he won the Fürstenmantel! He became a Reichsschurft and with this change in his position he also changed

his politics. See Piccol. II. 5, ll. 835 sqq.

625. Die Rete nicht fann sein. nicht is out of place for the sake of emphasis. We should say in ordinary prose bas zwischen bir und ihm von Recht und Pflicht nicht bie Rete sein fann.

627. Die Summe ziehen is a technical business phrase. Die Summe,

'the total.'

629. By strongly appealing to his belief in the stars, Wallenstein's weak point as she well knows, the intriguing Countess at last prevails upon him to take the decisive step at once.

631. In Goethe's mysterious fairy-tale of the beautiful lily written shortly before this scene and published in Schiller's Goren, the decisive words are likewise Es ift an per Zeit, 'the time has come.'

634. βοτία, m. (trisyllabic) is the Greek term (ὁ ζωδιακόs, supply κύκλοs) which is usually replaced by the German Tierfreis, the circle containing the twelve constellations through which the sun appears to pass.

643. This line is the climax of the drama, from this moment Wal-

lenstein's cause is lost and becomes soon more hopeless with every scene. This step is the one which seals his fate. See Biccot. v. 1, l. 2480. Wallenstein himself has at once a gloomy presentiment. Cf. ll. 647 sqq. And—so soon does revenge follow his treason—Wallenstein immediately sends for Octavio in order to inform the false friend of the step just taken. This is a strong case of tragic irony.

mir is ethical dat. and remains untranslated.

644. Drei Boten, probably one to ride to Prag, the other to Eger 1.832), the third perhaps to Duke Francis of Lauenburg who was to escort his wife and daughter to Holland (see Il. 1549—50).

fatteln is used, like fprengen, without its object (tae Pfere).

- 645. sein refers to the Emperor. The phrase is elliptical, supply ber mich zu dieser That antreibt or something similar.
- 647. ich erwart' cs, 'I am expecting,' 'I am prepared.' An interesting parallel from *Macbeth* (1. 7) runs thus:

But in these cases

We still have judgment here; that we but teach Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return To plague th' inventor: this even-handed justice Commends th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice To our own lips.

- 649. Wer tes Drachen Sahne fat. Cadmus, the founder of Thebes, having killed a dragon, the son of Ares, sowed its teeth: there sprang up a host of armed men who at once fought and killed one another with the exception of five who were the ancestors of the Thebans. Æetes, king of Colchis, ordered Jason the Argonaut to sow some of the same dragon's teeth which Cadmus had not used and which Athena had given him, and to fight the men springing up from them.
- 652. Die best hoffnung, 'the expectation of evil,' 'the anticipation of missortune.'

unter ihrem Gerzen, 'within itself.' Cf. Piccot. v. 1, ll. 2452-3; B. Tob III. 18, ll. 2133-4.

653. fo, 'therefore.'

655. Compare the similar ideas Piccol. III. 8, l. 1840; II. 6, l. 692; B. Tob l. 2883.

bas Ser3. The true character of a man which influences his actions and thereby brings about his fate.

660. In his Lieb von ber Glode Schiller says, Il. 146-7: Dech mit bes Gefchides Dachten | ift fein ew'ger Bund gu ftechten; and in his ballad

Der Ring bes Bolytrates 1. 52 the king of Egypt says Dir grauet vor ber Gotter Reibe. Cp. 1. 3585 n.

[After this scene, in the later part of the morning, Wallenstein actually concludes his treaty with the Swedes. Wrangel leaves Pilsen immediately afterwards.]

ACT II.

After Wallenstein has formally agreed to join the Swedes, Max separates himself from him openly, while at the same time Octavio secretly induces the majority of the generals to leave him. Buttler becomes Wallenstein's deadliest enemy but remains near him. The scenes of this Act take place at Pilsen during the afternoon of the second day, scenes 1—3 at Wallenstein's house, the rest at Octavio's.

SCENE 1.

664. cr, viz. General Aldringen, called in this drama ber or Graf Mirringer. See Biccol. I. 1, l. 21 note. Octavio has received the same information in Biccol. v. 2, ll. 2580 sqq.

 \mathfrak{Lin}_{ξ} is the chief town of Upper Austria, situated on the Danube, to the west of Vienna.

lage. This form is due to Schiller's Swabian dialect which prefers the subj. of the pret. in the oratio obliqua even in cases where, as here, the subj. of the present (siege) would be required by the consecutio temporum. See \(\pa_{\text{iccl. III. 4}}\), l. 1603 note.

666. Frauenberg, now Pfraumberg, is on the Moldau in the Eger district not far from Pilsen. It was the property of the general Count Marradas, and Aldringen was consulting here with Marradas and Gallas.

668. spanischen is here, as often in poetry, a dissyllabic word.

669. Machst ... Unstalt, 'you are ... preparing.' See 1. 2209.

672. Wallenstein knows Octavio's nature and inclination intimately, and assigns to him a part for which he is admirably fitted. But he is almost inconceivably blind with regard to Octavio's real feelings towards him and refuses to believe the warnings of Illo and Terzky. He explains the reason of his boundless confidence in Octavio in Scene 3.

673. in biesem Spies. It was not for want of personal courage. At Litzen Octavio had shown the greatest bravery. William Mallime

674. rettest...ben Schein, 'save...appearances.'

679. zu thun (supply ift), viz. to lead on the troops to me.

650. Meer. Octavio is frequently called Meer or ber Mee by Wallenstein and by the generals. This seems indeed to be his nickname in the camp, briefly denoting the impression produced by his ripe judgment and skill. See Biccol. I. 4, l. 506; II. 6, l. 887; III. 2, l. 1411; IV. 6, l. 2188; B. Tob II. 852, 1040, 1693, 2037. It may be noted that Wilhelm von Wolzogen, a friend of Schiller's youth and in later years his brother-in-law, had the same nickname and was called by it by Schiller himself although Schiller was his senior by three years. Possibly the poet applied to Octavio the familiar nickname half in jest to denote the superior diplomatist. Wolzogen too had distinguished himself as a clever diplomatist on several occasions.

681. As a matter of fact Wallenstein twice lent his own horses to generals who deserted him, first to Gallas when he was sent to bring back Aldringen (the part here given to Octavio), and afterwards to Octavio when he was sent to bring back Gallas. For the sake of dramatic concentration Schiller has given the part really played by Gallas also to Octavio. See Introd.

683. ja, 'I hope,' 'I trust.' See l. 1563 n.

Octavio leaves without having spoken a single word to Wallenstein. This is the only scene in the drama where Wallenstein and Octavio meet privately, and in the only other scene in which they appear together (Biccol. II. 7) Octavio again does not speak to Wallenstein.

SCENE 2.

In a letter to Goethe dated Febr. 27, 1798, Schiller probably refers to this fine scene in which a noble, blameless and courageous man, and one who has been so far Wallenstein's devoted friend and enthusiastic admirer, dares to call Wallenstein's deed by its real name to his face and tears himself away from his beloved general when he is unable to shake his resolution. The passage is as follows:—Besonters bin ich froh, eine Situation hinter mir zu haben, wo die Ausgabe war, das ganz gemeine moralische Urteil über das Ballensteinische Verbrechen auszusprechen und eine solche au sich triviale und unpoetische Materie poetisch und geistreich zu behandeln ohne die Natur des Moralischen zu vertilgen... Others reser this passage to IV. 2 but without sufficient reason. In his review of Goethe's Gymont Schiller bestowed much praise on the fine scene of the fisth act in which Alva's son visits Egmont in his prison and the son of Egmont's bitterest enemy openly consesses his love and admiration for the hero. In some respects

we have here a parallel scene to it, but this scene is more pathetic and impressive.

687. So bleibt's babei, 'then it is settled.' Cp. Biccol. II. 7, ll. 1259 sqq.

695. prūfent auszuüben, lit. 'to practise while testing,' say 'to test by practice.'

696. Wo...ift, 'where the problem can be clearly solved.' We often say Das Crempel geht rein auf or Das Crempel geht ohne Bruch auf, 'the problem can be solved without leaving a fraction behind.'

699. gang stands predicatively 'whole,' 'undivided,' hence 'unhurt.' Compare the phrase von gangem hergen, 'with all my heart.'

702. ift vorhanten, lit. 'is at hand,' hence 'exists.' See l. 61 n.

706. bin ich willens, 'I am resolved.' willens is a predicative genitive with the force of an adjective or past participle (entschlen, gesonnen).

711. Very important various readings to the following speeches

are given in Vollmer's edition (1880) from the acting copies.

muntig, 'of age,' is derived from the old technical term bic Munt, 'power,' 'protection.' Hence muntig means 'able to protect oneself.' Die Munt has gone out of use, but muntig, Muntel, n. 'ward,' and Bormunt, m. 'guardian' are commonly used. Max implies that up to now he had allowed himself to be guided entirely by Wallenstein, now for the first time he has to decide for himself. See 1. 1297.

714. Compare Ferdinand's words to Egmont (Act 5): Dein Rame war's, ber mir in meiner ersten Jugend gleich einem Stern bes himmels entgegenleuchtete. Cp. l. 734.

718. Sergen means here, as it does several times in this drama, the inner voice of conscience.

727. He is right. It is not an honest war, it is treason.

728. Cp. Biccol. 1. 4, 11. 500 sqq.

734. Det sesser Best volle volle polester is the last star in the tail of the Lesser Bear which points to the pole of the celestial sphere, i.e. the point in the sirmament which remains motionless, 'fixed' as it were. For this reason it serves mariners as a compass to find their way in the night. Compare Shakespeare's Julius Caesar Act III. Sc. 1, ll. 60−62 where Caesar says:

But I am constant as the northern star, Of whose true-fixed and resting quality. There is no fellow in the firmament.

737. eingewachsnen, 'grown in,' hence 'deep rooted' (eingewurzelten).

- 740. Max is afraid that the fascination of Wallenstein's look will cause him to waver in his resolution. See Biccol. 111. 8, l. 1873.
 - 744. Sat gleich...fich befreit = obgleich...fich befreit bat.
 - 750. hoheitblidenten, 'august.'
- 753. fight, viz. virtue which esteems itself secure without really being so. Hence fight has the meaning of all u fight or welche figh für fight balt.
- 755. tas gludlide Oriun is the right feeling of a good man, the happy instinct for all that is right and good.
- 757. Berrusen is less usual than in Berrus bringen, 'to decry.' Rus, m. is 'repute,' hence Berrus, m. 'bad repute,' 'discredit.'
 - 758. jetes machtige Berniegen, 'every great ability,' 'all lofty powers.'
- 760. in her Freiheit, i.e. as soon as a man is permitted to act with absolute freedom. Max maintains that vulgar minds will never believe that a man absolutely free from restraint will ever act from noble and generous motives. He implores Wallenstein to show that they are wrong.
- 761. Dhnmacht, f. (see l. 111 n.), 'impotence' is opposed to Treibeit and refers to those who do not enjoy full liberty of action but are tied down to some prescribed line of conduct.
 - mag, 'cares to,' has here almost the sense of 'dares to.'
- 770. treib's jur, lit. 'carry it on to,' es refers in a general way to 'your purpose'; say 'bring it to' or 'proceed to.' Max does not see that a revolt by Wallenstein without the aid of the Swedes would be a hopeless undertaking.
 - 776. verirrt, by poetic licence for fich verirrt. verirren is transitive.
- 779. This line is a familiar quotation. The general sense of the following famous passage is that young people forget that words are dangerous instruments which require most careful handling.
- 780. somer sich hanchabt, wie, 'is as difficult to handle as.' sich hanchabt, 'is handled.' See 1. 483 n.
- 782. Der Dinge Maß, 'the judgment of things,' which can only be just if it results from the proper understanding of all their properties and conditions. Say 'things which can only be judged on their own merits.'
- 785. Ψήαπταβίιση [φίερρι in, 'drags fantastically in,' say 'fantastically includes under.'
- 786. auf would in ordinary prose follow Besen. Besen stands for Lebewesen, Personen. The word was probably chosen by the poet because of its usual contrast with Sache.
 - 787. The lines 787—91 are familiar quotations.
 - 792. Da, viz. in the actual world as opposed to the human brain.

795. In the Middle Ages the belief was current that the so-called four elements earth, air, fire, and water, were peopled and governed by spirits. The Spirit of Fire was called Salamander; the Spirit of Water, Undine; the Spirit of Air, Sylphe; and the Spirit of Earth, Gnom or Kobold. Compare the so-called Putelfyene in Goethe's Fauft, I. II. 1273 sqq. Fire was considered to be the most pure of the elements, hence the Salamanter was looked upon as the most pure of the Spirits. It was actually believed that salamanders could live in fire and many of these reptiles were thrown into the flames. The sense of the passage is: He who can find satisfaction in a life striving after ideal aims can live as it were with good and pure spirits in the pure element of fire, i.e. in surroundings in which he is able to remain pure and blameless. Max is such a man but not Wallenstein. He is a realist, who is attracted by what the earth can give and strives after wealth and power and makes no profession of maintaining absolute integrity of character.

798. bie Begierte, 'my longings,' for earthly riches and influence.

799. Compare Schiller's Borte bes Bahns in which he says of bas Gind (Il. 16-17): Dem Schlechten folgt es mit Liebesblick, | Richt bem Guten gehöret bie Erbe.

800. bit Göttligen or even tie Götter occurs often in Schiller's poetry, the style of which is strongly influenced by the study of the classics.

801. allgemeine Güter, 'goods common to all,' 'blessings which all may share.'

803. erringt sich, 'is gained.' See 1. 483 n. fein, viz. fein irbischer.

806. unterm Tage = unter bem Licht bes Tages, 'beneath the day,' 'beneath the earth.' Schiller makes use of the medieval conception that evil powers are constantly at work under the surface of the earth, who endeavour to ensnare men by offers of deceitful presents. These are wealth, power and other earthly things, by means of which ber böfe Geift (1. 799), the falsche Mächte (1. 805) or Lügengeister (1. 811) seek to bring men down to their low level. Some commentators have mistaken the expression unter tem Tage for unter bem Simmel, unter ter Sonne, 'under the sun,' i.e. 'upon the earth.'

folimmgeartet, lit. 'evil-natured,' hence 'malignant.'

807. macht man sie geneigt, usually sich (dat.) is supplied, 'does one propitiate them.'

812. berudent = inbem fie bich beruden, 'by enticing you.'

816. Max was much liked by the Emperor. See lager l. 1038. Cp. also the advice of the Duchess B. Tot, l. 2394.

824. This is an absolute impossibility for a man like Wallenstein.

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- SC. 2.] Cp. the similar idea Biccol. III. 4, 11. 1650-60.
- 3d bealeite bid. Max does not wish for anything better. Cp. Biccol. I. 4, ll. 534 sqq. and 111. 4, ll. 1661 sqq.
 - 830. Meilenzeiget, m. 'mile-indicator,' say 'mile-stone' (Meilenftein).
- 831. Gilenten, usually Gilbeten, 'couriers.' See Il. 1723, 2374, and cp. Reitenbe, 1. 1716.
- 832. nad Brag, in order to win the troops stationed there for his plans. See ll. 1428 sqq. : nach Gger in order to instruct the commander of the fortress to make preparations for the reception of Wallenstein's regiments and his Swedish allies.

833. Bir bantein, wie wir muffen. This is Wallenstein's favourite idea.

It is further explained by him in Il. 953 sqq.

836. bee is the old genit. of ter, which survives in poetry and in compounds such as teebalb, beemegen, teegleichen. teffen is a recent formation. See ll. 1450, 3247, 3538.

837. bas Bodite in ber Belt, i.e. the title of Raifer. Raifer is the Greek form (Kaisap) of the name Caesar. It is one of the earliest Latin loan-words in German. The Russian Tsaar has the same origin. The old German Emperors claimed to be the successors of the Roman Emperors (who assumed the name of Caesares) and to be the highest princes in the world. In his ballad Der Graf von Sabeburg 11. 8-10 Schiller describes the coronation of the Emperor Rudolf of Habsburg and says that the seven electors,

> Bie ber Sterne Chor um tie Sonne fich ftellt, Umftanten geschäftig ten Berricher ber Belt, Die Burte bes Amtes ju uben.

- 838. witer Rem. This is not quite correct and Caesar was not so guilty as Wallenstein. Caesar crossed the Rubicon (49 n.c.) on his march against Pompeius, his rival for the supreme power, who had caused the Senate to take some one-sided measures against him. Hence witer Rom means only witer Bompejus and his party in the Senate.
- 840. er mar verloren = er mare verloren gemejen. The indic. of the preterite instead of the past conditional denotes the certainty of the result if the condition is fulfilled. Cf. 1. 2725; and Maria Stuart 11. 1830 and 2062; Bilbelm Tell Il. 2060 and 3198; Goethe's Torquato Taffo Il. 1462 and 1479. The same idiom occurs in Latin and French. See Eve's Grammar § 569. In prose the structure of this line would have been Barf er bas Schwert von fich, fo mar er verloren or Satte er tas Schwert von fich geworfen, fo mare er verloren gewesen. Cp. 1. 1194 n.

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841. entwaffnete, viz. mein Beer. A similar verb is abruften (viz. fich).

843. fein Giud. Caesar is reported (by Plutarch, ch. 38) to have encouraged a boatman, who had undertaken to convey him across the Adriatic but wished to put back on account of a violent storm which had arisen, by saying to him, "Fear nothing; you carry Caesar and the fortune of Caesar in your boat." Hence Gasar und sein Giud has become a proverbial saying.

bas andre, i.e. the consciousness of the wrong connected with his deed.

SCENE 3.

- 844. Wallenstein does not choose to answer Terzky's question but betrays, by his asking for Wrangel, that Max's words have made a deep impression on him. Nevertheless it is not to be assumed that he would ultimately have reversed his decision.
- 850. ber Chwarze selbst, 'the Evil One himsels.' Several times in this play Schiller has enhanced the tragic effect by a mysterious allusion to some evil agency by which Wallenstein is being dragged on to his ruin. For this reason Colonel Wrangel, the negotiator of the fatal union with the Swedes, is made to disappear mysteriously so as to excite in superstitious minds a suspicion of diabolical agency. Der Chwarze or her schwarze Wann is often used as an equivalent to her Bose, her Tensel.
- 855. welforn, 'Italian.' These are not mentioned in 1.668. Or welfor see Diccol. IV. 5, 1. 2137 note. 2004. In Comment.

864. ba, 'when.'

867. alt erprobtes. See the note to 1. 91.

870. just, now usually even or gerate, grate. just is going out of use.

873. trum taugt er tir, 'therefore he suits you.' taugen is 'to be of value.'

874. Beiß for Sch weiß. See l. 339 n. ben beiben, viz. Octavio and Max,

877. Dorn im Auge, lit. 'a thorn in the eye,' hence 'an eyesore.' Cp. our expression 'a thorn in my side.'

881. Reigung, supply scine, and compare l. 304 n. Again in l. 887 meiner should be supplied before Ersaubnis.

883. Er geht nicht ab, 'He shall not leave.'

885. Der Questenberger for Der Baren von Questenberg. (Cp. Der Lauenburger l. 1550.) See the notes to Piccol. Il. 21 and 98. He appears in the first two acts of Die Piccolomini and is always in the company of Octavio.

- 888. One of these secret messengers appears in Piccol. v. 2.
- 893. This is a fine touch of tragic irony as Wallenstein here unconsciously proves that the stars do lie—everyone else except himself being convinced that Octavio is betraying him. Compare with this line Wallenstein's remarks in ll. 1668 sqq. after he cannot doubt any longer that Octavio has been false to him, and his bitter words to Seni in ll. 3611—13.
- 897. The following account (II. 897—942) is a much admired piece of poetry and explains at last why Wallenstein throughout seven acts of the great drama relies on Octavio almost to infatuation. With his account compare that of Octavio in Biccol. 1. 3, II. 360 sqq., and the mysterious story hinted at by Wallenstein himself in Biccol. 11. 6, 1. 890.

The first two lines are a familiar quotation.

898. et refers to Menich in Menichenleben. According to strict grammar an adjective or a pronoun should only refer to the whole and never to the first part of a compound noun.

Beltgeift = ber bie Belt lentente Beift, bie Gottheit.

- 901. Lühner Altion, on Nov. 16, 1632. On Lühner see Lager 1. 677 n. Altion, f. This archaic term instead of the ordinary Schlacht (which is used by the dragoon in the 'Camp') expresses well the stiff and formal military language used by the generals in Wallenstein's time. On the excessive use of foreign words in the military and diplomatic language of the XVIIth century and Schiller's deliberate imitation of it see 1. 234 note.
- 905. unterbrach would in prose be placed after Ruf. It belongs to Ruf as well as to Ruffeen.
- 906. Runten, f. pl. 'patrols.' Nunte (also l. 2826) is borrowed fr. the Fr. la ronds. Instead of Runte the term Patreuisse, f. (l. 2838) is likewise used. 'To patrol' is tie Runte machen. Der Annten Rus is called tie Parose or tie Lesung.
- 914. eine große Nummer, 'some big number.' The expression is taken from a lottery in which gamblers pile their money on the chance of some particular number turning up. In the choice of this comparison Schiller may have been influenced by Herder's before-mentioned essay Bom eigenen Schilfal. See l. 212 note.
- 916. teines Glüdes Schiff is a not uncommon expression (see the note to ber Fortung ihr Schiff in the Lager 1. 420) and especially appropriate in this case if one remembers Wallenstein comparing himself with Caesar and wishing for his good fortune (see 1. 843 n.).
- 928. über mir has a different sense from über mich. The former expresses that the jumping of the horses went on for some time over

the place where Wallenstein lay while über mich means a quickly transitory movement, 'over me and away.' Cp. l. 3050: hoch weg über ihn geht die Gewalt ber Resse; and Lager 1. 984.

- 929. fetten, 'leapt,' 'swept.' fetten used intransitively often denotes a sudden and quick movement, einen Sat machen. Sat, m. in the meaning of 'leap' is very common. fetten or ansetten, 'to put on,' orig. means the beginning of a movement, the first leap, hence 'leap' generally.
 - 933. Octavios, in prose Octavios Arm or ber Octavios.

erwad' ich, the suddenness of his waking up is vividly depicted by the use of the 'historical present.' Cf. Biccol. III. 3, l. 1507 n.

- 935. Mein Bruter is an expression of great familiarity. Among the generals themselves the address herr Bruter is not unusual. See Piccol. IV. 1, 1, 1913.
 - 936. Den Scheden, 'the dapple-grey,' 'your piebald horse.'
- 938. The curious coincidence of their dreams strengthens Wallenstein's conviction that Octavio is the friend destined for him by Fate.
- 940. Banniers is here trisyllabic, which is contrary to the Swedish pronunciation of the name. Johannes Banér was a famous Swedish general under Gustavus Adolphus; and from 1636—39 he was at the head of the Swedish troops. He was, however, not present at the battle of Lützen.
- 941. Letter. As a matter of fact Wallenstein's cousin Count Berthold was wounded at Lützen and died soon afterwards at Prag.
- 942. This line is a familiar quotation to intimate that something is irrecoverably lost.
- 943. Bufall, m. It is not necessary to find a contradiction between this passage and the exclamation Gin böfer, böfer Bufall in 1.98. Here it means 'chance' while in 1.98 it means 'occurrence.' See the Introd. p. xxxix.
- 944. Ohngefähr from the M.H.G. an gevære, 'without a snare,' 'sincerely,' hence also 'without evil intention,' 'without a special purpose'; tin Ohngefähr, 'a casual occurrence.' The usual form is now ungefähr.
- 946. Berfiegelt...und verbrieft, or unter Brief und Siegel. The phrase means 'it is absolutely certain.' Cp. 1. 463. His assurance rests (1) on his dream, (2) on the fact that Octavio and he were born under the same stars (Biccol. 11. 6, 1. 889).
- 953. In the rest of the scene the lines are connected by means of alternate rimes. Schiller uses them after the model of Shakespeare in order to mark forcibly the end of a scene and of a resolute and impressive speech. See the Introduction to Part I. p. xxix. § 9.

- 954. wie Meeres... Bessen, usually wie tes Meeres... Bessen. This construction occurs very frequently in Schiller's poetry and is a peculiarity of his poetic style. This use of the genit. without the def. art. before a noun qualified by it is permissible in prose only in the case of a proper name, e.g. Gettes Reich. On other cases see Lager 1. 394 n. and 28. Tob 11. 971, 1544, 1691, 2597, 3275.
- 955. fein Mitrofosmus. The term Mitrofosmus is borrowed from the Greek and means 'the world in miniature.' Here it denotes the inner life of the individual as contrasted with the totality of human life (Matrofosmus).
 - 958. Sie is accus. gaufeint, 'with its jugglery.'
 - 959. See 1. 833: Wir hanteln, wie wir muffen.

Scene 4.

Scenes 4—6 are a counterpart to 1. 5 (Wallenstein and Wrangel), being the steps taken by the Imperial party to frustrate Wallenstein's treacherous designs. They form also a contrast to the fourth act of Die Diccolomini. As Schiller could not represent on the stage all the interviews in which Octavio won over Wallenstein's generals, he has selected two of the most interesting and important ones, to serve as typical instances. These are the impetuous Isolani and the choleric Buttler—the quickness and the strength of the army (Diccol. 1. 2, 1. 96)—who are won over by Octavio by very different means.

The introductory Scene 4 is missing in the acting copies, and is found only in the printed editions of the play. It shows Octavio's great care and foresight. The soldiers stationed in the court are, however, not required, as Isolani and Buttler yield without compulsion.

- 961. Remmanto, n. is here used in the concrete sense of 'detachment,' 'guard,' but it occurs more frequently as an abstract in the sense of 'command.' See Il. 75, 824, 1554. Remmanto here means a small detachment of men summoned to carry out a special order.
 - 962. ted, 'I hope.' See ll. 46, 132.
- 964. The Regiment commanded by General Tiefenbach takes more than once the part of the Emperor against Wallenstein. See Il. 1598, 1644, and 2250; and cp. 2ager l. 840, and note to l. 1002.
- 966. Sich niemant. This can be taken in two ways, viz. either supply East niemant (acc.) sich zeigen, 'let nobody show himself,' or East sie niemant (dat.) sich zeigen, 'let them not show themselves to anyone.' The latter seems to be the better construction.
 - 967. fcharf, 'closely,' 'strictly.'

970. Rastus, m. Rastus with the stress on the first syllable is now quite unusual but Rastus with the stress on the second syllable is sometimes used. Both represent the French calcul which in its turn is derived from the Lat. calculus ('reckoning,' orig. 'little stone'). Rastus represents the Latin form and accentuation, Rastus the French. Instead of Rastus we usually say Berechnung, f. Cf. 1. 2860.

971. Raifers. See l. 954 n. and l. 3275.

tas Spiel ift groß, 'the play is high,' 'the stake is heavy.'

SCENE 5.

975. Soll's losgehn, 'Is it to come off?' 'is a blow to be struck?'

976. Seht... Brobe, now usually Stellt ... Brobe, 'put me to the proof.'

979. bas Beite... suchen is a common idiom for flichen, weglaufen.

980. gethan, usually gehandest. Wallenstein had just paid Isolani's gambling debts for the third time. See Biccol. 1. 1, 11. 60—64 and 2B. Tot. 1. 1610.

987. tody, 'pray.'

988. Aus Deutschen. Schiller emphasises their loyalty just as he has emphasised it in Fiesco (v. 4) when the German body-guard remains faithful to the old Duke Andreas Doria of Genoa while his Italian countrymen conspire against him.

998. runt unt nett, 'bluntly and plainly.' On runt see Biccol. IV. 4, l. 1993 (Sagt's runt heraus). nett, fr. the Fr. net (fr. Lat. nitidus, 'shining,' 'bright'), 'clear,' means 'plain,' but this is now quite unusual except in combination with runt. The more usual meaning of nett is 'pleasant,' 'nice.' The combination of runt and nett in the sense of 'plain,' 'outspoken' occurs again in l. 3294.

1001. Dem's sufermut, 'to whom it belongs,' 'who has a right.'

thun. The usual phrase is eine Frage an einen ftellen or richten.

1004. It is strange that Schiller has put the Imperial order into some sort of metre. It is not very smooth probably because the poet wished to distinguish versified prose from the dialogue proper.

Mis, 'accordingly,' stands here, as it often does in older Germ. for also, M.H.G. al so 'quite so.' We should now say either also, so or taker, reshalb. See Biccol. IV. 1, p. 134 (Pitt Press Series).

1008. mach' Euch, usually flatte Euch...ab or simply 3ch wünsche Euch Glück. See l. 445 n.

1018. bem Raifer abschwören, 'break your oath to the Emperor,' 'renounce allegiance to the Emperor.' In l. 1020 Majestat is the dative. Cp. l. 2317. A different construction (with the accus.) occurs l. 2438.

Cp. also the phrase sein abgeschwerener (or abgesagter) Beint, 'an enemy who has renounced all dealings with a man,' which thus becomes an equivalent to sein aesomerener Beint 'his sworn enemy,' 'his professed soe.'

1021. hatt' ich, the subj. denotes the unreality. 'When do you say

that I ... said so?'

- 1029. Schelli, m. stands here again in the old sense of 'villain' (Schurfe), 'traitor.' See the notes to Biccol. IV. 7, l. 2211; V. 1, l. 2292, and B. Tob ll. 2073, 3234. In this play Schelli is mostly equivalent to Berräter.
- 1030. The secret order and Octavio's firmness suffice to bring round the 'faithful Isolani' (@iccel. II. 7, l. 1276), but they fail to impress the stern Buttler. Wallenstein's opinion of Isolani's desertion is expressed in III. 7, ll. 1619 sqq.

1031. in Gutem or gutwillig, 'with good grace.'

1033. seichten Truppen, viz. the Croats, whose commander he was, and the chasseurs (Hossigne Bager). See l. 1561.

1037. Setenft mir's...beim Raiser, 'Do not fail to mention to the Emperor.' mir's, the es refers to the following wie...gesunten (habt). mir is the dative of interest; 'mention it in my favour.'

1043. war' mir auch...entjch(ũργίτ, 'even if I should have let slip,' 'even if I may have uttered.'

1044. übern for über ten is colloquial and is, as a rule, avoided in higher diction. See l. 2041 and unterm ll. 806, 2800.

Scene 6.

With this scene compare Die Biccolomini, Act IV. Scene 4.

1053. gestern, viz. the night of the banquet. See Biccol. IV. 6, Il. 2168 sqq.

1054. Wohl gar, 'Possibly even.'

1055. jener Bunfd, viz. the wish of a good mutual understanding. In the stage manuscripts Octavio had even desired Buttler to share his comfortable quarters at Pilsen but had met with a cold refusal.

1060. The phrase in Rechnung bringen or in Rechnung stellen or simply anrechnen (sometimes zurechnen) means 'to put down to someone's account.' Cp. auf Rechnung setzen, l. 65.

bic is to be read with a special stress 'that.' bic is here demonstrative, which is the primary signification of the defin. article. See the note to Arolog 1. 40; and in B. Tob 11. 581, 3484.

1062. Migretstantnisse, n. pl. Octavio hints that concerning a matter of importance Buttler may have been misinformed, at the same time

1182. The idea of a good or guardian angel occurs several times in our drama, cf. Biccol. V. 1, l. 2289; B. Tob IV. 12, l. 3173.

1185. Isolani attempts at once to re-ingratiate himself. He may have heard of Illo's threats (l. 883).

1187. follten wir, 'am I to think that we should.' Cp. l. 1209.

SCENE 7.

Max is in ter heftigsten Gemütsbewegung as he comes directly from his conversation with Wallenstein (II. 2).

- 1194. fam for ware...gefommen. The indic. of the preterite stands here again instead of the past conditional in order to indicate that the result feared has actually occurred (es ift rabin gefommen), while stunte fitly denotes that things do not 'stand' otherwise, that the wished-for state of things has not been attained. For tam see 1. 840 n. war and cp. Eve, Grammar § 569; Whitney, Grammar § 332, 1, e; Brandt, Grammar § 340, 3. On stunte see 1. 396 note.
 - 1196. Rraft, f. 'strength' stands here for Ginfluß, m. 'influence.'
- 1201. Du...verberbest uns, 'you are ruining us.' There are two verbs verberbest in German. The original (strong) one makes in the second pers. ind. pres. bu verberbest, 'you are ruined,' while the later derived (weak) verb makes bu verberbest 'you are ruining.' In modern German the form verberbest (pret. verberbest) is very rarely used and either replaced by the strong vertirbst (which is, however, not considered to be good literary German, see Heintze, Gut Deutsch, p. 42) or, usually, by the phrase bu stargest uns ins Derberben.
 - 1205. hintergangen, 'deceived,' by hiding his evil plans from him.
- 1209. bis tabin, 'so far,' viz. bis zu Ballenfteins Abfall, bis er nicht mehr zurud tann.
- 1210. Octavio is rewarded for his services with the rank of Gürst. See the last line of the play. So far Max is right, but in his excitement he forgets to treat his father with due respect. His suspicion is unfounded. Schiller did not intend to represent Octavio as actuated by any base motives. See the Introd. pp. xlii, xliii.
- 1212. bit Matur, 'my nature,' 'my character.' On the use of the def. article with the sense of a possessive pron. see l. 111 n. and ll. 1213, 1242, 1324, 3559.
 - 1213. freie, viz. 'free from suspicion,' 'guileless' (unbefangene, arglose).
 - 1216. Sie, viz. Thekla. ja, 'surely.' See l. 683 n.
- 1220. In prose unentweihte would be placed before Ort and in ter Meniobiechteit after Ort.

1221. Menschlichteit, f. is here equivalent to Menschheit, not to Gumanitat. in ber Menschlichteit, 'in human nature.'

1228. mas menschlich ift, 'what can be done by a man.' Cp. l. 2328.

1230. Serien means here the 'inner feeling.' In other passages of this scene, and also in II. 2, 1. 718, it has the meaning of 'conscience.'

1242. Schmerg bes Totes, i.e. tetlichen Schmerg (ter Trennung auf immer).

1243. lofen, because the most intense grief is ftarr or frampfhaft.

1247. This line is highly characteristic of Max and also of his beloved Thekla. Each of them is, in Schiller's philosophical language, είπε βφῶπε Θεείε whose feelings are so refined that they cannot be led astray by following the impulses of their inner consciousness. In the most difficult decisions Max knows that he can confidently listen to the inner voice in his heart. Cf. ll. 1262—63. And when finally he is afraid that his feeling may get perplexed too, he confidently appeals (l. 2303) to the 'unerring and pure heart of Thekla.'

1249. ich tarf's nicht tenten has here the sense of 'I dare not think it,' not 'I am not allowed' or 'I need not think it.' In this case ich tarf has taken the place of the old ich tar, ich tar, 'I dare,' which was already dying out in the xVIIth century. Instances of this use occur in German writers down to the present century.

1250. bich...verfaufft. The price would be Thekla's hand. Cf.

ll. 1309 sqq.

1263. Go for Chenfo, 'just as.'

1264. ich seh, 'I shall see.' His gloomy presentiment is actually fulfilled, but in a different way from what he expects. Max does not leave the good cause, but dies gallantly at the head of his regiment.

1265. beiner, viz. beines namens. I shall never do anything of which

a Piccolomini ought to be ashamed. See l. 1251.

1267. Lothringen, Toscana, Tiesenbach are infantry regiments called after their leaders. Cf. l. 1578. The Fugvost is mentioned l. 3031.

1270. On the glorious end of the Pappenheimers see ll. 3054 sqq.

1274. Mein Sohn. After the general and the representative of the Emperor has spoken, the father takes leave of his son.

1277. verhüllt, 'wrapped up,' 'veiled.'

After 1279. nach verschiebenen Seiten is symbolical.

With this scene the Diccolomini originally ended in the acting copies. See Introd. p. xiv. The action of the play from the beginning of the Lager to this point occupies 36 hours. During the following night most of the generals leave with their regiments.

ACT III.

In the acting copies Ballenfteins Tob began with this act. See Introd. p. xiii. The various scenes of this unusually long act take place at Pilsen during the morning and forenoon of the third day. See the Table, Introd. p. xiv. During the course of this act everything turns against Wallenstein, he learns that most of the generals have left him, that Octavio has deceived him, that Prag is lost, and, at the end of the act, part of his troops revolt openly against him, and Max also leaves him, taking four regiments with him.

SCENE I.

This scene is in some respects a continuation of Piccol. III. 4—6. These latter scenes are supposed to take place immediately before the great banquet of the generals late in the afternoon of the first day. Hence Thekla has not seen Max during the whole of the second day. This scene must be supposed to take place rather early in the morning as the Camp is still perfectly quiet (cf. l. 1427).

Thetia. Wallenstein's daughter (whose real name was Maria Elisabetha and who was only fourteen years old) was in fact residing at this time with the Duchess, her mother, at Bruck on the Leitha. For the reason why Schiller introduced her into his drama see Introd. pp. xlv, xlvi.

Fraulein von Meubrunn, Thekla's devoted lady-in-waiting, is a fictitious character.

1284. war' ich...gab' es, 'am I to think that I am...that there are.'

1290. Note that the scene ends with an unfinished line and that the rest of the line begins the next scene. This is done in order to mark the quick continuation of the action. See III. 2 and 3; 6 and 7; v. 6 and 7, and Biccot. III. 2, 3, 4.

SCENE 2.

1300. nach ter Mutter ihrem instead of nach tem ber (or Eurer) Mutter. ihrem is of course pleonastic, ter Mutter is the genit. For this colloquial expression, which is not admissible any longer in good German, see Eager II. 420 and 740, and Biecel. IV. II. 2058 and 2129.

1307. Es fteht bei Euch = Es fieht in Eurer Gewalt, Es hangt von Euch ab, 'It rests with you.' Cf. 1. 390 n.

1311. Braucht's bagu meiner? See l. 124 n.

1324. Die Meinung = meine or unfre Meinung. See l. 111 n.

- 1327. Unglimpf, m. 'want of consideration,' 'injury,' 'insult.' Wlimpf, m. itself, which originally meant 'suitableness,' is now rarely used, but the adjective glimpflid, 'gentle,' 'kind' and the verb verunglimpfen, 'to disparage' (see &ager l. 595) are not uncommon.
- 1331. Dit famt, 'together with,' often spelt mitfamt (or mitfammt) with the stress on the second word, is a pleonasm instead of the usual mit or the poetic famt (l. 2638); here mit intensifies famt, which by itself means 'together with.' It is in M.H.G. samt, older sament with inorganic t.

D meine Mutter! This exclamation shows Thekla's unselfishness. Her first thought is of her mother.

- 1335. Die Meinung, viz. Die öffentliche Dt. See Biccol. 11. 6, 1. 882.
- 1338. jammervolle has here the unusual meaning of ungludfelige, 'unhappy,' not the ordinary one of erbarmliche, 'pitiable,' e.g. ein jammervoller Menich.
- 1345. tie fatte Schredenshand. This expression seems to be a reminiscence of Goethe's Iphigenie I. 3 where we read of Clent, tas jeten Schweisenten... | mit falter, fremter Schredenshand erwartet. The same expression was subsequently used again by Schiller in Die Braut von Messina IV. 4, ll. 2308-9, when Isabella says:

Es zieht mich graufent bin unt zieht mich fchauternb Mit bunfler falter Schredenshant gurud.

- 1346. schaubernt has here and l. 1452 a causative sense, 'exciting horror.' Cf. l. 1384 n.
- 1348. bas bange Bergefühl. See Thekla's monolegue, Piccol. 111. 9. In the scenes Piccol. 11. 3 and 111. 4 her peace of mind is, however, not yet troubled.
- 1349. bie Unglüdssterne. Note the use made of astrological expressions by nearly everyone in Wallenstein's surroundings. Cp. 11. 629, 734, 2435, 2850 and others. Of course the expression is here only used figuratively.
 - 1354. So, 'in that way,' 'then.'
- 1357. tăfit with the direct object is poetic for vertăfit. See l. 416 n. ven einem taffen, 'to give a person up,' is quite common.
- 1358. ter Ungiuditiet! Again she thinks of his and not of her own fate. See l. 1331 n.
- 1362. 3st hier, viz. zu fassen or notig. He must leave us; he has no option.

SCENE 3.

1366. schredhaft, 'liable to be frightened,' 'timorous.'

1370. This refers to the Imperial message delivered by the Baron of Questenberg (Ficcol. II. 7) that Wallenstein should send eight regiments of cavalry to accompany Don Fernando, Infant of Spain and Cardinal of the Catholic Church, on his way from Milan to the Netherlands. The regiments petitioned to be left with the rest of the army, and Wallenstein told Questenberg that he saw through the Court intrigue to weaken his army. See Lager II. 600 sqq.; Biccol. II. 7.

1373. ifi's aus, 'it is over,' 'all is over.' Cp. 1. 2057.

1376. Dafür would not be used now with ruhig but tarüber or besergen; nor would taver be used. We might say taver seit nicht bange.

1377. ter... Mann, 'that unbending and stern man.'

1381. treibt is used intransitively, 'turns round.'

1384. furgerohend and sominded seem to qualify Rande and not ex. sominded by 'dizzy,' has here the sense of 'causing giddiness' which it has in the common phrase eine sominded before the ever drew me on along the precipitous edge of an abyss which threatened ruin and caused giddiness.' Cf. l. 1346 n.

1385. Laß tir...nicht verleiten, 'do not allow yourself...to be put out of conceit with...,' 'do not conceive an aversion to.'

1387. ben Stant, viz. ten Chestant, 'wedlock.' The Duchess and Thekla had been summoned to the Camp under the pretext that the princess was to be married. See Piccol. 11. 2, ll. 639 sqq.

1389. This is indeed tragic irony, as Thekla has just discovered that

her hopes of marriage will be ruined for ever.

1392. Streets has here, as several times in the drama (Miccol. I. 4, 1. 428; III. 8, 1. 1794), the meaning of Sets. Originally jetweter, M.H.G. ietweder, from ie deweder, means 'each one of two.' The M.H.G. deweder means 'the one or the other of two,' the prefixed ie 'ever' turns this into 'the one and the other of two.' See 1. 1854.

1394. Dir wird is poetic for Dir wird zu teil, 'to your share will fall.' See Biccol. I. 4, l. 412 and B. Tob l. 1835.

1401. This line may be taken to refer to Wallenstein's successes in the wars against Venice, King Frederick V. of Bohemia, Count Mansfeld, and King Christian IV. of Denmark.

1405. Argmößnisch and sinster are adjectives referring back to Weist. Argmößnisch because the Emperor had suddenly sacrificed him to his enemies.

1408. ben bunteln Runften, i.e. astrology. As a matter of fact Wallenstein's predilection for astrology showed itself previous to 1630.

1409. noch begludt, seil. haben, 'have ever yet made happy.'

1410. Guern has the stress. 'Others see it in another light.'

1418. Bas ich sagen wollte? stands here elliptically for Bas war es, tas ich...? As a rule it is used not as an interrogative but as a relative ellipse: Bas ich sagen wollte (ist ties).

1422. Bill geben, 'is about to go.' See Gie will fterben 1. 2675.

SCENE 4.

This family scene contrasts strongly with the outbreak of the storm immediately following it. But even this scene is much less idyllic and much more tragic than the family scenes Piccol. II. 3 and 4. Wallenstein does not resort to his family circle merely in order 'to spend a cheerful hour' with his dear ones, but he comes to inform the Duchess of his rupture with the Emperor.

1427. still, all the more as most of the regiments have left secretly.

1437. Bolfer = Truppen (l. 1436). See l. 337 n.

1445. ber Lügengeist. Cp. ll. 811—12. We are reminded of the witches in *Macbeth* and of Banquo's words (1. 3):

But 'tis strange:

And oftentimes, to win us to our harm, The instruments of darkness tell us truths; Win us with honest trifles, to betray us In deepest consequence.

This is another case of tragic irony. Wallenstein is deaf to the true warning spirit, and calls it lying and mischievous. Imelmann has pointed out an interesting parallel in Herder's before-mentioned essay. See l. 212 n.

1447. betrügliche is unusual instead of betrügerische or trügerische.

1451. It is the consciousness of his base action which makes Wallenstein uneasy and almost afraid in the presence of the stern old soldier. The wrong which Wallenstein has actually done to Buttler and which is here not alluded to is, however, very much greater than the wrong for which he reproaches himself. It is not probable that Illo is aware of Wallenstein's intrigue in the matter of the letters, and in fact the whole passage seems hardly consistent with the truth of such an intrigue.

1452. schauternt, 'and makes me shiver.' See l. 1346 n.

1460. He does not count Octavio and Max who were informed the day before.

1462. einmal, 'for once,' 'this once.'

1466. sie, viz. the Duchess. Cf. l. 1539.

1469. Fertigfeit, f. viz. her skill in playing the guitar.

1473. ten bosen Dannen. Compare the case of David's being summoned to play the harp before Saul in order to drive away the evil spirit which the Lord sent to trouble him.

1476. reinem, in prose reinen. The dative is here a dat. of interest, 'let your father hear (for his enjoyment) a specimen of your skill.'

1483. Launen, f. pl. 'caprices.' Laune, M.H.G. lâne, comes orig. fr. the Lat. luna, 'moon'; in M.H.G. it means 'phases of the moon,' 'changeableness of fortune,' 'instability of humour,' 'caprice.' Cf. in French avoir des lunes, and the Engl. 'lunacy,' etc. The word is an interesting relic of the medieval belief in the influence of the moon on the disposition of the mind.

1487. Wallenstein had not seen his daughter for many years. See Biccol. II. 3, Il. 724 sqq.

1488. cs...verrāt. The Countess does not dare to inform Wallenstein of the chief reason of Thekla's behaviour.

1494. Diese Reise. Thekla had fallen in love with Max Piccolomini during the time he escorted the ladies from Carinthia (l. 1541) to Pilsen. See Biccol. I. 1, l. 31.

1499. Sit ter Sunge toll? 'Is the youngster mad?' seems almost too colloquial but by the side of the loftiest and boldest poetic turns Schiller has often introduced familiar expressions which produce a good effect in their place and prevent the diction of the play from becoming too formal and untrue to real life. See the note to 1. 348.

1500. Nun...hören. This refers to Biccol. III. 8, Il. 1770 sqq.

Die Frietfanterin, say 'Friedland's daughter.' Wallenstein thinks only of the advantages which the union with Thekla would have for Max. He cares nothing for the affection of the young couple for each other.

1501. Der Ginfall gefällt mir is of course ironical.

1512. Eiram, m. is a more poetic term than the usual Schwiegerschin or Tochtermann.

1513. auf Europens Thronen. See Piccol. II. 3, Il. 751—3. Europens, in foreign femin. proper names we find a double form of the gen. sing-either in so or in sens, e.g. Eva, Evas or Evens; Approbite, Approbites or Approbitens. But Evas, Europas is now more common. Latin inflexion is occasionally, though now very rarely, found, e.g. Evas. Cf. 1. 1966.

1516. mir...fosten. fosten takes either mir or mich; in older Germ. the accus. was more frequent. Schiller uses both cases and seems to prefer the dat. See l. 3435 and Goedeke, Critical Ed. v. lxv—lxvi.

1523. Here Wallenstein's selfish ambition is most clearly expressed. By it he not only ruins himself but the happiness of all those nearest to him, his wife, his daughter, his friend Max.

1524. Miles fet' ich tran, 'I stake everything,' is a gambling term. Compare the phrase an or auf eine Rarte feten.

1527. was sich gern hat und liebt, 'those who love one another.' Notice the idiomatic use of the sing. of the neuter pronoun and cp. Schiller's Lieb von ber Gloce, l. 193: alles rennet, rettet, flüchtet.

1528. fein bürgerlich, 'in the true bourgeois fashion.' In this and some other expressions such as fein langlam, fein fauterlich, fein fremun, the adv. fein (which is unaccented) has the colloquial sense of 'truly' or 'very.' The adv. būbīch is used in the same sense. būrgerlich signifies 'in a homely way,' i.e. without regard to considerations of rank or wealth, which in the union of high-born people have often more weight than true affection.

1530. ben Kranz...feten, 'put the crown.' Kranz, 'crown,' 'garland,' is here taken from the language of architecture. The 'crown' or 'pinnacle' indicates that the building has been successfully finished.

1534. Lossufchlagen, lit. 'strike away,' hence 'barter away,' 'sell off,' is an auctioneering expression. [chlagen refers to the strokes of the hammer.

1538. shwinteint shwante, 'which is unsafe on account of its giddy height,' say 'the giddy tottering structure.'

1540. Entredt's occurs in all the stage-manuscripts and in the earliest printed editions. It seems to refer to Wallenstein and Thekla. The Countess invariably addresses Wallenstein by tu, hence Entredt's cannot refer to him alone. Some critics who are of opinion that Wallenstein alone is addressed here propose to write Entred's and declare the traditional spelling to be an original mistake which was overlooked by Schiller. This alteration is possible and makes very good sense, but it is not absolutely necessary, hence the old reading has been adhered to.

1545. bes Frietlants was the usual form in the time of Schiller and Goethe (cp. Die Leiben bes jungen Werthers), but now we say either bes Frietlant or, usually, Frietlants. The form tes Frietlanters (Lager 1. 346) is still admissible.

1547. In Sollant, probably because it was far away, safe, and not Swedish. Cf. also 1. 1759 n.

1548. lutherische. On the accentuation of lutherisch, see l. 297 note.

1549. Serges grang von Lauenburg was at first in the service of the Emperor, but went over to the Elector of Saxony, by whom at the end of 1632 he was elevated to the rank of Field-marshal. He had taken part in the battle of Lützen and had been near King Gustavus Adolphus in his last moments. He took an active part in the negotiations which Wallenstein shortly before his murder conducted with the Saxons and with the Swedes. At the time of our drama he had just been sent by Wallenstein in order to ask Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar to push on with his Swedish troops as quickly as possible to Eger. The part here attributed to him by Schiller is purely fictitious. On Der Lauenburger see 1. 885 n.

1551. Der's ... haft, 'who sides.'

Scene 5.

From this scene till the end of Act 111. the situation of Wallenstein' becomes more embarrassed and gloomy with every new scene.

1561. heut nacht, 'last night.' The orders of Octavio have been promptly executed.

tie Jäger, viz. Holfs reitente Jäger, two of whom appear in the Lager where they play a prominent part.

1563. ja, 'I understand.' See l. 683 n.

Scene 6.

Here Illo follows again, as in I. 3, immediately after Terzky as the bringer of bad news. His appearance always marks a further development as he is more impetuous than the cool and calculating Terzky.

1567. Cherhas and Raunit are not mentioned in Die Diccolomini and never appear on the stage. Eight other generals are reported as missing in ll. 1655—6.

1570. Exercic. The use of the Christian name does not seem to suit the high style of the tragedy. Schiller has only used it four times in the whole drama, each time with a view to mark thereby the high excitement of the speaker. Besides this line and l. 1592, we hear the Duchess address her husband as Mirricht (and vu) l. 2010, while he calls her Ctifabeth (and Sie) in Piccol. II. 2, l. 646.

1573. erfunsteit, lit. 'gets by artificial means,' 'shows artificially,' hence 'feigns,' 'assumes.' ber Bruber, i.e. Wallenstein.

1578. Tiefenbach, i.e. the regiment commanded by Tiefenbach.

1579. aufziehn = auf Bache ziehn, 'mount the guard.' Terzips Grenabiere remained faithful to Wallenstein unto the last.

1580. von Buttlern. In modern German we should say von Buttler and in the accusative Buttler.

Suntiffaft, f. has here the sense of Sunte, Nadridt, 'news.' Its usual meaning is 'intelligence' obtained by reconnoitring.

1581. bir is the dative of interest. This is another piece of tragic irony as the spectator knows what Buttler's intentions really are.

1587. lenfen sich, 'are governed.' See the note to 1. 483.

1588. Compare with this line l. 275 from Schiller's Glode:

Meifter muß fich immer plagen.

SCENE 7.

- 1599. bie Ballonen, viz. the Pappenheim Cuirassiers commanded by Max Piccolomini. 'Walloon' is a name given to the romanised Celts in the southern part of Belgium. The Germanic inhabitants of the northern part are called Flemings (Stamlanter). The 'Walloons' speak a French patois. Two Walloons of Max's regiment play a prominent part in the Lager II. 673 sqq.
 - 1600. laffen...ju, 'admit,' 'allow to come near.'
 - 1601. halten fich gesett, 'keep settled,' 'keep quiet.'
- 1608. Larmen, m. 'noise,' here 'disturbance,' instead of which Larm, m. is now used, occurs again in ll. 1725 and 3366. In the time of Luther the forms Lerman (from the French alarme from Ital. all[e] arme 'to arms') and the shortened Lerm were both in use. The reason of the disturbance is explained in Scene 10.
- 1611. geglaubt, supply hattest. The sense is 'you have not.'
 gestern abents, 'yesterday in the evening,' usually gestern abent, 'yesterday evening.'
 - 1614. See l. 681 n. Schiller follows here Khevenhiller's account.
 - 1615. Ginmal für allemal, in ordinary prose Gin für allemal.
 - 1618. war for er war where er would have a special stress in prose.
- 1620. Gafr fin! 'go away,' 'go to.' Cf. l. 1705, and Lag fahren rabin in Lager l. 1002 n.
- 1626. was stands here as it frequently does in Schiller's poetry for etwas. See l. 3653. The abbreviated form is in this case less usual than in phrases like was Gutes, was Grirculides. Das Schiff. See l. 916 n.
- 1631. wirtbarn. wirtbar, lit. 'carrying with it the qualities of a host,' hence 'hospitable,' is very rarely used except in the compound unwirtbar. Instead of wirtbar we say wirtlish or gastish.

1635. Sery, n. means here 'feeling,' 'sympathy.' Sery is often used in this sense if preceded by fein. See 1. 314 n.

bem Octantentofen. On the use of the sing, denoting a class of men, see the note to 1, 66.

1637. Des Lebens Bilber refers to the events of life which produce impressions or pictures on the mind.

1638. 'Nought falls into the quiet depths of a bosom' means that thoughtless and superficial men, such as Isolani, have no depth, no heart which could keep ideas.

1640. tas Eingeweite is equivalent to tas Innere, 'the inmost parts.' See also l. 2103. The use of Eingeweite, lit. 'intestines,' 'entrails' with the meaning of either 'heart' or 'compassion' is not uncommon in the poetry of Schiller and Goethe. Cp. the use of the Greek σπλάγχνα. See also B. Tell I. 3, l. 365 habt Ihr tenn gar tein Eingeweit? or Mignon's song (in Goethe's novel Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre IV. 11) Es brennt mein Eingeweite, and also in his song Renner und Enthusiast l. 38: Die Eingeweite brannten, 'my heart was burning.'

1642. jenen tiefgefurchten refers in the first instance to Octavio, whom Terzky and Illo attack wherever there is an opportunity. The next scene, for which this line seems to be a preparation, proves at last to Wallenstein that they have been right. The line may also refer to Buttler. Compare Caesar's words in Shakespeare's play Act 1., Sc. 2:

Let me have men about me that are fat; Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights. Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look; He thinks too much: such men are dangerous.

SCENE 8.

1643. Menterei, f. 'mutiny' seems to be a loan-word from the Dutch muyterije which was introduced in the XVIth century by German soldiers who had served in the Netherlands. The old verb menten, 'to mutiny' (which is now replaced by mentern) came likewise from the Dutch muyten; from it was derived bet Menter (now usually Menterer) 'the mutineer,' which Schiller has used in l. 1718 and in other plays. The Dutch words go back to the French mutiner and émute (subsequently émeute), which are connected with the Low Latin mota in the meaning of 'expedition.'

1644. There are two unaccented syllables after the third accented one. Cp. 1. 1817 (after the fourth), and Part I. Introd. p. xxvi. This is on the whole of rare occurrence in 28. 3.0b.

1645. Pfichtvergefine. Pflichtvergeffen is said of a man ter feine Pflicht vergeffen bat. The past part. has here an active sense. Cf. 1. 2364.

Schelmen, m. pl. The old weak declension (gen. tes Schelmen, plur. bie Schelmen) has been replaced in North Germ. and in the mod. lit. lang. by the strong (tes Schelme, die Schelme), but the weak form survives in compounds, e.g. das Schelmenstüd.

1648. Belaffen for Bleib gelaffen, '(Remain) calm,' 'be calm.'

1651. From here to the end of the scene Wallenstein remains silent. So...hintersaffen, 'These, they say, were the instructions lest behind by him.'

bab'. The subj. as the words of the Tiefenbacher are reported.

1652. eigenhantig, viz. unterschrieben, 'signed by the Emperor's own hand.'

1654. Obersten, m. pl., 'chiefs,' 'generals' is here used as synonymous with Generale (l. 1656). Nowadays Oberst means only 'Colonel,' the commander of a regiment. On the development of meaning of the German military terms see F. Haberland's essays Krieg im Frieden. Lüdenscheid, 1893 and 1895.

1655. Montecuculi is mentioned Piccol. IV. 3, l. 1953; Caraffa in Diccol. II. 6, l. 1996.

1657. berett instead of beretet, 'talked over,' 'persuaded,' the shorter form being used for the sake of the metre. berett used as an adj. means as a rule 'eloquent.' See verabrett 1. 2750 and cp. 1. 4 n.

1659. not jungit erft, 'still only recently,' 'only quite recently.' This refers to the scenes Biccol. 1. 3 and 5.

Scene 9.

1668. The sense of the following passage is that the stars only indicate such occurrences as take place within the ordinary compass of Nature and obey the laws of Nature. Whatever is against Nature cannot be foreseen by means of astrology. Octavio is a monster, his behaviour violates every law of Nature.

1675. Mberglaube, in. which usually means 'superstition' seems here to signify 'excess of faith.'

menichliche Bestalt, the human form, man, as the most noble in nature.

1678. 'There is even some sort of religion in the instincts of beasts,' i.e. even the brutes do not betray their friends.

Religion, f. is here used in a more general sense for a feeling created by God (even if not directed towards him) which makes men and beasts abhor certain actions. 1681. This line is sometimes used as a familiar quotation.

1683. mein gerates. Although Wallenstein has deceived the Emperor just as much as Octavio has deceived him, yet he feels that there is a difference between his conduct and that of Octavio. Wallenstein has been sacrificed by the Emperor once and is going to be sacrificed again, hence he tries to persuade himself that he is only acting in self-defence. But he has never done any harm to Octavio, in fact he has up to the last always treated him as his most intimate friend. Cp. ll. 2102—29. He cannot say of him as he says when he hears of Isolani's desertion: Rein meniolith Band ift unter uns gerriffen (l. 1633).

1686. ruchles, 'ruthlessly,' 'wickedly.' ruchles (with long u) is M.H.G. ruchelos meaning 'without care,' subsequently 'without consideration,' hence 'bad.' The Engl. 'reckless' corresponds to it etymologically but has remained nearer the orig. meaning. A Ruchlose (1. 3787) is a 'reprobate,' a 'ruffian.' The ruch in ruchbar 'notorious,' 'rumoured' is not related to ruchles, but represents Ruf, m. 'fame.' The word occurs again in 1. 2077.

SCENE 10.

From this point to the end of the play Buttler comes into the foreground and takes the part of Octavio who has gone to direct the operations against Wallenstein. Once more Wallenstein makes the fatal mistake of confiding blindly in the man who has vowed to ruin him. This scene contains several striking passages of tragic irony.

1689. bu. In his emotion Wallenstein for once addresses Buttler by the familiar bu which he uses in speaking to Octavio, Max, Terzky, the Countess and Illo. In later scenes he addresses him again by the more formal 3hr (l. 2373 and others). As a rule in this drama 3hr is the usual form of address, bu is the expression of familiarity or of high emotion (ll. 2010, 2012, 2958, 2971), and Sie denotes formality (ll. 2391 and 2394). The Duke and the Duchess usually address one another by the ceremonious Sie. Thekla calls her father Sie (ll. 2948 sqq.) as was the rule for children in speaking to their parents even at the beginning of the present century.

1691. Freuntes, in prose eines Freuntes. For the omission of the article see 1. 954 n.

1694. Dreißig Sahre is an exaggeration. Octavio was sixteen years younger than Wallenstein. It was only after his return from Italy

(where he had been in command of two regiments before Mantua) in 1631 that he became one of Wallenstein's most trusted officers. He distinguished himself greatly at Lützen and was ultimately entrusted with the command of the whole cavalry forces. In Piccol. II. 6, II. 886—7 Wallenstein says that he has gone through sixteen campaigns with Octavio.

1695. ausgelebt, 'lived through,' is used here obviously for the sake of parallelism with ausgehalten. We should usually say turchlebt or possibly turchgelebt. ausleben usually means leben bis and Ente, leben bis an ben Tob, but here leben bis zu biesem Augenblich.

1702. sich is a dative of interest.

1703. Note the alliteration in liftig laucent, langfam.

1713. Note the emphatic threefold repetition of er. Cp. Biccol. 11. 6, 1. 1000 (34) nicht).

1715. Best gilt es fcnellen Rat, viz. gu finten.

1716. Graf Rinsty. The presence of Kinsky at Prag is a happy invention of Schiller's to account for his absence from the Camp. As a matter of fact he was with Wallenstein at Pilsen and followed him to Eger where he was murdered together with Terzky, Illo and Neumann.

1718. Meutern is not contracted from Meuterern. See l. 1643 n.

1724. Sum! At once Buttler shows himself as Wallenstein's evil genius. He has come on purpose to tell Wallenstein the bad news that Prag is lost, that all the regiments have left him, and that he and his friends have been outlawed.

1736. Butweis, Tabor, Braunau, Königingräß are Bohemian towns while Brunn and Juahm are situated in Moravia.

1740. While Terzky is dismayed and Illo storms, Wallenstein exhibits a sublime composure. Octavio's treason has stung him to the quick, but the imminent danger has no other effect than to arouse his courage and put a stop to all further hesitation. Notice the use of rime to effect an impressive conclusion of his speech.

1743. This line has become a familiar quotation. Cp. a parallel

line from Franz Grillparzer's fine tragedy Sappho (v. 6):

Bebeugt erft zeigt ter Bogen feine Rraft.

1746. Da, 'when,' 'while,' 'as long as.'

1748. für mein haupt, as outlaws were vogelfrei, i.e. were liable to be killed by anybody. See ll. 3513—14.

SCENE II.

1755. Benn e8...feβifchiāgt, lit. 'if it strikes the wrong way,' 'if our plans fail.'

tem Schweten, 'the Swedes.' See l. 66 n., Il. 1969, 1973, and l. 2820 tem Schwetischen.

1759. bet Pfalzgraf, i.e. Frietrich von bet Pfalz, the Winter King. After the battle of the White Hill (1620) he lived as an exile at the court of several princes, but mostly in the Netherlands.

1763. We suspect that she will not survive the fall of her idol Wallenstein. See V. 12, ll. 3856—63.

SCENE 12.

1774. Iernen belongs to vernehmen and to ertragen.

1776. not has in this phrase the sense of an adjective (notig). Cp. the similar phrase es ift mir (eib.

1781. Thekla prevents her aunt from pronouncing the fatal words, viz. er ift geachtet. When the Countess collects herself she passes over this point in silence (ll. 1783-85).

1782. ftanthaft for fei (or bleibe) ftanthaft. See gelaffen 1. 1648 n.

1783. The following three lines are wonderfully concise. They completely crush the Duchess.

SCENE 13.

With this scene begins a new set of scenes which comprises all the remaining scenes of this act. In the stage manuscripts a new act began with this scene, viz. the second act of Mallensteins Tob. See the table given in the Introd. p. xiv.

This second monologue of Wallenstein stands in a strong contrast to the first (1. 4). Now, after all his schemes have failed completely, the Duke rises once more in all his greatness. All hesitation is over, he is full of confidence in himself and eager for action. This monologue further develops the thoughts expressed ll. 1740—48.

im Sarnifc. Here Wallenstein appears for the first time in the play in full armour. The armour indicates the state of open war with the Emperor which begins with this scene.

1786. Du...Octavio is a line often quoted but usually misquoted Du haft's geneellt, Octavio.

1788. ging is not quite correct. Wallenstein was not present at the

Surfentag, but stayed at Memmingen where he was informed of his dismissal.

1790. if, you and your allies, i.e. the Court party.

1792. Da... Stamm is another familiar quotation. With the following compare Egmont's words in the prison scene (Act v): Wenn Sturme burch 3weige und Blatter fauften, Aff und Wipfel fich knirrent beugten, blieb innerft boch ber Kern bes herzens ungeregt.

1794. fproffent, 'sprouting,' 'budding forth.' Compare Schiller's words in the History Book IV: Schnell und schredlich flurgen alle seine Entwurfe zusammen, tauschen ihn alle seine Hoffnungen. Ginsam sieht er ba, verlassen von allen, benen er Gutes that, verraten von allen, auf tie er baute. Aber solche Lagen sind es, bie ben großen Charafter erproben. In allen seinen Erwartungen hintergangen, entsagt er keinem einzigen seiner Entwurse; nichts giebt er verloren, weil er sich selbst noch übrig bleibt.

1795. Schon einmal, viz. in 1632. See l. 289 n., and Biccol. II. 7, ll. 1154 sqq.

1797. This refers to the battle of Breitenfeld, Sept. 17, 1631, in which Tilly's army was routed by Gustavus Adolphus. (See Schiller's *History*, Book II.)

1798. Um Rech. When the Swedish army forced the passage across the Lech, Tilly, who bravely defended his position, was mortally wounded and died soon afterwards at Ingolstadt. (See Schiller's History, Book III. 13, 10 sqq. in the Pitt Press Edition.) After the death of this great general—who was the only rival Wallenstein had among the generals of the Emperor and of the Catholic League—the Emperor was obliged to re-appoint Wallenstein on almost any terms.

Sort, m. which corresponds etymologically to the English 'hoard,' originally means 'treasure,' subsequently also 'place where treasures are kept,' hence 'place of refuge.' From 'place of refuge,' 'protection' the word subsequently obtained the meaning of 'protector,' 'help.' The word is still used in this sense but only in higher diction. In older church hymns God is often addressed mein frenter fort.

1801. Sefburg, f. is the official name of the Imperial palace at Vienna.

1803. Da. The negotiations with Wallenstein were really begun earlier, immediately after the battle of Breitenfeld. With the following cp. Illo's account in Biccol. 1. 2.

1807. Läger, n. pl., now usually Lager. The older German form instead of the present Lager was Leger, Läger, M.H.G. leger. The Middle German form used by Luther was Lager, and through Luther's influence Lager became the word used in the literary language, and its plural was

Eager without modification. In the XVIIth century Eager was still used as well as Eager. The plural Eager in the sense of Secretager occurs still occasionally, especially in South German.

1810. wimmelt...in, 'flock in crowds to.' Cp. Il. 2802-3.

1811. althefannten, the stage manuscripts have allbefannten.

1812. tenseiben is grammatically correct, but in prose we should say 3ch fuble, tag ich noch berfelbe bin ... or 3ch fuble mich noch ebenso ftart wie bamais.

1813. This line has become a familiar quotation. It is, however, not Schiller's own invention, for the poet had met the doctrine that anima struit sibi corpus in early years in the Theoria medica vera of the physician Stahl, which was published in 1708. In Schiller's early philosophical dissertation (1780) Bersuch über ben Zusammen. hang ber tierischen Natur bes Menschen mit seiner geistigen he says in § 22: In tiesem Berstande also kann man sagen, die Seele bilde den Körper, ohne ein Stahlianer zu sein (Hempel ed. XIV. 138). And in his sine philosophical essay Uber Anmut und Bürde he says Endlich bildet sich der Beist Gegt sogar seinen Körper (Hempel ed. XV. 182).

1816. wohl, 'it is true,' 'indeed.'

1819. 3u Boben, supply geschmettert. Schiller, however, frequently uses zu Boten for am Boten. Cf. l. 377 n.

1820. He had in fact only 1200 men when he arrived at Eger, according to other accounts still less. Whole regiments had deserted him on his way from Pilsen. In this calculation he does not count the troops commanded by Max.

1821. Mergen, i.e. on the fourth day. But the Swedes were delayed by two fights on their way to Eger and could not save Wallenstein.

1822. jedgefintanient. For so many Wallenstein had asked I. 5, l. 283. Wrangel promised 15,000 (I. 5, l. 333), and Terzky (IV. 7, l. 2756) speaks only of 12,000. See l. 2756 n.

1823. wer neur Jahren, viz. in 1625 when he fought against the states of the Lower Saxon Circle (see l. 604 n.) and King Christian IV. of Denmark. He began with 20,000 to 25,000 men, but subsequently his army was increased to more than double that number.

SCENE 14.

Note that the Cuirassiers approach him directly without the intervention of their Colonel Max Piccolomini. They have an exceptional position in the army (see £ager Il. 680 sqq.), call themselves proudly Wallenstein's own regiment (l. 1872), and are by far the most highminded among the soldiery.

1825. sie resers to the ten Cuirassiers. The Cotta editions print sie as if the pronoun reserved to Neumann. This is, however, most likely a mistake. Neumann is addressed by Terzky by the samiliar tu (see Biccos. IV. 3, l. 1936). He might be addressed 36r, but Sie Is out of the question. See the note to l. 1689.

SCENE 15.

tin Defreiter, 'a lance-corporal' is a soldier 'exempt' (gefreit = freed) from mounting guard, a soldier who now holds the rank between the common soldier (ter Gemeine) and the corporal (lintereifizier) and who is often called upon to take and here really takes the place of the corporal. The noun is the past partic. of freign in the now obsolete meaning 'to free,' 'to exempt from' (in which sense the compound befreign is now always used). The meaning of another freign is 'to woo' or 'to marry.'

1833. Seffischen for heffischen Soltaten or simply Bessen. Similarly Schwebischen for Schweben 1. 2820. Cp. Paprenheimischen 1. 2196 n. Landgrave William of Hesse was one of the first German princes who joined Gustavus Adolphus.

1839. Altenberg was the name of the hill and village to the west of Nürnberg. It was strongly fortified and also called ter Burgitall or bie alte Befte (l. 1920). During the memorable weeks (July to Sept. 1632) preceding the battle of Lützen Wallenstein defended this position successfully against the violent attacks of the Swedes led by the king himself.

1840. hinweg zu nehmen, in prose only wegzunehmen.

1841. An intimate acquaintance with the common soldiers is recorded of many great generals, e.g. Epaminondas, Caesar, Napoleon I. Schiller has here attributed this characteristic to Wallenstein probably under the influence of Goethe's Egmont, where Count Egmont says (Act II.) "3ch vergesse niemanten seicht, ten ich einmas gesehen und gesprochen habe." See the Introd. p. xlvii.

1843. Gewehr, n. has here the general meaning of Baffe, Wehr and not the modern meaning of 'rifle.' The command Gewehr in Arm is no longer used in the German army. in stands for in'n for in ten.

1846. Dubaldt. The name is spelt differently in the authorities, viz. Duvall, Dubaldt and Dubadel. He was, however, not captured before Nürnberg, but on Oct. 10, 1633 at Steinau. Cp. Biccol. II. 7, l. 1114.

1847. Murenberger instead of Nurnberger for the sake of the metre.

1853. Ein faiserlicher Brief is the letter lest behind by Octavio (l. 1652) and not Kinsky's letter (ll. 1729-30).

aubauben. Cf. l. 61 note.

1854. Tahn', f. Vahne (l. 1895) or Fähnlein was used in older German instead of the modern Kompanie (infantry) or Schwabron (cavalry) or Batterie (artillery). Zinkgref writes (XVIIth century): als etliche Fahnen Bolfs burch ein Dorf zohen and Schiller uses the term more than once in this and other plays, e.g. in Die Jungfrau von Orleans, Prolog ll. 346—8:

Gin einz'ger Ritter nur, hort' ich ergaften, Sab' eine schwache Mannschaft aufgebracht, Und gieh' bem Konig zu mit sechzehn Fagnen.

1855. Bur Gache, 'to our business,' 'to the point.'

1856. The exact repetition of the beginning shows that the lance-corporal has carefully prepared his speech.

1857. Pflicht, f. we should now rather say Gehorsam, m. But cp. Lager l. 879 wir aber stehen in bes Kaisers Pflicht, and B. Tob l. 2317.

auffunten is poetic instead of auffuntigen.

1858. seift. He reports the exact words of the Imperial letter. Cp. 1. 1864.

1862. The regiment Lothringen is here passed over. See l. 1267.

1865. Lug und Trug is a common phrase. There are many phrases in German the characteristic of which is that one thing is expressed from two different sides by two different words which are usually either connected by rime or by alliteration. For the former cp. Nat und Hat, Gut und Blut, schlecht und recht, schalten und walten, etc., for the latter Leib und Leben, Wehr und Basse (l. 3335), Wind und Wetter, tid und dünn, etc. A peculiarity of these phrases is that they are so much fixed that the order of the two chief words can under no circumstances be altered, one cannot say recht und schlecht, etc. There is a third category, in which the words connected occur always in the same order and express one general idea but are not connected by either rime or alliteration, e.g. Jammer und Schade, Ketten und Bante, Kummer und Not, wüst und seer, etc.

spanische. In the mouth of all the adherents of Wallenstein the word spanisch is a synonym of treusos, hinterlistig. Cf. l. 1127 n. and ll. 1919, 2821.

1871. This line is a much used familiar quotation.

1872. bies entbietet bir, 'this is the message which...sends you.' Cf. Biccol. II. 6, l. 814 n.

1873. Kriegeszepter, n. is poetic. In prose we should say Kommantofiab or Eckherrnstab, m. (l. 2125).

1876. Felbhauptmann, m. is a term employed by Luther (e.g. Genesis xxi. 22) denoting the chief commander of the army. Schiller uses the term in Lager l. 774. In our scene we find l. 1841 Feltherr (also l. 1722), in other passages General Il. 1835, 1692, 711, etc. In the list of dramatis personae of Die Piccolomini Wallenstein is called Generaliffunus, but never in the play itself. The ordinary modern prose term is Oberbeschebeneer.

1877. Like their Colonel, the Pappenheimer agree to join Wallenstein in open resistance so long as he does not commit treason. Cf. ll. 768 sqq.

1882. unfre Reiterpflicht, 'our duty (as soldiers),' 'our (troopers') duty.'

1889. Braucht for Es braucht. See the note to l. 124.

1890. This is just what Wallenstein tries to avoid during the whole conversation.

1894. in ter Geereswoge, 'in the sea of troops.' the Wege seems to stand here for the totality of waves. See 1.66 n.

1895. bit Fahmen say 'the squadrons' and see l. 1854 note. While in the case of all the other regiments Wallenstein has only looked at them as a whole body, he has taken an interest in every individual soldier belonging to the Pappenheim Cuirassiers.

1897. Cp. Eager l. 339 where ter Schorjam is called blint. The order is here called blind because it is given without any consideration for individuals.

1900. euch...zu sassen angesangen (habt). sich sassen has here the sense of 'to become considerate,' 'to become conscious of one's worth' and denotes a gradual process. The usual meaning of sich sassen is 'to compose onesels,' 'to quiet down' and is used of a momentary emotion. Cf. the words of the first Cuirassier Lager 1. 963: Kann ich im Krieg mich tech menschlich sassen.

1901. Im rohen Santwerf. 'In this rough trade (of war).' It must be admitted that Wallenstein's words addressed to the common soldiers are somewhat high-flown and exaggerated. Cf. Biccol. 1. 2, l. 182.

1904. Der eignen Stimme Recht, e.g. in the choice of their leader and the exercise of their own laws. See Lager Il. 675 sqq.

1905. hast bu... verfahren. bist bu... verfahren would be equally correct.

1918. greifen Saupte. Wallenstein is purposely exaggerating in order to excite the sympathy of the Cuirassiers. He was only just fifty years old (see ll. 2548—9) and does not in any other part of the play appear old. Compare his words to Gordon v. 4, ll. 3564—5 and Thekla's words in Biccol. II. 3, ll. 740—1. He was born on Sept. 15, 1583.

1922. Partisane, f. 'partisan' is the name of a kind of halberd, the etymology of which is as yet unexplained. It was a lance provided with a double-edged axe under the spear-head. The word occurs again in l. 3048. This weapon was used in the XVIII and XVIII centuries.

1924. With this line compare Agnes Sorel's words in Die Jungfrau von Orleans I. 4, Il. 817-8: Lag uns... rie Gewolfe über uns | Bur Dede nehmen unt ben Stein jum Pfühl.

1926. Mansfelt. See Lager l. 140 note.

1927. Schlangenfrümmen, f. pl. 'snaky windings,' is a very unusual word. Instead of Krümme we should now say as a rule Krümmung. The subst. Krümme is derived fr. the adj. frumm, 'bent,' 'crooked,' as Güte fr. gut, hart, etc. It is a common word in older German and often used by poets of the XVIIIth century. See Piccel 1. 4, 1. 468.

1928. With these words comp. those of the first Cuirassier, Lager II. 020 sqq.

1934. bieser satisfies Sangling, viz. the King of Hungary, the son of Ferdinand II., who succeeded his father in 1637 as Ferdinand III. Cf. Piccol. 1. 2, l. 208; II. 5, ll. 799 sqq.; V. 1, l. 2528; B. Xob I. 7, ll. 500 sqq. After the death of Wallenstein he took the supreme command of the army which he had coveted for a long time and, after having taken Regensburg, deseated the Swedes in the great battle of Nördlingen.

1935. Ölzweig, m. The olive tree is the symbol of peace as the laurel is the symbol of military glory. See Piccol. III. 6, l. 1656, where Max says of Wallenstein: Er wird ben Ölzweig in den Lorbert flechten.

1949. With this view cp. Biccol. 1. 4, ll. 561 sqq.

1973. The view expressed in this and the following lines, not that which he expressed in his conversation with Wrangel, is Wallenstein's real opinion. But cp. Piccol. II. 5, ll. 823—44. He does not, however, mention that he intends to win the crown of Bohemia from the Emperor.

1976. Wir ist's, supply zu thun. See ll. 298 n. and 2068 n.

1978. gemeine, 'of mean estate,' refers here to the low social position of the men, but in the following line gemein is used in a moral sense.

1981. Fünfzehn Sahr, viz. from 1618 to 1633. The time of action of this play is really February, 1634.

1985. nirgenbs fein Richter. The emphatic double negative, which was quite common in older German (and also in Greek), is still frequent in colloquial language, but is not in accordance with the modern literary language which was influenced by Latin syntax. Cp. Lager 1. 878 n. and R. Hildebrand, Vorträge und Aufsätze p. 219.

1988. This is an allusion to the famous Gordian knot which was

cut by Alexander the Great.

SCENE 16.

Buttler of course knows that Wallenstein is receiving the deputation and rushes in on purpose to frustrate the Duke's endeavours to retain them. His three exclamations serve to arouse the suspicion of the Pappenheimers who are nearly won and his announcement causes them to leave Wallenstein immediately.

1992. Gutgefinnten, 'welf-affected,' i.e. men faithful to the Emperor.

1996. pflangen ... auf, 'hoist.'

2000. bereute fie, 'direct them,' 'set them right.' See Lager 1. 715 and Biccol. IV. 7, 1. 2222 and B. Tob 1. 2211.

2003. mein böser Damon. This is true, but in a much stronger sense than Wallenstein is aware of. Cf. l. 1182. Base and the stronger sense

2005. fit, viz. the deputation of the Pappenheim Cuirassiers.

2006. Die Rafenten refers to Terzky's regiments.

SCENE 17.

2010. In her great excitement and anxiety the Duchess addresses Wallenstein by his Christian name and tu. As a rule she calls him mein Gemahl and Sie. On the forms of address occurring in this play see the notes to ll. 1571 and 1689.

2011. The comma after nicht shows that the sentence is not complete. Supply langer zu schweigen or ihnen bie Wahrheit langer zu verhehlen.

2018. über is short for übergegangen, übergetreten. See 1. 2038 and 1.58 n.

2019. The Duchess means that Thekla's lover is free from guilt but her husband is not.

2022. Scherfenberg. In Schiller's authorities Khevenhiller and Herchenhahn Wallenstein's Oberhofmeister is called Getthart von Schersfenberg.

2023. In the present critical condition of affairs Wallenstein obviously does not dare to send the ladies at once to Holland (l. 1549).

2039. Sagraug, m. 'stock of hunters.' These were presented to Max by the Duke on the afternoon of the first day (after he had escorted the ladies safely to Pilsen). See Piccol. 11. 4, 1. 768.

SCENE 18.

2053. Compare 1. 3113.

2054. taufent Connen. The same expression occurs again in 1. 3171.

2055. Base. This form of address is here and l. 2390 only used to denote familiarity; Piccolomini and the countess were not at all related. Perhaps Max calls her Base because she is Thekla's aunt, just as he

calls the Duchess Mutter l. 2391. The Countess, who is the confidant of the lovers, calls him Better l. 2242. See Biccol. III. 3, l. 1412 n.

2065. ich fann nicht, in order to avoid the repetition of bas instead of the more usual bas ich nicht...fann.

2068. 3th hab' e8, supply zu thun. See the notes to ll. 298 and 1976.
2069. freigesprechen, 'acquitted,' viz. from the possible reproach that I have lest her whom I love and espoused the cause of the Emperor.

2071. ber Thor...unt, 'such a fool as to.' This is a common mixture of two constructions, viz. Der Ihor sein, ber...läßt and Ein Thor sein unb... lassen.

2073. Schelm, m. is here again equivalent to Berrater. See l. 1029 n.

2083. Micht... nech occurs frequently in poetry instead of weber... nech.

2091. bas... Clement refers here to the fire in a volcano.

2095. sights is used here again proleptically in the sense of 'which they believe to be secure' or 'which they wish to be secure.' Cf. l. 753 n.

2096. gaftlichen has here the sense of einlabenben, gewinnenben.

2097. Beile, f. is often used in poetry in its old sense of Beit.

2098. latet fich aus (or entlatet fich), 'discharges itself,' 'bursts forth.'

2100. Treibt, 'rushes on.'

2101. grausenter stands here and l. 2134 for Grausen erregenter or grausiger. Note the very frequent occurrence of present participles with a causative (or factitive) meaning in Schiller's poetry. See schauternt for Schauter erregent or schaurig l. 1346 and cp. ll. 1384, 1452. With this simile compare the equally beautiful one of the torrent destroying the hut in Goethe's Faust Part I (Walth und Sohle), ll. 3348 sqq.

2106. Der Abgrund, 'pit,' 'abyss,' stands for Die Bolle.

2110. Bafiti'sten (lit. 'little king'), 'cockatrice.' It was a fabulous animal having the body of a cock and the tail of a serpent; it was supposed to have the power of killing by its look anyone on whom it fixed its eyes. It was represented with a mitre-shaped crest and hence called βασιλίσκος, 'little king.' This Bafitist is several times mentioned in the Old Testament (e.g. Is. lix. 5, xi. 8; Jer. viii. 17). There is a lizard known by the name of Bafitist which has of course none of the fabulous qualities ascribed to the monster of this name. Schiller several times in his poetry alludes to the Bafitist and Bafitistenblid e.g. in Maria Stuart III. 4, l. 2441, and in his ballad Der Rampf mit bem Drachen l. 227. In this case, however, her Bafitist seems to stand instead of hie Schlange, the phrase eine Schlange am Bufen hegen being proverbial. Cp. Æsop's well-known fable. In this sense Schiller uses it

again in Die Braut von Meffina when Isabella says of her son Don Cesar (Iv. 5, ll. 2496-7) Ginen Bafiliefen | hab' ich erzengt, genahrt an meiner Bruft.

2118. Im Berzen meines Berzens corresponds exactly to our 'in my heart of hearts,' 'in my innermost heart.' The phrase, which also occurs in his letters on Don Carlos, in Die Braut v. Messina II. 5, l. 1467: Ins Gerz bes Gerzens hab' ich ihr geschaut, (cp. Goethe's song An Mignen IV. 4 (Gerz im Gerzen) and Iphigenie l. 947 bas innre Gerz) was probably borrowed from Shakespeare. Cp. Hamlet 111. 2, ll. 78 sqq.:

Give me the man That is not passion's slave and I will wear him In my heart's core, aye in my heart of hearts.

2123. This view of Wallenstein is not free from sophistry. The great authority given to him would seem to imply a high degree of confidence on the part of the Emperor. It is true that the conditions under which Wallenstein agreed to take the supreme command were such as to cause the Emperor a justifiable uneasiness as to his General's ambitious plans. The exceptional and unnatural relation of the Duke to the Emperor was certain not to last longer than the exceptional circumstances which had invested Wallenstein with his dangerous power. He knew this as well as the Court party at Vienna. Cp. II. 575 sqq. and Gordon's words II. 2488 sqq., but also 549 sqq.

2125. ben Felbherrnstab, viz. for the second time, in 1632.

2138. Der Bater Doppelicute means that each father is guilty. In prose: Die Schulb beiter Bater.

2139. This line is an allusion to the well-known story of the Trojan priest Laokoon as told by Vergil in his £neid 11. 213—15.

2140. ber Bater unversohnter Saß, which brings about the ruin of the children who love each other, is the subject of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet, and of Heinrich v. Kleist's early and impressive tragedy Die Familie Schroffenstein.

2143. im Prag'schen Winterlager = im Winterlager vor Prag. This refers to the Bohemian Campaign in 1620, immediately after the battle of the White Hill (Nov. 8, 1620). According to this statement Max must have been in Germany and in the Imperial army almost from the beginning of the great war. If we assume Max, the 'tender boy' who acted as ensign, to have been at the time about 14 years old, he would be in February 1634 about 27 years of age. Cp. Piccol. 1. 4, l. 482 and III. 5, l. 1704 (where 3chn should be fünf3chn).

2146. gewichtigen is as a rule no longer used of material objects. Lu. But we say Eine gewichtige Entscheidung, ein gewichtiges Wort.

2150. ich pflegte teiner, in ordinary prose ich pflegte tich. The construction with the genit. is the older one and is still used in poetry.

- 2164. Bon Kintesbeinen an, 'from your infancy.' A common phrase instead of which may also be said either von Kintesbeinen auf or von Kintebeit auf (or an).
- 2172. gofonen Gnavenfettsein. See Lager 1. 73 and B. Lob Il. 3250 and 3530 sqq. The dimin. denotes here contempt.
- 2173. Biberfell refers to the order of the Golden Fleece. This famous order of Knighthood (la brden de Toyson de oro) was instituted by Duke Philip the Good of Burgundy in 1429 and subsequently adopted by his successors on the thrones of Austria and Spain. It was only given to princes or very distinguished persons. Wallenstein was a Knight of the Golden Fleece (l. 3779), so was Egmont (see Goethe's tragedy, Act III.). The name is of course derived from the old Greek story of the Argonauts.
- 2179. Ochorst bu bir? This and the following sentences are indeed Wallenstein's true opinion and betray his boundless assumption and his excessive demands as to the complete self-effacement of his friends.
- 2191. The ring is the special characteristic of Saturn, the 'moons' would point rather to Jupiter. The combination merely stands for all that belongs to the sphere of a planet.

SCENE 19.

2196. Die Bappenheimischen for Die Rappenheimischen Kuraffiere. See 1. 2222 Die Buttlerischen and 1. 3209 bie Terzinschen.

find abgesessen, 'have dismounted.' The opposite, auffigen, occurs Lager 1. 113.

2200. verziehn, 'draw in front (of the gate),' 'draw across the gate.'

2201. Rettenfugein, f. pl. 'chain-shot.' Rettenfugein was the name given to two iron balls joined by a short chain, which inflicted most terrible wounds.

2204. in ter Ortnung, 'in their ranks.'

SCENE 20.

2216. Schiller took the names of these gates from Matthaeus Merian's *Topographie von Böhmen*. He also possessed a detailed map of the Pilsen district.

2217. Cofung stands here for 'word,' 'signal for the attack.' Cp. 1. 536 n.

2219. 36n ... einteilen, 'wedge him ... into.'

2223. werfen fie for werfen fie gurud, 'overthrow them,' 'beat them.'

2228. tauben Grimm. In the second book of his History (Hempel ed. XII. 156) Schiller speaks of the tauber Grimm ter Ballonen aus Parpenheims heer. Cp. also blinte But l. 2253 and Biccol. II. 7, l. 1040 which frequently occurs in Schiller's poetry.

2235. Gung, m. is here a fencing term meaning 'pass,' 'round,' 'encounter,' just as in English the word 'go' is colloquially used. Gung is in this case only one portion of a longer fight and is still much used as a duelling term.

2239. barf, 'need,' instead of which we now say brauche.

2245. Gelebt. See the promise given to Octavio Il. 1272-3.

2250. Er fturzt. He was not killed at Pilsen but murdered at Eger.

2259. Das, usually tessen, as the ordinary construction is sich einer That ertühnen (erstechen). The construction of neuters of pronouns is, however, sometimes rather lax. Or Das may stand elliptically for Das ju thun. Trans - they have have here a relative and

freventlich with inorganic t for freventich. The adj. fresen is a doublet of freset, which has gone out of use.

2264. Eaß fehn. The sing, is used as it is a common phrase, but the plural occurs in gebt acht (l. 2268) addressed to the bystanders.

2267. Altan, m. 'balcony,' has here the stress on the first syllable while the ordin. pron. is Alta'n. The word is orig. fem. tie Altane and was borrowed at the end of the fifteenth century fr. the Ital. altana, 'a high gallery with balustrades,' fr. alto, Lat. altus, 'high.' The word, after dropping its final e in the South German fashion, seems to have changed its gender by joining the class of words such as Reman, Ortan.

2269. Bette, n. is the older form of Bett and is still much used. The rebels are compared to a river which has overflowed its banks.

SCENE 21.

2277. Unwürtig is here of course an adverb. Unwürtig schwer bedrugt, 'in undeserved distress.'

2281. This momentary hesitation in the terrible conflict of feelings is true to nature and does not in the least lower the character of Max. No doubt he will himself ultimately know what to do and perform his duty, but Schiller has introduced this mental distress to show that the high-minded Max is no mere machine of duty but subject to human

doubts and struggles, and especially to show his entire confidence in his beloved one.

2287. schreienten for the usual himmelschreienten. Etwas schreit jum fimmel is really a biblical term, cf. Gen. iv. 10. In Wilhelm Tell III. 3, l. 1840 Schiller uses the term schreiente Gewalt.

2288. on res Gurften Saupt gefrevelt, 'committed a crime against the life of the prince.'

2294. Gin Schantlieb, 'a shameful song,' say 'a by-word.'

2295. Ballensteiner usually means 'Wallenstein's men,' 'Wallenstein's soldiers,' but here 'Wallenstein's family.' This would be expressed in prose by Ballensteins.

Stimme ber Wahrheit. See Piccol. III. 5, 1. 1726.

2297. ter Bunich stands for felbitfüchtige Buniche, perfonliche Intereffen.

2305. Studtichen is here almost an equivalent to Guten, Schutblesen, a man who being a favourite of the supreme powers is fortunate enough to keep himself free from error and guilt and is happy because he is innocent. See 1. 755 and several passages in Schiller's poems, e.g. Der Genius II. 37 sqq., Die Krauiche bes Ihrus, Stanza 16.

2309. This is a strong appeal to the 'beautiful soul' whose unerring instinct is the best guidance in moral conflicts.

2312. Es gilt nicht, 'the aim is not.' Cf. l. 2777.

2313. This line seems to mean only 'that is a question that you might well ponder with your wise judgment,' 'consider this prudently.'

2314. Ruhe, f. is Bewiffeneruhe, 'peace of mind.'

2318. bes Octavio. Max even addresses his father several times by his Christian name, which sounds somewhat strange. See 1. 1210 and Piccol. V. 1, 1l. 2267, 2294, 2339.

2319. vatermörberische. See Il. 1253-4.

2322. tie Erinnen, Greek al 'Epirves, 'the Furies,' the Rachegottinnen (l. 2425). They were supposed to punish with special severity offences against parents. They play a great part in Schiller's ballad Die Araniche bee 3654us and in Goethe's play 3phigenie, when they plague Orestes for the murder of his mother.

2328. Das Große, i.e. Das Erhabene, Das heroliche, that which involves a sacrifice of ordinary human feeling.

2331. The following passage has been thus rendered by Hunter:

-O, all the free and goodly impulses

Of hospitality, the pious trust

Of friendship—these are sacred too, they are

The heart's religion, and will call for vengeance

On the barbarian who, outraging them, Makes Nature shudder! Think of this, and lay All in the scale, and let thy heart decide.

2334. tie Schauter ter Natur means the horror of Nature at unnatural excesses.

2335. fie refers to Natur. -

2338. ersten, i.e. before (l. 2271) the troubles of Wallenstein and his family caused Max to waver.

2340. garte means 'of delicate feeling.' Say 'generous,' 'noble.'

2355. Auf unferm Saupte, 'on our head' for 'on our heads,' 'on us.' By the use of the sing. Saupte the Wallenstein family is, as it were, personified. Cp. also sentences such as wir hatten alle tas Schwert in ter Sant. It should not be understood that 'on our head' means 'on the head of the family' viz. 'on Wallenstein.' In one of the editions occurs the mistaken reading Saufe. With the whole passage compare Piccol. III. 9, ll. 1899 sqq.

After 2359. Bivat Fertinandus. This cry was actually raised at the banquet at Eger when Illo, Terzky, Kinsky and Neumann were suddenly attacked by Buttler's dragoons and killed. It is a happy idea of Schiller to have brought it in here.

SCENE 22.

2362. fie gaten nichts auf is really a business term 'they did not give anything for,' hence 'they did not set any value upon,' 'they were not impressed by.'

2365. jum Berte femmen, usually ju Berte femmen.

2367. betautent, 'deafening' viz. his voice. This is the worst of all blows to Wallenstein. He suddenly becomes aware that he has overrated the impression he can produce on his troops, that his look has lost its power over them.

SCENE 23.

2372. Rommentant is the form occurring in Schiller's XVIIth century authorities. We now say Rommantant. See ll. 2639, 3461, 3730 and Lager 1. 67.

2373. Gordon, the governor of Eger, was a Protestant Scotchman while Buttler was a Catholic Irishman.

After 2377. tem Max...rufen, 'call for Max.' The dat. is more impressive than the usual accusative (ten) Mar.

After 2378. ibm ... beifemmen, 'get at him,' 'come near him.'

2384. Bufte, because henceforth Life for him will be barren and devoid of love and interest.

2394. geben Sie mir for 'you wish to hold out to me' as she does not really give him hopes. His misery is certain. He knows that he will not be able to save Wallenstein by his intervention at Vienna, and the enmity of the fathers is bound to ruin the happiness of the children.

2396. Beentwerf, n. 'false show,' 'illusion.' Bert as the second part of some compounds, the first part of which is a verb, denotes a thing which is destined either to carry out or to undergo the action of the verb. Beentwerf, 'a thing that dazzles,' Schnitwerf, 'a thing that is carved,' 'carving,' etc.

2398. cin Wittef, viz. to attack the approaching Swedes, to prevent their union with Wallenstein and to find his death in the encounter.

After 2403. Buttler verweigert seine Sant. This refusal is bound to produce a deep effect on the spectators who are aware of Buttler's dark plans, while Wallenstein and his supporters believe that Buttler refuses his hand because Max is going to leave Wallenstein.

2404. Des Kaisers Acht. This is not correct historically. Wallenstein was indeed deposed, but he was not then put under the ban of the Empire. Cp. Biccol. v. 1, 1, 2500, and the Introd. p. xxi.

giebt...preis, 'gives...to be the prey,' 'exposes.' preisgeben orig. means 'to give up as a booty,' 'to give up entirely'; preis, fr. the French prise, means 'what has been taken,' 'booty.' It is not connected with Breis, m. 'price' or with Breis, m. 'praise,' which are both borrowed fr. the French prix (old Fr. pris, Lat. pretium).

2405. Mortfuecht, m. 'base assassin.'

2407. fromme has here again not the usual modern sense of 'pious' but means 'honest,' 'trusty,' 'faithful.' It is thus an equivalent of treu in the following line. Cp. fromme Treue, 1. 436.

2413. Here Max betrays more clearly what he is planning.

2420. The picture is that of a swimmer who is being dragged down and drowned by the weights at his feet.

2425. Der Rachegöttin, viz. Nemesis, who is going to ruin the happiness of the houses of Wallenstein and Piccolomini. The Cuirassiers clinging to Max will be involved in the downfall of the latter and will share the tragic end of their gallant leader.

ACT IV.

The scene of action of the last two acts is the town of Eger on the western frontier of Bohemia. The time of this act is the late afternoon

(iv. 1—8) and evening (iv. 9—14) of the fourth day. See Introd. p. xv. The evening of the third and the earlier part of the fourth day are spent by Wallenstein on the march from Pilsen to Eger. According to history Wallenstein entered Eger on February 24, 1634 at 4 p.m., ill and with only a small following. There is a fine picture by Piloty of Wallenstein entering Eger. Schiller was familiar with the locality. During his stay at Karlsbad in the summer of 1791 he had taken the opportunity of visiting Eger and of seeing the house in which Wallenstein was murdered.

In bes Burgermeiftere Saufe. In 1. 2602 the name of the mayor is mentioned (Bachhalbel). Schiller has here again purposely deviated from history. Wallenstein resided at Eger in the house of Alexander Pachhelbel (this is the usual spelling) but he was not the mayor of the town. The Pachhelbels were one of the best families of Eger and Wallenstein had several times on previous visits to the town stayed in their house. On several occasions a member of their family had held the office of mayor but at that time they were disqualified on account of their Protestantism. In fact Alexander P. had been exiled (in 1629) as a Protestant and had died in the neighbouring town of Wunsiedel in 1633. The actual mayor of Eger in 1634 was Paul Junker, a strict Roman Catholic, an utterly uninteresting personage whom Schiller fitly supplanted by a member of the well-known Pachhelbel family. Since 1850 the house has been used as the town hall. In 1634 it belonged to A. Pachhelbel's widow. Wallenstein was murdered in the corner room of the left wing in the front part of the house.

Scene 1.

Buttler's short but impressive monologue shows that henceforth this gloomy and unbending man will be the relentless foe of Wallenstein. For another monologue of Buttler which was subsequently suppressed by Schiller see Appendix I. B.

2428. Er ift herein. In a similar way in Goethe's Egmont (Act IV.) the Duke of Alva watches Egmont as he enters the palace little dreaming of the doom that awaits him there.

2429. Recen, m. is here 'portcullis' (tas Sallastter) which was let down in front of the gate of the fortress to block the entrance. It is originally 'a rake' (to which word it corresponds etymologically), and in l. 3036 it means 'a barrier (of pikes).'

2430. Brude = Bugbrude, f. 'draw-bridge' across the river Eger.

2431. Sich belongs to bob as well as to nietertieß.

2434. Die Schidsalsgöttin, 'the goddess of Destiny.' The tone of this monologue is rather high-flown and not quite in keeping with the character and education of Buttler. The classical allusions to bie Schidsalsgöttin and ter Hert ter Laren (1. 2441) are not very natural in his mouth. He does not seem to speak here quite in his own name but rather as one who has been chosen as the blind instrument of Fate.

2435. Ethub is the old pret. of etheben, M.H.G. erhuop, instead of which ethob is now commonly used. Ethub and the subj. ethübe survive in poetry and in archaic style; bot occurs Il. 3450, 3567.

rein... Meteor for bas Meteor, welches bu bist. Wallenstein himself is

the meteor.

2438. bic... Fahnen abgeschworen. abschwören is usually construed with the dat. of the person and with the acc. of the matter. See Il. 1018, 2317.

2441. Gerb ber karen is a poetic phrase for Baterland. See l. 2434 n. karen are usually domestic deities, but sometimes the term is used, as here, in a wider application for *Lares publici*, 'gods of the town or country.'

2444. The first Rache resers to Wallenstein's revenge on the Emperor, the second to Buttler's revenge on Wallenstein. As early as Dec. 1797 Schiller intended to have the figure of Nemesis put on the title-page of his drama. Cp. the passage from his History (Book IV.)... tie rachente Nemesis wollte, raß ter Unbautbare unter ben Streichen bes Unbauts erliegen sollte.

SCENE 2.

The Scotchman Gordon who plays a prominent part in the last two acts of this drama is placed in strong contrast to the Irishman Buttler. In him Wallenstein finds quite unexpectedly an advocate and well-wisher. If Buttler may be said to continue the rôle of Octavio, the devoted Gordon takes up that of Max Piccolomini. But in the face of Wallenstein's treason he cannot do more than plead the cause of Wallenstein with Buttler and endeavour to dissuade the Duke from taking the last step; he cannot save Wallenstein from the punishment due to his crime. The historical John Gordon had, like Buttler, risen from the ranks, and had been appointed by Wallenstein to the post of Colonel and Governor of the fortress of Eger. At first when Wallenstein entered the fortress Gordon was disposed to take his part, but when Buttler showed him the Imperial decrees and the orders sent by Piccolomini and Gallas, he remained faithful to the Emperor. Schiller has sketched the character of Gordon with a great deal of poetic freedom. He has made him a much nobler character than he really was,

he has made him the companion of Wallenstein's youth and has contrasted his views and career strongly with those of his great friend. He has also, for the sake of dramatic concentration (see Introd. p. xx.), entirely suppressed Gordon's compatriot Lesley, who shared the command of the place with Gordon. As in the case of Sesina and others, two characters are run into one.

2448. General, m. In the previous acts Buttler is usually called Obrift or Oberft, 'colonel.' But the titles Obrift and General are used almost as synonyms in this play. Cf. also Piecel. Il. 1302 and 1330. In Lager 1. 443 Buttler is called Generalmajor.

2452. treu, usually treulich or getreulich.

2455. The usual construction is Eurer Ortre mich zu fügen or Rach Gurer Orbre mich zu richten. blindlings = unberingt, 'unconditionally.'

2460. This description of Wallenstein is not historically correct. He was utterly broken down in health when he entered Eger.

2463. Des Amtes Rechenschaft is poetic for Rechenschaft über mein Amt de catt

2467. wog...mir for wog...mir zu, 'weighed out to me.'

2474. He had with him only five squadrons, that is one regiment. With these and Buttler's dragoons he had a little over 1000 men.

2477. ibn ju liefern is short for ibn aneguliefern.

2479. In the following sympathetic comments on Wallenstein's deeds and fortunes, in pointing out the limits of human activity and the dangers of exceeding them, Gordon expresses himself almost in the fashion of the Greek chorus in order to evoke our sympathy for the hero of the play. This has been pointed out by Körner (Letter to Schiller of April 9, 1799).

2482. This expresses exactly the poet's own view. See the Brolog l. 117.

2483. tunfelfchmantence, because his authority was but ill-defined and his official position full of contradictions.

2484. um sich greist ter Mensch, 'man is aggressive,' 'man must advance.' See l. 595 n.

2487. tiefgetretne Spur. tieftreten (or breittreten), 'tread down and make deep (broad) by means of marching,' hence eine tiefgetretne Spur, 'a beaten track.' Cp. breitgetretne Fabritrage, Biccol. II. 6, l. 955.

2492. mochte, 'might be able.'

2493. fefte. The usual form for the adv. as well as for the adj. is now feft, in older German the adj. was fefte and the adverb fafte.

2496. Die Schweben find im Anmarich. This announcement is re-

peated again and again as the play goes on, and what seems likely to save Wallenstein only serves to hasten his destruction.

2500. No direct mention of this promise is made in the interview with Octavio, ll. 1180-82.

2509. Behorcht for Darf gehorchen.

2510. Schergen bes Westelließ, say 'slaves of law.' Scherge orig. means 'leader of a troop' and belongs to Schar, 'crowd,' 'troop.' It subsequently took the meanings of 'sorgeant,' 'beadle,' and of 'soldier,' 'servant.'

2513. enggebundene. Cp. Goethe's Sphigenie 1. 29, Bie enggebunden ift tes Beibes Glud.

2521. We should expect either hoher Ehr' und Burbe or hohen Chren und Burben.

2523. Farbe hielt, 'was staunch to him,' 'stood by him.' The phrase Farbe halten is commonly used to denote that somebody or something keeps its colour, does not easily change, is faithful or is genuine. In the same way we say Farbe bekennen, 'to give one's true opinion,' and er ift in ter Belle gefärbt, 'he is a true...,' e.g. ein in ter Belle gefärbter (Demotrat), 'a staunch (democrat).'

2527. Jugenbfreunds. The following is a free invention of Schiller.

2538. Bit es an tem is a familiar phrase for Bit es ber Sass. The phrase really means 'Is it now at (= has it reached) that point.'

2543. ras Los = ras Schidfal, 'Fate.' See l. 3180.

2545. The following account is supplemented by Wallenstein himself, Il. 3542 sqq. Burgau was originally the capital of a small Swabian Margravate between Ulm and Augsburg. It is now a small Bavarian town. We are not particularly well informed about Wallenstein's stay at Burgau—hence Schiller was all the more free to work out poetically this episode of the Duke's early life. Gordon never was a page at Burgau. See l. 3543 n.

2548. ftrebte, 'strove,' say 'cherished high aspirations.'

2549. zwanzigjähr'zen. On Wallenstein's age at the time of his death see l. 1918 n. The following account is eminently fitted to arouse our sympathy (see Brolog II. 104—5 Die Kunst soll ihn auch eurem Gerzen menschlich näher bringen). It is a master-stroke of the poet to give us here when the end is drawing near a retrospective view of the hero's early youth which was so full of promise.

2560. In the relation of this incident Schiller followed the account of Murr which is, however, not well authenticated. According to Murr this happened in 1604, at the castle of Innsbruck.

2563. ließen sich...spüren, 'allowed themselves...to be noticed,' 'were noticed.'

2565. et wurde fathetisch. This is Murr's account. As a matter of fact Wallenstein, whose parents were Utraquists (see Biccol. IV. 5, l. 2085), became a member of the Roman Catholic Church in 1599 at the Jesuits' College of Olmütz.

2567. umgefehrt is very unusual instead of umgewantelt or verwantelt.

2568. begünstigt. On the want of the inflexion see 1. 16 n.

befreites, 'exempt' viz. from reverses and misfortunes. A synony-mous expression is gefeites, 'one who wears a charmed life.' This belief explains many actions of the Duke.

2569. This line and the following are similar to some passages in Egmont. Cp. especially in Act II. the scene between Egmont and his private secretary.

2573. sometime refers to Gordon. The great difference in their careers is surther discussed v. 4, ll. 3542-65. Cp. also Lager II. 440-46. The words in ... genen form a parenthetical clause, hence it is not necessary to supply er before ware of the following line.

2574. What is the older form instead of which warte is now used in ordinary prose, wart occurs chiefly in poetry and in higher prose diction. warte is derived fr. the pl. warten where the u is historically right. There existed in the older state of the German as well as of the English lang. a difference in the radical vowel of the sing, and of the plur, of the preterite of most strong verbs. This old Germanic distinction was subsequently given up, but cp. the Engl. 'was' and 'were'; also cp. 'began' and 'begun,' 'drank' and 'drunk,' etc. (also the Gm. hatf, hūtfe; ftath, ftūthe, etc. in which the forms in a were originally peculiar to the sing., those in u or ū to the plural and subjunctive. But cf. 1. 2880 n.).

Graf (1617), Fürst (1622), Freign (1624), Dictator (1632). The use of Dictator in the old Roman sense of absolute commander, Generalissimo, is very appropriate. Wallenstein became Dictator by the covenant of Znaim (-Göllersdorf) in 1632.

Scene 3.

2579. freit. There were very many free towns in Germany in olden times, but their number is now reduced to three, viz. Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck.

2580. Moler, m., the Eagle in the Imperial coat of arms. The source of the following discussion is Matthaeus Merian's Topographie von Böhmen.

2582. sweithunbert, in reality over 300. Eger was pawned in 1315 by the Emperor Louis the Bavarian to John of Bohemia.

2583. Daher rührt's baß, 'that is the reason why.'

2585. fangestiert is a technical term. fangestiert really means 'cross-barred' (vergittert) and comes fr. the Lat. cancellare, 'to arrange cross-wise' (hence often 'to cross out,' 'to cancel'), fr. cancelli, 'lattice-work.' The lower half of the Eagle in the coat of arms of the town was obliterated up to the neck with white and red bars above which only the top of the wings appeared.

etwa, 'possibly,' 'perhaps.' The prefix et denotes indefiniteness (cp. etwas, etlist), and wa is the older form of the modern wo. Thus etwa originally means 'anywhere,' 'somewhere,' and subsequently

'somewhere about,' 'perhaps.'

2586. verticated is the subj. of modest statement, 'I should say....' By it a thing is stated not as an objective fact but as a matter of opinion. He speaks like the future King of Bohemia.

2588. Aufwirg(ervolf, n. 'seditious people.' Wallenstein's admonition is by no means out of keeping with his character. Although himself a rebel against the Emperor he always insisted on orderly government.

2589. '8...crichwingen, lit. 'to reach (it) by swinging or soaring,' hence, 'to reach it by effort,' viz. the sum required. Say 'stand it.'

2590. Again we learn that the troops are not maintained by the Emperor. See the Lager ll. 882 sqq. and Biccol. II. 7, ll. 1148 sqq.

2592. nech, 'still,' viz. after the violent measures which were taken at different times to undo the work of the Reformation, especially in 1629 and again in 1632, when Wallenstein himself, after he had driven the Saxons out of Eger, expelled the Protestant Hussites from the town.

2595. The Jesuits tried their utmost to overthrow him. During the last years of his command he did not admit any Jesuits into his camp.

2597. Meptuch, n. 'Mass-book,' represents the Roman Catholic, Bibel the Protestant faith. See l. 298.

2598. all eins, usually gan; cins, 'all the same.' Wallenstein's indifference to religion is historical. There were many Protestant officers in his army. See also Lager 1. 319 and Piccol. II. 7, 1. 1269.

2599. Closen is a town in Silesia. Grossglogau (which was at that time a Dukedom) was for a time given to Wallenstein (April, 1632) in order to compensate him for the loss of Mecklenburg till he could be rewarded by a Reichsfürstentum.

2600. Evangelischen is synonymous with Brotestanten and Lutherischen.

2602. ersauchter. ersau'cht is the old past part, of erseuchten and translates the Latin illustris, serenus. See Durchsauchtigfeit Lager 1. 874 n.

2604. Explifting ber Beiten (or Bulle ber Beiten) is a biblical term to denote the fulfilment of something long ago predicted and expected. It is a fine touch of tragic irony that the whole ingenious explanation given by Wallenstein is wrong. In 1. 2606 he means by Die Hohen the Emperor and not himself, and it does not seem to occur to him that the blood-stained daggers may indicate his own doom.

2608. This refers to the House of Habsburg ruling in Spain and in Austria. spanisher because Spanish influence was paramount at the Court of Vienna.

2611. This was possibly suggested to Schiller by Moser's *Patriotisches Archiv*, in which it is told that a Jesuit pretended to have seen three suns at the same time on April 14, 1632.

2612. Daven, usually Bovon or von benen (von welchen).

2614. Der mittlere. Does Wallenstein refer to himself as the protector of the Protestant faith and the destroyer of the Catholic rule of Austria and Spain? He wants to ingratiate himself with the Protestant mayor of Eger and to appear as the defender of tolerance and the supporter of broad modern views. The effect of this conversation with the mayor on the citizens of Eger is grimly alluded to by Buttler in ll. 3214—22.

2615. jogen's auf is archaic instead of bezogen's auf.

pitch of development under Soliman II. (1520—66), the Magnificent, the contemporary of Charles V. Even after his time for over a century the Turks were a great source of danger to the Empire and war broke out between them and the Emperor in 1661 and again in 1682. In 1683 the Turks even laid siege to Vienna and nearly captured it.

2616. Without mentioning names Wallenstein hints at Austria and Spain.

2619. tiefen Mbenb, 'this evening'; it would have been more accurate to say 'this afternoon.' The firing heard by Wallenstein was caused by Octavio's attack on the Swedes stationed at Neustadt. Schiller has purposely expressed himself rather vaguely. The chronology in this and a few other passages of Act IV. has given rise to a great deal of discussion, but by assuming two battles of Neustadt everything is made quite clear. See the Introd. pp. xvi, xvii.

2624. Reuftabt and Weiben are small places about 7 German miles

(l. 3079) to the South of Eger on the high road to Regensburg, from which town the Swedes are supposed to approach. See the map.

2628. Sectimethal is an abbreviation of Seachimethal (as Section is a common abbreviation of Seachim). Joachimethal is a Bohemian town to the North-East of Eger at the southern exit of the passes leading from Saxony across the Erzgebirge into Bohemia. See the map. Apparently Wallenstein expects some allies from the North as well as from the South, although the main force (12,000 men) of the Swedes is approaching from the South. The German silver coin Thaler (value 3 Mart = 3 shillings) is an abbreviation of Seachimethaler as these coins were first struck in 1519 at Joachimsthal.

2629. Arfebusierer, the usual plural is now Arfebusiere, like Mustetiere, Grenabiere, etc.; but cp. Gellebarbierer, p. 163. For the explanation of the word see Lager 1, 652 n.

2631. Berten, n. pl., means in military language 'fortifications.'

2633. ter Meingraf, i.e. Count Otto Ludwig von Salm. It was in fact Berhard of Saxe-Weimar. Perhaps Schiller substituted the Mein-

graf out of consideration for the Weimar Court. See l. 332 n.

2634. Bastier. Bastie', s. 'bastion' is a loan word fr. the Ital. bastia fr. bastie (cf. Fr. bâtie) 'to build.' The synonymous word Bastie'n, f. from the Fr. bastion (m.) and Ital. bastione (m.) is also derived fr. bastier. The German equivalent to Bastie is Bosswert, 'bulwark' fr. the old verb bolon, 'to pile up,' hence 'something piled up.' See 1. 2396 n.

2637. This order reversing all that he has done proves to Gordon that the Duke is really a traitor (ll. 2446, 2470).

2640. Schwester is short for Schwägerin. The Countess several times addresses Wallenstein by the familiar Bruder.

2641. night has here its original meaning of 'nought.' Lit. 'here is nothing of my staying,' hence 'I can (or shall) not stay any longer.'

SCENE 4.

2644. Beitungen, f. pl. like the Engl. cognate word 'tidings,' is often used in the sense of Nachrichten. Cp. Bost in Siegespost 1. 3389.

2648. Tiridenrent is a four hours' journey from Weiden on the way to Eger. See the map.

2649. Many Sommenuntergang, i.e. of the previous day. These lines refer to the first battle of Neustadt. See the Introd. p. xvi.

2650. Tadau is a Bohemian place to the North-West of Pilsen. See

the map. Max had endeavoured to prevent the Swedes from reaching Wallenstein by dashing on their unguarded right flank. The victory of the Swedes and the continuation of their march is only apparently to Wallenstein's advantage. It is really fraught with disaster, for it ruins the happiness of his house (by the death of Max) and it also hurries on his own death. The constant repetition of 'the Swedes are coming' drives Buttler to act immediately.

2653. geblieben often stands short for auf rem Plat geblieben, 'remained on the battle-field,' 'killed.' See l. 2673.

2660. Suys is here to be pronounced as a dissyllable. Colonel de Suys was an able officer of Dutch origin and the proper Dutch pronunciation of the name is 'Sois.' He is mentioned in the important scene Biccol. II. 7, ll. 1196 sqq. As a matter of fact Suys was at that time in command of troops stationed near Prag.

SCENE 5.

2665. tem Rheingraf. The word Rheingraf is here treated as a proper name, but in prose it would have to be inflected tem Rheingrafen. The same use occurs in Biccol. II. 7, 1. 1034.

2671. übermaltigt is here used without an object (fie). We might say bie Dberhant gewennen, or gesiegt in this absolute way.

2674. In his distress Wallenstein wants to go himself to see the messenger, but Illo brings the fatal news without betraying the slightest emotion at the untimely death of Max.

2675. Sie will sterben, 'she is on the point of dying,' 'she is dying.' See 1. 1422 n.

Scene 6.

- 2692. Būrge...fūr ten Auegang. Not a word of this occurs in the scene between Buttler and Octavio (II. 6) in which Buttler asks to be left with his regiment near Wallenstein but refuses to inform Octavio of his plans. But several times in his conversations with Gordon, Buttler asserts that he has undertaken the full responsibility for preventing the junction of Wallenstein with the Swedes. This is, however, a mere pretext to carry out his designs the better. In spite of his statement in 1. 2737 he never swerves from his purpose of destroying Wallenstein.
- **2698.** The short lines express the extreme excitement of the speakers. From 1. 2705 to 1. 2727 the dialogue is carried on in short epigrammatic sentences, which gives it great animation. This is called technically stichomythia ($\sigma \tau \iota \chi \rho \mu \nu \theta(\alpha)$) 'talking in [alternate] lines.' Stichomythia is

common in the Greek tragic writers and also in Shakespeare and was successfully imitated by both Goethe and Schiller. In modern English drama also we find this form of dialogue not unfrequently employed.

2704. Urtef, n. is a popular shortened form of llrteif. Cp. Drittef for tritt Teif. It occurs again in l. 3790, but in l. 3798 we find Urteif. Buttler means that the judgment is implied in the execution. Nevertheless he implicitly admits that a formal judgment is wanting. This was really the case, but in Schiller's drama the Duke is throughout represented as being outlawed by an Imperial decree. Line 2704 does not agree with this.

2710. nimmt sich... jurück, 'is taken back,' 'can be taken back.' See l. 483 n.

2716. These words seem hardly appropriate in the mouth of so stern a warrior. The real design of Wallenstein as Schiller represents him (probably in accordance with historical truth) was to force the Emperor to bring the war to an end. From 1634 the war raged on for 14 years longer.

2718. Onabenengel, m. The Imperial mercy is thus personified.

2719. the Armee is an exaggeration. Only the Pappenheimers were annihilated.

2722. sein Berhängnis, n. Buttler is fond of saying so during the scenes of this act. But it is true that the very victory and progress of his friends kill Wallenstein.

2725. taufent is used indefinitely for a large number. Cp. 11. 2054, 3171.

tamen um for waren (ficher) umgefommen. See 1. 840 note.

2743. the Genealt per Sterne. Schiller makes Gordon find some excuse for Wallenstein in his belief in the stars and their influence on his actions. See Prolog II. 109 sqq. At the same time Gordon overrates the influence of Illo and Terzky over Wallenstein. Not their bad advice but Wallenstein's insatiable ambition is the cause of his ruin.

2750. Berabrebt for Berabrebet. See berebt 1. 1657 n.

SCENE 7.

2756. 3möiftaufend, but see ll. 333 n., 1822 n. Wallenstein expected 16,000. The smaller number may be explained in different ways. Either the Swedes sent less men than they first promised, or the 12,000 men coming from the South were to be reinforced by a smaller number (3000—4000) approaching from the North via Joachimsthal. We need not assume that Schiller has been careless in giving the numbers.

2757. After refers to Buttler, the true successor of the stern and silent Octavio, whose very nickname he seems to have inherited.

2764. bas alte Saupt, viz. Octavio.

2765. On the enjambement see 1. 33 n.

2766. fürsten, 'elevate to the rank of princes.' See 1. 3866.

2771. mein ew'ger 3ant is one of the vulgarisms of Illo's language.

2778. Guer Regiment, i.e. Buttler's dragoons. As a matter of fact Gordon gave the banquet, but it would not suit the character of Gordon as sketched in this drama.

2779. Safinacht, f. 'carnival.' It was really the Saturday before Shrove Tuesday. Fafinacht is now generally pronounced and spelt Safinacht, but Schiller wrote Fafinacht which is probably more correct, meaning originally 'night of revel.' The substitution of Safinacht for Safinacht, Safenacht would in that case be due to clerical influence.

2781. Avantgarte, f. The German word is Bortrab, m. (l. 3021).

2785. In Schiller's History this saying is ascribed to Neumann.

2797. ftebn = Stant halten, witerfteben. See Piccol. I. 3, l. 319.

2806. sich...ins Mug' geschlagen haben is not a frequent or very elegant expression in German. It seems to be a Gallicism. Cf. the French se mettre le doigt dans l'œil. Its meaning is 'to do oneself a great injury.'

2811. Eurer is a lengthened form instead of the ordinary and historically correct Euer. It is not yet sanctioned, although it, as well as unferer for unfer, occurs not unfrequently in the classical writers. See Brandt, Grammar § 82.

2814. verguügt has not here the usual meaning of 'pleased' but is equivalent to zufrieten, 'content,' 'satisfied.' ich bin vergnügt is equivalent to ich begnüge mich, ich laffe mir genügen.

2816. bestellen, 'arrange,' 'provide,' 'care for,' 'attend to.'

2820. Dem Schwerischen. See the notes to Il. 1755 and 1833.

2823. feiner soll sich für taiserlich betennen. Besore Illo and his friends were murdered at the castle of Eger the cry was raised Ber ist gut taiserlich? while the soldiers called out Bivat Ferdinandus. See 1. 3207.

2827. das Wort, 'the watch-word,' for das Losungswert, die Losung, die Barole.

2829. quitt, the German equivalent is 10s or 10big. quitt is borrowed fr. the Fr. quitte fr. Middle Latin quittus, quietus, 'quiet,' 'pacified,' hence 'satisfied' with regard to a thing.

2831. This is the last scene in which Terzky and Illo appear. Their end is strikingly alluded to in ll. 3664—5. On the subject of their murder there exists a fine ballad by Theodor Fontane called Schloß

Eger which begins: Lärment im Schloß zu Eger | über tem Ungarwein-| sigen tie Mürrenträger | Herzogs Mallenstein. See Th. Echtermeyer's Auswahl deutscher Gedichte (Halle, 1893), No. 179. An old engraving by M. Merian (1593—1650) representing the murder of Wallenstein and of his friends is reproduced in Winter's History of the Thirty Years' War, pp. 486—7.

SCENE 8.

2840. tie Burg is situated high up in the town and somewhat apart from the other buildings.

2847. unter for untergegangen. See 1. 58 n.

2852. zerschneiben, like the Fate who cuts the thread of life.

2855. Brettspiel, n. means 'game of draughts,' usually for Damespiel.

2857. Anstant nahm er. See l. 102 n. Ligital

Chr' und Würte... wurfeln unt ... spielen is very unusual instead of um Chr' und Bürte... wurfeln und spielen. This construction is probably a Gallicism. Compare jouer sa vie.

2861. hineingerechnet, 'included in his calculation.'

2862. jener bort seems to refer to the great mathematician Archimedes of Syracuse. When the Romans, after a prolonged siege, took Syracuse by storm (in 212 B.C.), some Roman soldiers found him musing in the midst of some mathematical figures. He called out to them 'Do not disturb my circles,' but they killed him. The sing. 3irfel is strange as one thinks of the Latin Noli turbare circulos meos. The allusion is a very vague one. The only point of comparison seems to lie in the fact that Wallenstein will be overtaken by death, like Archimedes, unawares and in the midst of all his schemes. The allusion seems rather out of place in the mouth of Buttler, but in this act Buttler uses classical terminology more than once. See Il. 2434 and 2441. jener bort cannot possibly refer to Max as has been suggested. jener and bort are very fitly used to suggest that Buttler probably has got the story from hearsay and does not remember the names. 'He will fall like that other man there who fell in the midst of his circles.'

2866. Excithaten is a compound which does not appear to occur anywhere else. It is formed on the analogy of Grefithaten and Gutthaten.

2875. Busammentunft, f. stands for Busammentommen or Busammentreffen.

2876. With this sentence cp. Goethe's Egmont Act v. (Egmont to Ferdinand): Es glaubt ber Menfch, fein Leben zu leiten, fich felbst zu führen, und sein Innerstes wird unwiderstehlich nach seinem Schidfal gezogen.

2877. Spielwert, n. usually Spielzeug, n. or Spielball, m.

. 2880. haif's. The older form haif's is still the more commonly used of the two.

2883. Cp. Der Bug tes Bergens ift tes Schidfale Stimme, Piccol. 111.

2887. Staffel, f. 'steps,' 'ladder,' is here poetic for Stufenleiter or simply leiter. See lager 1. 435. Its Low German equivalent is Starel, 'pile,' 'dock-yard.' Cp. Engl. 'staple.'

2888. Cp. Act v. 2, ll. 3294—95 and the words of Bolingbroke to Exton at the conclusion of Shakespeare's Richard II:

They love not poison that do poison need, Nor do I thee: though I did wish him dead, I hate the murderer, love him murdered.

2896. entert. The idea expressed in this line was further developed in a second monologue by Buttler, which was to follow this scene and to conclude the first series of scenes of Act IV., which would thus have been introduced and ended by a monologue spoken by Buttler. The second monologue was, however, subsequently suppressed by the poet. It is printed in Appendix I. B. He is forced to murder Wallenstein by the shame which he feels at the thought that he had himself intended to support the Duke in his treason against the Emperor. Though Octavio alone knows of his intended treason, he feels that there is a stain on his honour which only the Duke's blood can wash away.

2898. This appeal of the good-natured Gordon seals the Duke's fate. If Buttler has so far been at all moved by his words, now he hardens his heart. Once more his pride is wounded and he becomes inexorable.

2899. Sery, 'the inner consciousness'; Meinung, 'opinion of others,' 'public opinion.'

2906. anschlagen, 'estimate,' 'tax.'

2910. In l. 2879 Buttler talks of Naturalistic, but here he gives the principal reason of Wallenstein's ruin. It is his Wife.

2911. einen Bessen. With this and the foll. cp. Homer's Iliad XVI. 33 sqq. and Vergil's *Æneid* IV. 365 sqq. These passages may have influenced Schiller, who knew Homer well and had himself translated the fourth book of Vergil. Cp. also Goethe's Hermannunt Dorothea IV. 228.

2914. Gin Gett. This imitation of the language of the ancient classics occurs frequently in Schiller's poetry. See l. 3132 and cp. also

his poem Die Burgicaft 1. 65: und ein Gott hat Erbarmen, and Goethe's Taffo v. 5, Il. 3432-3: Und wenn ber Menfch in seiner Qual verstummt, gab mir ein Gott, ju sagen, wie ich leite.

Scene 9.

In the stage manuscripts this scene is preceded by the two scenes which are now placed at the beginning of Act v. See the Introd. p. xv. Scenes 9—14 are closely connected. They contain details of the death of Max and the tragic end of the love of Max and Thekla. Thekla leaves to die beside her lover's grave.

2924. unferreitet, in ordinary prose unvertereitet. In his warm sympathy and his full understanding of Thekla's feelings Wallenstein for once appears as a truly loving father, and father and daughter are reconciled. Cp. the final embrace between Max and Octavio II. 6.

2928. beiner Mutter liebenbe Gestalt is somewhat formal instead of beine liebenbe Mutter, say 'your mother's loving face.'

2958. In her excitement the Duchess addresses her husband by the familiar bu and he answers in the same way l. 2971.

2961. ja, 'indeed,' 'even.'

2963. Berftellen, usually Bieberherftellen, 'reestablish,' 'redeem,'

2965. ungleich has here the unusual meaning of meiner Natur nicht gleich = unrichtig. uneben is sometimes used with the same meaning. Cp. also the Lat. iniquus. Say 'may not think amiss of me.'

2978. Getin. The unfortunate girl comports herself with true heroism in the following scene. Nothing can be less appropriate and less in the spirit of Schiller than to take Thekla as a sentimental girl incapable of controlling her feelings.

2984. billiern Ginfamteit. It is a fine touch of the poet that towards the end of the drama the courageous Countess becomes more and more depressed and full of evil forebodings, while in spite of all his reverses Wallenstein becomes more calm and confident with every scene and thus reveals his real greatness of character.

2996. mit witert is rare for mich anwibert or mir wiberlich (wiberwartig, juwiber) ift. Luther has was meiner Seelen wiberte anzurühren, Job vi. 7, and Euphorion says in Vaust II. 3, 11. 9781—2: Das leicht Errungene | bas

wibert mir.

SCENE 10.

The narrative of the Swedish captain in its noble simplicity is a much admired piece of composition and a fine imitation of the 'messengers' reports' in the Greek tragedies, which Schiller studied with

great pleasure and profit preparatory to writing Ballenfiein. In a drama such purely epic pieces can be but of rare occurrence but this passage and also 'Wallenstein's dream' (ll. 897 sqq.) are full of the highest dramatic interest. This scene and the two next were done into English verse by Carlyle (Life of Schiller, pp. 126—30) who says 'the fate of Max and Thekla might draw tears from the eyes of a Stoic.' The account of Max's death and burial is a free invention of the poet, who for a long time was uncertain what would be the most fitting death for Max. At last he decided not to represent him as killed by the bullets of the enemy, but trampled to death under the hoofs of the horses of his own Cuirassiers. In describing his death he moreover availed himself of the account given by Théramène of the death of young Hippolyte in Racine's tragedy Phèdre (v. 6, ll. 1498 sqq.) and in describing his burial he made use of an actual occurrence at the burial of the soldier poet Ewald von Kleist. See l. 3062 n.

3016. The first griafit means 'prepared' (auf, for), the second 'collected,' 'calm.'

3018. After Wallenstein had signed the military convention with them, the Swedes naturally did not expect an attack from his troops.

nicht gewärtig = nicht gefaßt auf, 'not expecting,' fr. gewarten, an old verb meaning 'to look forward to.'

werb meaning 'to look forward to.'

3020. gegen M6enb, i.e. the evening of the third day. On the much being disputed chronology see Introd. pp. xvi, xvii.

Bolfe Staubes, usually Bolfe Staub like ein Glas Baffer.

3025. generat, we should expect prengent. The past part stands as if famen or forment preceded it.

3026. Bethad, m. 'barrier of trees cut down,' 'barricade (of trees).' The noun is derived fr. verhaden, 'to cut up (trees),' in military language 'to fence with an abatis.' The word Berhau, m. has the same meaning.

3031. bas δυβνοίt, viz. the Tiefenbach, Lothringen and Toscana regiments. See II. 1267-8.

3036. einen Rechen von Piten... ftarr, 'a hristling barrier of pikes.' On Rechen see l. 2429 n. The usual word in this connexion would be Ball or Dafe. The men armed with Piten (l. 3204) were called Piteniere. ftarr may be taken as a predicative adjective.

3039. This line is a familiar quotation. Say 'wedged into this confined terrible strait.'

3045. sprengt...sein...Roß is the causative of springen and means springen machen, springen sassen. It is now used without an object if it means 'to gallop,' e.g. Die Rurassiere sprengten heran, 'the cuirassiers

came galloping on.' Schiller uses sprengen frequently with a direct object. See Biccol. 1. 1, l. 26 n., Der Kampf mit bem Drachen l. 143, and cp. the Engl. 'to prick.'

3048. Partifan with apocope of final e for Partifane. See l. 1922 n. 3050. bie Gewalt ver Rosse instead of die gewaltigen Rosse, 'the furious rushing steeds,' is a common construction in Schiller's poetry. The adject, qualifying a noun is turned into a noun qualified by the other noun in the genit. case, e.g. ver 3weige Grün=die grünen 3weige. For others see the note to Biccol. III. 8, l. 1758. On the whole passage cf.

Lager Il. 980 sqq. It is also possible to translate literally.

3060. Max does not intentionally destroy his regiment, but it is characteristic of the love of his men that they do not want to survive him. See ll. 1882—3 and 2726.

3062. In what follows Schiller has immortalised an actual occurrence which at the time created much sensation in Germany. In the battle of Kunersdorf (1759), in which the great Frederick's army was defeated by the Russians and Austrians, the Prussian major Ewald von Kleist, the friend of Lessing and the author of fine odes and other poetry, was severely wounded and died soon after a prisoner in the hands of the Russians. When the gallant officer was to be buried and his sword was missing, the Russian commanding officer placed his own sword on the coffin, many Russian officers followed in the funeral procession, and the dead body was saluted with military honours by the Russian garrison. Lessing has alluded to this magnanimity towards a fallen enemy in the 13th of his famous Litteraturbriefe. It has been suggested, but without sufficient reason, that ll. 3062—72 were a later interpolation by Schiller.

3069. feiner Sitten, 'of his manners,' 'of his character.'

3076. beigeset is a synonym of bestattet, beerbigt, begraben. beiseten means originally 'to put down by the side of something else,' subsequently is was used euphemistically for 'to put down by the side (of other dead people),' 'to bury.'

3078. Rathrineuftift. In this compound the old weak genit. of Rathrine survives. Cp. Marienbilt, etc.

3081. Fatfenberg is situated between Neustadt and Tirschenreut.

3082. Sedenborf. The name is invented by the poet. Schiller knew a herr von Sedenborf at the Weimar Court.

3084. meninfind. The captain had shown his sympathy by not exulting over the victory of his countrymen and by giving Max all due honour.

SCENE 11.

3095. geliebt, supply batteft.

3100. Notice the stichomythia in the following dialogue.

3109. Bard ibm fanft gebettet, 'Did he find a soft couch?'

3115. Onatenbilte. Onaten is the old weak gen. sing. of Onate, f. Onatenbilt, n. is an image of the Holy Virgin or of a saint which is believed to bestow blessings on its worshippers. Say 'shrine.'

3118. fennt stands for erfennt.

3121. Ravalier, m. 'equerry (in waiting).'

3131. mit 3hnen, now usually aus 36nen.

3132. Thekla is resolved to die by the side of her lover's grave, but she does not yet know, nor does she wish to reflect, how she is to die. Her ultimate fate has not been indicated by the poet in clear words. The curiosity of many readers wished for a more definite answer. Schiller replied to their enquiries, refusing any further explanation, in the delicate little poem Efictia, Gine Ocific filmme. See Appendix II. A.

3137. nenne is the subj. for nennen foll.

3140. bes Schmerzens, now bes Schmerzes. The older genit. Schmerzens (still older Schmerzen, weak gen. of ber Schmerze, now Schmerz) survives in compounds, e.g. Schmerzenstint. The form bes Schmerzes, which is now used, is of recent origin after the analogy of Scherz, Scherzes.

3148. hehlen, i.e. devoid of body, devoid of life.

3150. Cp. Schiller's poem Raffantra, Stanza 14.

SCENE 12.

With this monologue cp. Piccol. III. 9. This was a favourite passage with Körner. (See his letter to Schiller of April 9, 1799.)

3157. Caumnis, f. is poetic and rare instead of (unetein) Gaumens. d.

3161. Notice the use of rime from this point to the end of the scene, adding to the pathos of the lines.

3163. This line is a familiar quotation.

3164. fein Gehalt, m. orig. 'its contents,' say 'its value,' 'its flower.'

3168. The reference is not quite clear. It certainly does not mean that she dreamt of two such hours which were to come to her at some future time. Her dreams carry her back and her thoughts dwell fondly on her happiness in the past. If we take zwi literally and Etunden vaguely we may think of the hour of Max's first declaration (Piccol. III. 3, ll. 1488 sqq.) and of the happy hour before the banquet (Piccol. III. Scenes 4—6). But as in Schiller's language zwi is often

used vaguely like cin paar, for 'a couple of,' 'a few,' the sentence may with better reason be taken to imply merely that she thought of those few blissful hours of love before Fate marred her happiness. In looking back on the short period of her undisturbed happiness, her love seems to her but a short dream, hence 'I dreamt of....' On Traum see 1. 3446 n. Instead of himmeliften, which is formed after the model of munterfoon, we should usually say himmilift storm.

3170. mit flöstersichem Bagen, 'with the shyness of a novice.' Thekla had been brought up in a convent. See Biccol. II. 4, l. 727.

3171. tausent Sonnen, hyperbolically of the dazzling light of love. See l. 2054.

3173. sabelhasten, i.e. days filled with unreal dream-like fancies. The whole dream-world of childhood is as it were a fairy-tale. See Biccol. III. 4, l. 1625, in which Max speaks of the Marchen meiner Kinterjahre. In Die Braut von Messina I. 7, l. 710, Don Manuel speaks of früher Kintheit bammerhellen Tagen. Carlyle says 'childhood's fairy-land.'

3175. erft, viz. after I had left the convent and entered the world. On the deep effect produced on Max by his meeting Thekla, see Biccol. I. 4, Il. 500 sqq.

3178. Bartliche has here the sense of liebliche or annutige, which it often has in South German. Cp. l. 440 n.

3179. unter ben. Here Schiller avoids using the contracted form untern as unsuited to so tragic a narrative. But see 1. 806.

3180. Les bes Schönen. This line is a familiar quotation. Schön seems here to be equivalent to <u>fittlich</u> rein, the Greek καλοκαγαθόν. Cp. 1. 3453, and Schiller's poem Nanie printed in Appendix II. B.

Scene 13.

This scene and the following were omitted by Schiller in the acting copies. They were not acted on the Weimar stage. See the letter to Goethe dated March 17, 1799.

3184. This answer shows the great devotion of the equerry. He and Fräulein Neubrunn stand by Thekla to the last, just as the Cuirassiers refuse to leave Max.

ACT V.

The scenes of this act follow immediately after those of Act IV. The time of action is the night of the fourth day. See Introd. p. xiv.

SCENE 1.

In the stage manuscripts this scene and the following were placed at the beginning of Act IV. and the last act of the drama began with the present Scene 3. From Schiller's letter to Goethe of March 8, 1799, we learn that these two scenes were written by him with the purpose of enlarging the final portion of his tragedy after most of the other scenes had been completed. Many critics would wish to see them omitted in order to pass on without interruption from Thekla's grief and flight to the last pathetic scenes in which Wallenstein appears. The first scene, in which Major Geraldin without any objection consents to murdering Illo and Terzky, gives us full information as to the way in which they were to be killed and were really killed. The second scene, in which Buttler has the greatest difficulty in gaining over the two unscrupulous captains, forms a strong contrast to the preceding one. The murder of Illo and Terzky at the banquet may be contrasted with Die Biccolormin Act IV.

Geralbin was Dberstwachtmeister, commander of a squadron, in Buttler's regiment of dragoons.

3205. Effaal nebenbei is here the 'room adjoining the dining-room.'

3206. auf Gesett. On the enjambement see l. 33 n. - 44.

3207. Ber...faiferliof? This was actually the cry raised. See 1. 2823 n. - who is for the cry.

3209. beibt, viz. Illo and Terzky. In fact Kinsky and Neumann were killed at the same time.

3215. Grftåren fich für ihn, in consequence of the hopes held out by Wallenstein in his conversation with the mayor (IV. 3). This incident was invented by the poet to give another reason for Buttler's anxiety to kill the Duke without delay. As a matter of fact Wallenstein intended to force the citizens by all sorts of means to take the oath of allegiance to him. They were summoned to appear before him the next morning, but when they assembled they were much relieved on being informed that no such oath would be required.

3217. Frietensfürsten. See l. 287 (Kriegesfürsten) and ll. 1950 and 1981 sqq.

3220. Bache...thun is much less usual than Bache...ftehn (or halten).

SCENE 2.

This grotesque and almost burlesque scene preparatory to the murder is clearly intended by way of contrast to set off the gloomy and pathetic scenes by which it is surrounded. It seems to have been

written under the influence of similar scenes in Shakespeare's plays. In the murderers of Wallenstein there is not an atom of tragic feeling. They are just like the common herd of Wallenstein's soldiery, who will only follow him as long as he is powerful and prosperous, but who will desert, and if need be murder him the moment Fortune has declared against him. The importance of this scene has been well discussed by Kuno Fischer, Schillerschriften I. 2, 109 sqq. (Schiller als Komiker).

The two captains, who are, like Geraldin, officers in Buttler's regiment, form a most striking contrast to the high-minded Swedish captain who has only just left the stage (IV. 10) and also to Colonel Wrangel (I. 5). Of the two captains, Deveroux is the more intelligent and the more energetic, Macdonald is little more than his echo. Notice the very quick and animated way in which the conversation is carried on between the three accomplices. Buttler is as resolute and as clever as usual, but nowhere does his character sink down to a lower level than in this scene.

Deverour (or Devereur) is in most accounts mentioned as the only leader of the murderers. Schiller found the name of Macdonald in Murr's account of the catastrophe.

3228. nahmst une...für ihn in Pflicht, 'you swore us in in his name.'

3239. Softaten ber Fortuna is the exact name for them. See Lager Il. 420 sqq. and Il. 348 sqq. Schiller found the expression Solbaten von ter Fortuna in his sources.

3242. Fortune machen. The French term is characteristic of the XVIIth century. We now say either Glad or Carriere machen. In the following lines Schiller has purposely used many foreign terms current at the time, e.g. Ortonnan; (3244), splenbib (3253), Surament (3268).

3214. Orronnan;, f. The word is here used in the sense of Befelt; the only mod. meaning of the Orronnan; is the military term 'an orderly,' in which the abstract 'order' is put for the bearer of the order.

3245. fasen (read fasen) is the historically correct old infinitive which has been supplanted in modern German by fangen. The form fasen was, however, often used in the language of the xVIIth century and the compound empfasen (for empfangen) is used by poets of the present day.

3250. terten is an enlarged form of tert. In occurs in poetry, but is especially characteristic of colloquial language.

3251. guivne Gnaventett', f. See l. 2172 n. guiven is another archaic form (in classical M.H.G. gülden); the usual modern geiten is a late derivation from Goix, n. See Lager l. 73 note.

3252. Gin frummes Ros. The sense of frumm in this passage is not

quite certain. It may mean either broken down with old age, or, more probably, 'halting,' 'spavined.' Cp. the common phrase frumm und fahm.

ein Bergament, n. The parchment stands here for the diploma written on parchment conferring some title or other distinction.

3253. fplentit, 'lavish.'

3254. Gludestern. Notice Buttler's use of astronomical language.

3258. Macronals has the stress on the first and third syllables. So far both captains do not see the slightest difficulty. It is for them quite a matter of course to leave their general under such circumstances.

3268. bas Surament is another technical term taken from the military language of the time. It is taken fr. Lat. iuramentum. The corresponding modern term is Fahneneit, m. or Diensteit, m.

3269. uull, 'void.' We should now rather say nichtig or hinfällig. The tautological alliterative phrase null und nichtig is very common.

mit seiner Treu=sobalt seine Treue nuss ift (or aushört), hence 'with (the cessation of) his loyalty.' Buttler says that, if Wallenstein's loyalty is gone, their oath of allegiance to him is no longer binding. seiner refers to Wallenstein and not to Jurament.

3273. Gefommantiert, in literary German Kommantiert. The wrong use of the prefix ge is not only characteristic of the foreigner but also of the vulgar uneducated speaker. We often hear forms such as geererjiert, gerifitiert in the mouth of illiterate speakers.

3278. Frevel, m. In good prose ein could not be omitted before Frevel. See the notes to ll. 304, 881.

3282. Peftalugen is the inflected accus. of Peftalug. We should now use the uninflected form which occurs in the next line. See the note on Buttlern l. 1580. Pestalutz is said to have been a captain in one of Terzky's regiments, who was won over by the conspirators.

3292. Stehst bu mir... is short for Stehst tu mir ein (or gut) or Stehst bu mir Burge, 'will you stand bail,' 'will you be answerable?'

3294. netter runter Will'? See the note to 1. 998.

3295. With this line compare l. 2888 n.

3309. Pestalutz and Lesley are not specially mentioned in ll. 3203 sqq. but it must not be inferred from that passage that Buttler did not order these officers to assist Major Geraldin. Even Buttler himself takes an active part in the fighting at the Castle.

3310. nichte verschlagen is colloquial for einersei sein, gleich sein. verschlagen (which occurs usually in negative or interrogative sentences) really means 'to bring about a change,' hence es verschlagt nichts is 'it does not knock anything away,' 'it makes no difference,' 'it is all the same.'

ACT V.

3318. In ordinary prose we should say zwanzig Stück, but zwanzig Gotifiücke. Before reichen lassen supply hat. See ll. 980 sqq. and ll. 1619 sqq.

3324. Bicht, m. etymologically corresponding to 'wight' occurs now especially in the phrases ein armer Bicht, ein tleiner Bicht and in

the compound ber Bofewicht (l. 3373).

3335. The alliterative phrase Befr unt Baffe is a common tautological expression. Cp. Luther's famous hymn:

Gin fefte Burg ift unfer Gott, Gin gute Behr und Baffen ...

3336. fest, viz. gegen Berwundungen, unverwundbar. Er ist sest, 'he bears a charmed life.' This was the common conviction of the soldiers. See Lager II. 354 sqq. and cp. the *History* III. 91, 16. Instead of sest in this sense gestoren (l. 3338) was often used or geseit von der Passauer Kunst. The terms sest and gestoren, 'frozen' hence 'impenetrable' are surther explained in the following lines.

3340. Ingolftatt, a Bavarian fortress on the Danube.

3348. Bann, m. has here the sense of Bauber, m. 'charm.'

3351. Retls, m. pl. is a common colloquial plural instead of the literary plural Retle. The ss in Retls, Marcis (Lager 1. 271), Generals (Biccol. ll. 1146, 1194), etc. seems to be due partly to the influence of the French plurals, partly to the Low German plurals in ss. See Th. Matthias, Sprachleben und Sprachschäden, pp. 38, 39.

3355. Sartschiers, m. pl. 'guards,' 'sentries.' Sartschiers und Garben seems to stand for Sartschiergarde. Sartschier (also Satschier), 'body-guard' is derived from the Ital. arciere, Fr. archer, 'archer.' The term is still used in Austria to denote the Imperial horse-guard. As a matter of

fact Wallenstein was not so elaborately protected.

3357. Gelegenheit, f., usually Lage. erfundigt, usually erfundet. sich erfundigen (nach einer Sache) means 'to gather information concerning.'

3358. hintre Pforte. They really came openly by the front gate, or, according to others, by a spiral staircase leading direct from the street to the Duke's apartments.

3367. Comitat, n., we should now say Gefolge.

3369. Er haßt Geräusch. This is historically true. Cp. Lager ll. 633 sqq.

3373. He naïvely pronounces the judgment of history on their deed.

3380. Buttler, in order to obtain his end, stoops to telling an obvious falsehood.

3385. effr(id), in their view. He is to perish by soldiers' hands and not by the hangman's rope.

Scene 3.

With this scene Act v. opens in the acting copies. See Introd. p. xiv.

3386. Guerm Berrn, viz. tem Rheingrafen.

3387. guten Giûd, viz. the victory over Max. gut modifying Giûd is not unusual. Cp. the common phrase auf gut Giûd. This is due to the fact that originally Giûd meant 'Fate,' 'Fortune' and only subsequently took the meaning of 'good Fortune,' 'good luck.' The older meaning occurs in ll. 3391, 3566.

3389. Siegespost, s. Bost is in older German and in poetry often used for what is brought by the post, viz. 'news,' 'tidings.' It is especially frequently used in compounds, cp. Schredenspost l. 3739. See also the note on Beitung l. 2644.

3391. nummehr is only used in higher style and in poetry instead of num. It really means 'now and more' = 'now and in the future.' In the same way mehr has been added again to nimmer $(=M,H,G,nie\ mer)$, and nimmermehr usually means 'never' (not 'nevermore').

3405. It is a fine feature in the character of the Countess that, the nearer the crisis approaches, the more she is frightened by gloomy dreams and forebodings and her usual cold egotistic calculations give way to her love and anxiety for Wallenstein. She is in this scene a true woman. But after the worst has happened she bravely collects herself again.

3406. According to Schiller's authority Murr there was actually a violent storm raging between eight and twelve on the night of Wallenstein's death. Schiller has done well to make use of this occurrence and to add the thunderstorm to it, representing, as Shakespeare does, great events in the moral world as foreshadowed and accompanied by disturbances in Nature. A thunderstorm in February is not impossible but extraordinary—it is for this very reason that Schiller has introduced it.

3408. the Montessing mantt. This phenomenon is well known. The clouds seem to remain immovable and the moon to pass rapidly through them. If some clouds are darker than others, parts of the moon get more obscured than others and thus the moon seems to be shaking in its course.

3411. Raffiopeia (pron. Raffiope'ia) is a constellation in the Northern hemisphere, situated in the Milky Way, and consists of five stars of the third order forming a W. According to Greek mythology Cassiopeia was the wife of the Aethiopian King Cepheus and the mother of Andromeda, who was freed by Perseus. After her death C. was placed

among the stars. Astronomers have taken the trouble to prove that on the night of Wallenstein's death Cassiopeia was really not visible. This would no doubt have amused the poet very much.

3412. bahin, 'in that direction.'

3414. This line consists only of three syllables, the rest is supplied by dumb action.

3415. tencht (also spelt thucht) is historically less correct than buntt, which occurs l. 3270. In M.H.G. the present was mich dünket (cp. 'methinks') and the pret. mich dûnte (Engl. 'methought'); accordingly we should expect now mich tuntt and mich bauchte or thuchte (fr. the subj. diunte). Still the historically wrong forms mich or mir baucht for the pres. and mich tuntte for the pret. are now by no means of rare occurrence. Probably mich thucht must be taken to represent originally a subjunctive of modest statement, meaning 'it would seem to me,' 'I should think.'

3419. Bit? The Countess does not understand that his thoughts have wandered from his star to Max, the other star of his life.

3421. The following passages, in which Wallenstein speaks of his relation to Max with great tenderness and sympathy, are among the most beautiful portions of the play. Here Wallenstein immediately before his own death atones for his words and behaviour in the parting scene with Max. Wallenstein's words do no less honour to him than to Max. This passage also explains to a great extent the importance of the fictitious person of Max for Schiller's drama.

Er hat wollenbet, 'He has made an end,' 'he has completed (his course).'

3422. spinnt, the picture is taken from the thread of the Parcae.

3426. poolt ihm, as if the fatal hour personified knocked at his door. In Raimund's allegorical play Der Bauer als Millionär old age knocks thus unexpectedly at the door of the parvenu, who on its entrance suddenly becomes old and tottering.

3427. Beg, supply gehoben, 'lifted away,' 'lifted beyond.' See l. 58 n.

3437. sich...schieb, 'separated himself,' but schieb, 'parted.'

3438. Berschmergen is 'live down a grief,' 'get over a grief.'

3439. versomerste is the subj. 'could not,' say 'cannot' or 'does not live down.' 'What grief is there man cannot get over!'

3441. Die gewalt'gen Stunden, i.e. the influence of all-powerful Time.

3446. Traum, m. means here the poetic glorification of reality.

3447. This refers to the higher and idealistic conception of life, the view of life peculiar to poetic natures. In using this picture Schiller

may have been influenced by a passage in Goethe's poem 3 ueignung (ll. 95 sqq.) where his Muse appears to him and endows him with a veil:

Aus Morgentuft gewebt und Sonnenflarheit Der Dichtung Schleier aus ter Sant ter Babrbeit.

3449. The following lines mean that the warmth of Max's feeling gave a higher importance and an ideal character, form and colour, to the every-day occurrences of Life.

3450. Erhoben sich, 'rose up in relies.' With this passage compare the lines from Goethe's unfinished tragedy Die natürsiche Tochter III. 4, ll. 1614-7:

Rur burch ter Jugenb frifches Auge mag Das langft Befannte neubelebt uns ruhren, Benn bas Erstaunen, bas wir langft verschmaht, Bon Kinbes Munte holb uns wirerflingt.

3453. Das Schine seems to be the ideal conception of reality as represented by the high-minded Max, the only friend whom Wallenstein has sincerely admired and truly loved (l. 2157). Cp. l. 3180 n.

3454. über alles Giüd is short for über alles antre Giüd. A true friend is better than all other happiness. tech, 'truly,' 'indeed.' With this line and the following compare the two last stanzas of Goethe's beautiful poem Un ben Menb.

3459. This statement of the Countess is much exaggerated.

3462. Mitternacht, f. It is not yet so late. Gordon was to come punctually at 10 (l. 2828) and will no doubt have done so. Buttler had agreed with the murderers to come soon after 11 (l. 3352).

3466. nimmer is used here in the South German manner with the sense of nicht mehr, 'no more.' Its usual meaning is 'never.' Besides this vague foreboding the Countess has had three gloomy dreams which she proceeds to relate with a noticeable gradation of clearness and significance. The third dream comes very near the actual occurrence. But while she is troubled beyond measure by these dreams, Wallenstein does not for a moment lose his calm and unsuspecting self-complacency and has for each dream some plausible explanation. The dreams of the Countess remind us of Calpurnia's dreams in Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. See also 1. 3491 n.

3469. fie fallen ... an, in prose as a rule fallen fie ... an.

3471. beiner ersten Gemaßtin, viz. Lucretia Nekyssowa von Landeck. She was a widow and much older than Wallenstein and died in 1614 after she had been married to him for sive years. She lest him her large

estates in Moravia and thus laid the foundation of his enormous wealth which enabled him to raise soldiers and ingratiate himself by his military services with the Archduke (afterwards the Emperor) Ferdinand II.

3477. bie Kartause 3u Gitschin. The word Kartause (often spelt Karthause) is formed after the Latin Cartusia, Fr. La Chartreuse near Grenoble, where Saint Bruno of Cologne founded in 1086 the order of the Carthusians, well-known for its strictness, which soon spread over many countries of Europe. Wallenstein sounded a monastery of this order at Walditz near Gitschin, to which place in 1625 the corpse of his first wise was transferred (see l. 3845). After Wallenstein's death his body was handed over to his widow and placed in the samily-vault at Münchengrätz. It was afterwards removed and buried (in 1636) by the side of his first wise at Walditz.

Gitfchin. The usual pronunciation is Gitfchi'n, but the proper Czech pronunciation of Jičin is Si'ttfchin. It is a small town in the north-east of Bohemia on the slope of the Riefengebirge. See Biccol. III. 6, 1, 1662.

3479. hin, which is not absolutely necessary, expresses the idea of transferring. hin begrabe is thus short for hinbringe und begrabe.

3480. nun einmal is concessive and explanatory 'the fact is that.' nun einmal may often be rendered by 'indeed,' 'simply,' or 'I see.'

3484. fie (acc.) with a strong stress 'those.' See l. 1060 n.

3486. Ententite, n. 'phantom.' This line and the following three were taken by Schiller from the scene containing the mystical letter-oracle which he afterwards suppressed. See Appendix I. A, ll. 45—48. Instead of Ententite he has in that passage only Bite. Schiller is fond of using this simile. In a passage written for his poem Die Künstler, which was also rejected on a final revision, he says:

Wie mit Glang fich bie Gewölke malen Und bes Bergs besonnter Gipfel brennt Eh' sie felbst, die Königin ber Strahlen, Leuchtend aufzieht an bem Firmament, Tangt ber Schönheit leichtgeschürzte Hore Der Erkenntnis goldnem Tag voran.....

3488. ihre Geister, i.e. the presentiments of great events personified. Cp. the saying Große Ereignisse wersen ihre Schatten voraus.

3491. Schiller has here made a free use of the tradition that King Henry IV. of France, and also his queen Mary of Medicis, had fore-bodings of his untimely death (May 14, 1610). The story is told in the Allgemeine Sammlung historischer Memoires (Vol. II. 1700)

edited by Schiller. The queen is reported to have had two dreams of ill omen a few days before the assassination of her husband by the fanatic François Ravaillac. Possibly this story may have influenced Schiller (see I. 3466 n.) in introducing the dreams of the Countess.

3495. cs. Note the characteristic use of cs, 'it,' 'something,' which is often used in German, and especially by Schiller in his ballads, to denote that the subject of the action is vague, mysterious, or dreadful. See 1. 3744, and cp. Schiller's ballad Der Taucher in various places, e.g.

Es riß mich hinunter bligeefchnell (1. 99),

ba frech's heran, regte huntert Belente zugleich (ll. 129-30).

Souve, n. is the name of the famous Royal Palace at Paris, built by Francis I. It is now used as a museum and contains vast collections of antiquities and works of art.

3497. ber Wattin Krönungsfest. Before going to war (in 1610) Henry IV. had his wife crowned in order that she might act as regent at Paris during his absence. He was killed on the day after the ceremony.

3501. It is characteristic that immediately before the catastrophe the inner voice of warning is perfectly silent. We are reminded of the old classical saying *Quem deus perdere vult dementat prius*, and of characters such as Oedipus and Egmont who are represented as equally free from any apprehension on the eve of the catastrophe.

The third dream with the long corridor—the banging of the doors—the red carpet—comes very near to what actually happened.

3504. Thuren infingen zusammen, frachent, 'doors swung to with a loud crash'—in reality the murderers burst open two doors by kicking (see 1. 3733 and p. 277).

3509. Gine rote Dede. Wallenstein's body was wrapped up in the red carpet of his bed-room and thus carried down into the court and thence up to the castle. See the stage direction to Sc. 11, p. 167. In her dream the red colour indicates something violent and tragic.

3516. An allusion to her self-chosen end by means of poison.

SCENE 4.

3522. Dies Weschlicht, 'men of this stamp.' See 1. 584 n.

3525. Note the tragic irony in this line and the following.

3528. Larve, f. 'mask,' 'false face' is orig. derived fr. the Latin larva, 'ghost,' 'spectre,' 'mask,' and often means 'spectre' in German.

After 3528. Mingtragen, m. 'Spanish collar.' Felbbinbe, f. 'sash.'

3529. This line has only two accents. See Part I. Introd. p. xxviii.

3530. The introduction of the guident Gnatenfette snapped in two as another evil omen disregarded by Wallenstein is a happy invention of the poet.

3533. Rring non Briant in 1617. In this war Wallenstein relieved, with a regiment recruited by himself at his own expense, the fortress of Gradisca, which was hard pressed by the Venetians, and obliged the enemy to raise the siege. He was, in consequence of these services, appointed commander of the Moravian militia.

3537. glaubig is a South German form more common than the literary glaubig, which in the South of Germany is almost exclusively

used of religious belief.

3541. Bannes is here again equivalent to Baubers. See l. 3348 n.

3542. Bie both, 'strange how' or 'wonderful how.'

3543. Fof zu Burgau. Wallenstein spent some time as a page at the Court of the Margrave Charles of Burgau. The Scotchman Gordon was a full grown man when he came over to Germany. See l. $2545\,\mathrm{n}$.

3546. gern seems here to be used in the South German way for oft.

3549. goldnen Mittelweg (or goldne Mittelstraße), the aurea mediocritas of Horace (Odes 11. 10, 5).

3550. hat sich schecht bewährt, 'has failed to show itself true,' 'has stood the test ill.' bewähren really means 'to show to be true (wahr).' The reflective use of bewähren is comparatively recent.

3554. [chiechten has here the sense of 'poor,' which holds the mean between the original sense of 'simple' (l. 3625) and the modern sense of 'bad' (l. 3550). See l. 111 n.

3555. Mute is here used in its older sense of 'spirit,' 'heart' (€inne, Herzen) which survives in the phrase mir ist... Ju Mute. The usual modern sense is 'courageous spirit,' 'courage.'

3556. sidern Bort occurs not unfrequently in the poetry of Schiller (e.g. Tell 1. 141) and his contemporaries (e.g. Bürger's Lieb vom braven Mann 1. 95). Bort, m. (short v and the t being pronounced distinctly) fr. the Fr. port, Lat. portus, generally means not so much a 'harbour' (Pasen, m.) as a place of resuge, a 'sase place' in general. Here it may be taken in its original sense. See 1. 3558. With the sentiment expressed in this line cp. the words of the chorus in Die Braut von Messina I. 3, ll. 240 sqq.: Darum sob ich mir nietrig zu stehen... On the similarity between the utterances of Gordon and those of the chorus in Greek tragedy see 1. 2479 note.

3558. With this and the following lines cp. Schiller's distich called Erwartung und Erfüllung (1797):

In ben Djean ichifft mit taufent Maften ber Inngling, Still auf gerettetem Boot treibt in ten Safen ter Greis.

3559. ber, 'my.' See l. 111 n. and l. 3562.

3560. Rebenswoge, f. 'sea of life.' Woge is used collectively and Life compared to a sea-voyage. Cp. Goethe's allegorical poem Seefabrt, and Egmont's words at the end of the scene with his private secretary (Act II.) in which he expresses his hopes and his un-haken faith in his good fortune. He compares his life to a chariot-race.

3564. braunen Scheitelhaar. See the note to l. 1918.

3569. leichten=leicht hebenten, 'easily lifting,' or simply 'lightly.'

3571. Wallenstein believes in chiromancy as well as astrology. Cp. Biccol. III. 4, ll. 1590—92.

mochte, 'would be able,' 'would be justified.'

3576. This is a proverbial saying still much in use.

3585. vie alten heitenwöller, viz. the Greeks, Romans, and also the Egyptians. The Greek idea of the 'envy of the Gods' is well set forth in Schiller's ballad Der Ming bee Bolyfratee (written in 1797 during his work at Ballenstein). The Romans called this voluntary sacrifice of human lives to the Gods devotio. It is exemplified in the stories of Marcus Curtius and the two Decii. The Egyptian Typhon was the 'all-powerful destroyer,' the personification of the destructive powers of Nature. In Egyptian mythology he is reported to have killed from envy his own brother Osiris, the kind benefactor of mankind, and the old Egyptian kings are reported to have sacrificed human beings to him.

3588. Apphon. See the previous note.

3590. burth meine @thuth. This open confession shows Wallenstein's nobility of soul.

3591. Go for Co febr.

3596. After he has lost his dearest friend and thus, he thinks, has paid his due to the envious Gods, he feels quite certain that no more misfortune can possibly happen to him.

SCENE 5.

According to Schiller's authority, Murr, Wallenstein had a discussion with Seni on the eve of his assassination. The astrologer had come to warn him. Wallenstein was anxious to know if according to the plane-

tary aspect the danger was over, but Seni told him that the stars prophesied some great danger in the immediate future. In this scene Schiller makes Seni repeat his warnings most emphatically three times (cp. the three dreams of the Countess).

3597. wie außer sich can mean 'like one beside himself' or 'how full of excitement.' The former rendering seems to give the better sense.

3605. Beichen, n. pl. 'signs'= 'constellations of heaven,' 'stars.'

3613. This is another case of tragic irony. Wallenstein has believed in the stars when his belief deceived him, here when the oracle is for once right and might have saved him he refuses to listen to it.

3615. greatich, 'gruesome,' 'horrible.'

Saus tes Lebens. See the note to 1. 24.

3616. Unhole, m. 'monster.' The word Unhole ('an unpropitious one') is especially used of evil spirits, sorcerers and the Devil.

3619. heil'gen Kirche. In spite of his astrological speculations Seni was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church.

3634. bie ras Berrerben bestüngelte, lit. 'that would give wings to ruin,' say 'that winged the shafts of ruin.'

3635. sidness stands again for 'which you believe to be so secure.' See the note to 1.753. Gordon cannot possibly say more without betraying Buttler's secret. He is quite right. The rapid progress of the Swedes furnishes Buttler with a pretext for insisting on immediate execution.

3651. ber niegefallne, supply Friedland from 1. 3649.

3654. Blut, n. viz. that of Max and his brave Cuirassiers.

3656. mir νετgeben Ιαήρια, on the condition of humbling myself and immediately retiring into inactivity. Cp. ll. 521 sqq.

3660. fann sein, auch nicht, 'may be I had not.' We may, however, be assured that even the knowledge of the price which he would have to pay would not have turned Wallenstein aside from his ambitious projects. Wallenstein seels this, therefore he adds to the first fann sein at once the corrective fann sein, auch nicht.

3664. auf...fitte. These words, which inform the spectator that the murderous scene at the Castle is over and that now Wallenstein's death is imminent, never fail to produce a great effect.

3665. Rammerting, m. is rarely used instead of Rammerer. It does not convey any sense of contempt in this passage. See l. 104 n.

3667. In ord. prose mit bem Kaiser cannot be separated from Frieden.

3668. Rarntnerland, 'country of the Carinthians,' 'Carinthia.' The formation is a poetic one. Similar ones are Bohmerland, Ungarland, Schweizerland (in the ballad Der Graf von Sabsburg). Cp. Switzerland.

3571. erseten without an object is unusual for the absolute Ersat seiften or Ersat bieten.

3674. bu mid has a tragic double sense, as both are killed.

3677. This line and the following are a much used familiar quotation. For the hearer the last three lines are full of tragic irony.

3679: With this line cp. Egmont's words on the night before his execution, in which he utters a desire for complete rest: Der Mute legt sich noch einmal vor ber Pferte bes Tetes nieter und ruht tief ans, als ob er einen weiten Beg qu mantern batte. (Act v.)

Scene 6.

The accounts of Wallenstein's assassination vary in the different authorities and cannot be relied upon in matters of detail. A very different account recently published from a contemporary newspaper is printed on p. 281. In this scene and the following one Schiller has skilfully utilised some characteristic features from his sources. His own account at the end of the fourth book of his *History* runs as follows:

Der Aftrolog hatte sich beurlaubt, und Wallenstein war zu Bette, als hangtmann Deverour mit sechs hellebardierern vor seiner Wohnung erschien und von
ber Bache, ber es nichts Angevertentliches war, ibn zu einer ungewöhnlichen Zeit
bei bem General ans. und einzehen zu seben, ohne Schwierigkeit eingelassen
wurde. Ein Page, ber ihm auf ber Areppe begegnet und Lärm machen will, wird
mit einer Pife burchstochen. In bem Borzimmer stoßen die Mörter auf einen
Kammerbiener, ber aus bem Schlasgemach seines herrn tritt und ben Schlüssel zu
bemselben soeben abgezogen hat. Den Finger auf ben Munt legent, bereutet sie
ber erschrochne Stlav, seinen Lärm zu machen, weil ber herzog eben eingeschlasen
sei. "Freund," rust Deverour ihn an, "jeht ist es Zeit, zu lärmen!" Unter
biesen Worten rennt er gegen bie verschlossene Thure, die auch von innen verriegelt
ift, und sprengt sie mit einem Fußtritte.

Ballenstein war burch ten Knall, ten eine losgehente Tlinte erregte, aus rem ersten Schlaf aufgepocht worten und ans Tenfter gesprungen, um ter Wache zu rufen. In tiesem Augenblick hörte er aus ten Tenftern tes anstefienten Gebautes tas Seulen und Wehflagen ter Gräfinnen Terzity unt Kinsty, tie soehen von bem gewaltsamen Tob ihrer Manner benachtichtigt worten. Ge er Zeit hatte, tiesem schrecklichen Borfalle nachzutenten, ftant Deverour mit seinen Mortgebilsen im Zimmer. Er war noch im blogen hemte, wie er aus tem Bette gesprungen war, zunächst an tem Tenster an einen Tisch gelehnt. "Bist tu ter Schelm," schreit Deverour ihn an, "ter bes Kaisers Bolf zu tem Teint überssühren und Seiner Majestät tie Krone vom Saupte herunter reißen will? Zest mußt bu sterben." Er halt einige Augenblicke inne, als ob er eine Antwort

erwartete; aber Uberraschung und Erog verschließen Ballenfteins Munb. Die Urme weit auseinander breitend, empfangt er vorn in ber. Bruft ben totlichen Stof ber Partifane und fallt babin in feinem Blut, ohne einen Laut auszuftoffen.

3680. bas Beichen, viz. stamping with his foot. See the end of this scene.

- 3691. Ich stell's..., beim, usually Ich stell's... anheim, 'I leave it....' heim stellen really means in ten Bereich or in the Macht stellen, 'to place within the sphere or power of...,' es, viz. the decision of W.'s sate.
- 3692. Daß ich...mich unterfinge, 'that I should take upon myself.' unterfangen orig. means 'to embrace'; fich unterfangen, 'to embrace for oneself,' 'to take upon oneself' something (which one is not able to accomplish). sich is ethic dat. Cp. the similar verb sich unterstehen.
- 3639. 3ss. According to some writers Illo (see Ranke's *History of Wallenstein*, p. 308), but according to others (e.g. Murr) not he but Terzky defended himself desperately. Schiller naturally ascribed the prolonged defence to the more energetic and boisterous Illo.
- 3700. mir. The poet has made Buttler take part in the fight and get wounded in order to provide Gordon with another reason for entreaty.

3704. Er foll nicht fterben, 'He must not die.'

3707. In prose we should say Det Gerechtigfeit ift genug gefchehen (or genug gethan), 'Justice is satisfied.'

3709. mortet... Schlaf. This exclamation is obviously an imitation of the well-known lines from Macbeth II. 2:

Methought I heard a voice cry 'Sleep no more! Macbeth does murder sleep.'

3713. Gett ift barmherzig sounds strangely in the mouth of the merciless Buttler.

3717. rinnen... Rörner Sanbes (usually Sanb). The use of hourglasses was still very common in the XVIIth century.

SCENE 7.

3728. Schmachsinn'ger does not here mean 'imbecile' but 'fainthearted,' 'weak.' Cp. Schiller's letter to Iffland (Dec. 24, 1798).

3732. Silfe! The valet falls a victim to his devotion to Wallenstein.

After 3733. Baffengetöfe. Schiller has modified the facts to suit his dramatic purpose. The doors were knocked in by force, but there was no fighting. Wallenstein met his death heroically without uttering a word. See the account given above, but cp. p. 281. The pike with which Deveroux pierced his general is still shown in the town-hall at Eger.

SCENE 8.

3734. 36r, viz. Thekla's.

3744. Gs. See the note to 1. 3495.

SCENE 9.

3751. This line means that the present moment is of the greatest importance for the destinies of the world.

3767. Der Generalleutnant. As a matter of fact it was not Piccolomini but Gallas who entered Eger, and he only on the morning after the murder. The poet here assumes the distance between Frauenberg and Eger to be much smaller than it really is. In doing so, however, he makes legitimate use of his poetic freedom.

SCENE 10.

3773. We witness the complete breaking up of the household. After the devoted attendant has met his death in trying to rouse the guards, two selfish servants are introduced here and well contrasted. One is a coward, the other a bold thief, who in the midst of the general confusion and in the presence of the dead body of his master helps himself to some of the Duke's silver. It has been suggested that he only carries the silver plate away in order to save it from the murderers, but this is probably a mistake.

After 3775. fast sich. The Countess too after she has realised the complete ruin of her house goes without uttering a word or a cry to meet her death by taking poison.

SCENE 11.

3780. baß man bie Kanzlei —, supply verschsieße or versiegese. After Wallenstein's death Buttler, Gordon and Lesley at once proceeded to lock up Wallenstein's cabinet. The greater part of his papers had been left at Pilsen and were seized there.

After 3781. alles verliert fich ftill, 'all disperse in silence.'

3782. The following words of Octavio are mere sophistry. He has well understood Buttler's words 1. 1168, and by not contradicting and preventing him participates in his crime. Buttler's retort is perfectly right. So clever a man as Octavio shows himself throughout the play cannot be really surprised at what has happened. He completely fails in his attempt to excuse himself and the Emperor, and we cannot but acknowledge the justness of Buttler's cold and cutting replies, especially 11. 3800 sqq.

sentene

3790. Urtel, n. The order was: lebend ober tot.

3793. Berganglichen has here the sense of fich anbernben.

3795. Muft' es... Certainly, if the order was to be executed at all.

3797. Des Menschen Engel ift tie Beit has become a familiar quotation.

3798. ansubeften, 'to fix on,' 'to attach to,' like a seal to a document, completing it beyond revocation.

3808. This is quite true in spite of some inconsistencies occurring in Act IV. only. See the note to Il. 2692, 2896.

3809. Erfolg, m. stands here in the sense of Folge, f. 'consequence.'

3811. nad Bien. Buttler really went soon after the murder to Vienna accompanied by Deveroux. The Emperor addressed him graciously, gave him his hand, ordered the Archbishop to put a golden chain round his neck, made him a Count for his "Derterität" in so difficult a position, and gave him the large estate of Friedberg, which had belonged to Wallenstein. But he did not long enjoy the reward of his deed, as he died before the end of the year.

SCENE 12.

3817. This line is evidently spoken in a conciliatory sense and should therefore not be referred to the actions of Wallenstein but to the acts of Buttler and his accomplices. The Countess, however, tells him that he must not blame others but himself.

3821. Dies Saus = Our house, our family. This is also the meaning of Saus in the following passage.

3823. This line and the following evidently cannot have any but a metaphorical sense: I have set our house (i.e. our family affairs) in order and let you decide what is to be done further. It should not be assumed that the Countess had actually locked up the house (which was not her own but the Mayor's), or Wallenstein's private apartments, which would not have been of much use.

3829. The same request occurs in Maria Stuart v. 8, Il. 3773—5 and at the end of Goethe's Egmont (Egmont to Alva's son Ferdinand).

3838. ehrt Ihr Unglud, say 'respects your misfortune.'

3845. With this line and the following cp. l. 3477 n.

3848. bantbar between commas has here the force of a sentence 'in token of his gratitude,' 'in order to show his gratitude.'

3852. uns. The Countess here speaks of herself as if she were dead.

3854. verbleichen, we should now say erbleichen or werben bleich. verbleichen is usually said of material losing colour.

3856. Sie tenten. The use of the indic. pres. expresses her assurance. 'Surely you think...' glaubten = glauben fonnten.

3862. Anstantiger, 'more becoming.' The older meaning of austantig is 'suitable,' the usual modern one is 'decent.' It is derived fr. anstehen (short for mohl anstehen), 'to suit well,' originally used of articles of dress.

entehrtes seems here to denote rather 'devoid of honour' (ungeohrtes) than 'deprived of honour,' 'disgraced,' which is its ordinary meaning.

3866. This Imperial letter is the tenth of the important written documents which are skilfully introduced in this drama.

3867. Fürsten. Cp. ll. 1210 and 2766. The promotion of Piccolomini immediately after the fall of Wallenstein is contrary to history but produces a great effect at the end of the drama. Through the death of Max, his sole heir, this distinction has become worthless to him, and at the same time he must reproach himself for having largely contributed to the death of his son. The first marks of honour and of Imperial favour were really shown to Gallas, while Octavio Piccolomini was only in 1639 made Duke of Amalfi by King Philip IV. of Spain in consequence of his victory at Diedenhofen. After the death of Wallenstein the Emperor only rewarded him by the gift of the town of Nachod and its environs.

Account of Wallenstein's death from a contemporary newspaper:

"Aus Gger, vom 29. Februarij. - Bie es fonften mit Nirermachung tes Ballfteiners und antern bergegangen ift ju vernehmen: Rachtem ter Wallfteiner mit ungfebr 800 Dann allhie anfommen, jo Er in tie Doerffer lofiert und vom Dbr. Buttler, ju bem er fich nichts bofes verfeben, eingeholt worten: ift barauf ber Graf Terpty, Graff Rinety, Dbrister 3llo und Rittmeifter Deumann, fo willig ericbienen, von ben Raps, affeftionirten auff bie Burgt gebetten, unter Bege und bei ber Tafel auch ber Gubfcription ihres jungft gemachten Schluffes gebacht worben, ift ein Commantirter Ernpp Tragoner in tie Etub tommen, biefe vier alebalb ftillichweigent nietergeschoffen: von tannen gu tes Brieblanbere Quartier geeilet, bie Edilbtmacht, einen Rammerling, einen Bagy (fo fie nicht gum Friedlanter einlaffen wolle) nietergefcoffen: In tiefem Tumult öffnet ber Bergog tie Thur, ba bann ter commantirte Diffizier ibm alebalt einen Stich burch ben Leib gegeben: ale aber ter Bergog fich ermuntert une nach feinem Bewehr greiffen wollen, hat er ibm noch zween Ctich gegeben, tag ter bergog barnicber gefallen, alfo bag tas Blut in ter Stub berumbgefloffen : bernach ibn in ein Beth Thuch gewidelt, vnt alfo auf bie Burgt gefchleppt: Dan bat in fennem Lofament feche Tonnen Golbe gefunten."

APPENDIX I.

SCENES OMITTED IN THE PRINTED EDITIONS.

A. ASTROLOGICAL SCENE.

Ballenftein. Go ift er tot, mein alter Freund und Lehrer? Seni. Er ftarb zu Babua in feinem hunbert Und neunten Lebensjahr, grab auf bie Stunbe, Die er im Soroffop fich felbft bestimmt; Und unter brei Drafeln, bie er nachließ, Bovon zwei in Erfüllung ichon gegangen, Fant man auch bies, und alle Belt will meinen, Es geh' auf bich.

(Er schreibt mit großen Buchftaben auf eine fcmarge Safel.)



Ballenftein (auf bie Tafel blidenb). Gin fünffach F. - Sm! Geltfam! Die Beifter pflegen Dunfelheit zu lieben -Ber mir bas nach ber Bahrheit lefen fonnte. 10 Geni.

Es ift gelefen, Berr.

Wallen ftein. Es ift ? Und beift ?

Geni. Du borteft von bem fiebenfachen M, Das von bem nämlichen Philosophus Rurg vor bem Sinfcheib bes bochfeligen Raifers Matthias in bie Welt geftellet morben.

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Ballenftein. Ja mohl! Es gab uns tamals viel zu tenten.

Bie bieg es boch? Gin Donch hat es gerentet.

Seni. Magnus Monarcha Mundi Matthias Mense Majo Morietur.

Ballenftein. Und bas traf punttlich ein, im Dai verftarb er.

Seni. Der jenes M gebeutet nach ber Bahrheit, Sat auch bies F gelefen.

Ballenftein (gefpannt). Run! Lag boren !

Seni. Es ift ein Bers.

Ballenftein. In Berfen fpricht bie Gottheit.

Geni (fcbreibt mit großen Buchftaben auf bie Safel).

Ballenftein (lieft). Fidat Fortunae Friedlandus.

Seni. Friedland traue bem Glud. (Schreibt weiter.)

Mallenftein (lieft). Fata Favebunt.

Seni. Die Berhangniffe werten ihm holt fein. 2

Ballenftein. Friedland traue tem Glud! Die Berhangniffe werten ibm bolb fein.

(Er bleibt in tiefen Gebanten ftehen.) Bober bies Wort mir fchalt - Db es gang leer,

Db gang gewichtig ift, bas ift bie Frage!

Sier giebt's fein Mittleres. Die hochfte Weisheit Grengt bier fo nabe an ten hochften Babn.

Bo foll ich's prufen? - Bas bie Ginne mir

2180 foll ich's prufen? — 218as bie Sinne mir Seltsames bringen, ob es aus ten Tiefen

Gebeimnisvoller Runft beraufgestiegen,

Db nur ein Trugbild auf ter Dberflache -

Schwer ift bas Urteil, tenn Beweise giebt's

Sier feine. Rur bem Beifte in une

Giebt fich ber Beift von außen zu erfennen.

Ber nicht ben Glauben bat, fur ten bemubn

Sich bie Damonen in verlornen Buntern,

Und in bem finnvoll tiefen Buch ber Sterne Lieft fein gemeines Aug' nur ben Ralenter.

Dem reben bie Drafel, ber fie nimmt,

Und wie ber Schatte fonft ter Birflichfeit,

So fann ber Korper bier tem Schatten folgen. Denn mie ber Conne Bilb fich auf tem Dunftreis

Malt, eh' fie fommt, fo fchreiten auch ten großen

Befchiden ihre Beifter ichon voran, Und in bem Beute mantelt ichon bas Morgen.

Die Machte, bie ben Menfchen feltfam führen,

Drehn oft bas Janusbild ber Zeit ihm um,
Die Zukunst muß die Gegenwart gebären.
Fickat Fortunae Friedlandus, Fata Favebunt.
Es klingt nicht, wie ein menschlich Wort. — Die Worte
Der Menschen sint nur wesenlose Zeichen,
Der Geister Worte sint lebenbige Mächte.
Es tritt mir nah wie eine tunkle Krast
Und rückt an meinen tiessten Lebensfähen.
Dir ift, indem ich's bilte mit den Lippen,
Uls hübe sich's allmählig, und es träte
Starrblickend mir ein Geisterhaupt entgegen —.

This scene was written by the poet with the intention of putting it at the beginning of Ballensteins Tot, but it was finally rejected on the advice of Goethe and was replaced by the present introductory scene, which had in fact been written before the suppressed scene. The correspondence of the friends concerning this scene is very interesting, see the letters of (1) Dec. 4, 1798 (Schiller to Goethe); (2) Dec. 5, 1798 (Goethe to Schiller); (3) Dec. 7, 1798 (Schiller to Goethe); (4) Dec. 8, 1798 (Goethe to Schiller); (5) Dec. 11, 1798 (Schiller to Goethe). The rejected scene was not published during Schiller's lifetime, but on April 4, 1807 Goethe published it in Cotta's 'Morgenblatt.'

B. BUTTLER'S MONOLOGUE.

Sch habe mir ben reinen Ruf gespart Mein Leben lang. Die Arglist bieses Herzogs Raubt mir bes Lebens höchsten Schah, baß ich Bor biesem Schwächling Gorbon muß erröten. Dem geht die Treue über alles, nichts hat er sich vorzuwersen. Selbst bem weichlichen Gefühl entgegen unterwirft er sich Weichlichen Gefühl entgegen unterwirft er sich Der harten Pflicht. Mich hat die Leibenschaft In schwachem Augenblick bavon gewendet. Ich stehe neben ihm ber schlechtre Mann; Und kennt die Welt auch meinen Treubruch nicht, Ein Wisser voch bezeugt ihn — jener hochgesinnte Octavio! Es lebt ein Mensch auf Erren, Der bas Geheimnis hat, mich zu entehren.

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Du, Friedland, ober ich. - In meine Sante Biebt bich bas Glad. - 3d bin mir felbit ter Dachfte. Richt Grogmut ift ber Beift ber Belt. Rrieg führt ber Dleufch, er liegt ju Welt. Dug um bes Dafeine ichmalen Boten fechten : 20 Glatt ift ber Grunt, und auf ibn brudt bie Laft Der Welt mit allen ihren Machten! Und wenn er nicht ben Rettungeaft Dit fconellem Mug' erfrabt und faßt. Nicht in ten Boten greift mit festem Bug. 25 Erhebt ibn ber gemalt'ge Glug, Unt bingerafft im Strutel feiner Bogen. Wirb er verschlungen und hinabgezogen. (Er gebt ab.)

The monologue was first published in 1799 in the Jahrbücher der Preussischen Monarchie. For other editions and various readings see Vollmer, p. 453. Schiller's probable reasons for finally rejecting this monologue have been well set forth by G. Kettner in the Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie, Vol. XVIII. pp. 54 sqq.

APPENDIX II.

POEMS CONNECTED WITH WALLENSTEINS TOD.

A. Thefla.

Gine Beifterftimme.

Bo ich fei und wo mich hingewentet, Als mein flücht'ger Schatte dir entschwebt? Hab' ich nicht beschlossen und geentet, Hab' ich nicht geliebet und gelebt? Billft du nach ben Nachtigallen fragen, Die mit seelenvoller Melovie Dich entzückten in bes Lenzes Tagen? Nur so lang sie liebten, waren sie. Ob ich den Berlorenen gefunten? Glaube mir, ich bin mit ihm vereint, Bo sich nicht mehr trennt, was sich verbunten, Dort, wo keine Thrane wird geweint! Dorten wirst auch bu uns wieberfinben, Benn bein Lieben unserm Lieben gleicht; Dort ift auch ber Bater frei von Sunben, Den ber blut'ge Morb nicht mehr erreicht.

Und er fuhlt, bag ihn fein Wahn betrogen, Als er aufwarts zu ben Sternen fah; Denn wie jeber wagt, wird ihm gewogen; Wer es glaubt, bem ift bas Deil'ge nah.

Wort gehalten wirb in jenen Raumen Jebem schönen, gläubigen Gefühl. Wage bu, zu irren und zu träumen! Hoher Sinn liegt oft in find'ichem Spiel.

This poem was first published in the Taschenbuch für Damen auf 1803 and appeared in the same year in the second volume of Schiller's collected poems. He wrote to his intimate friend Körner, to whom he had sent the poem in manuscript, on October 11, 1802: "Mich freut's, daß tas Liebchen der Thessa Deinen Beisall hat. Ich habe es mit Liebe gemacht."

The poem has been carefully discussed by G. Kettner in the Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie, Vol. XX. pp. 340 sqq.

B. FROM Manie.

Auch bas Schone muß fterben! Das Menichen und Gotter bezwinget, Nicht bie eherne Bruft ruhrt es bes ftygischen Zeus.

Siehe, ba weinen bie Götter, es weinen bie Göttinnen alle, Daß bas Schone vergeht, bag bas Bollfommene ftirbt. Auch ein Klaglieb zu fein im Mund ber Geliebten, ift herrlich; Denn bas Gemeine geht flanglos zum Orfus hinab.

This poem was written in 1800. The title means 'Song of Complaint.'

APPENDIX III.

CHARACTER OF WALLENSTEIN.

(From the History, Book IV.)

So enbigte Ballenftein in einem Alter von funfgig Jahren fein thaten. reiches und außerorbentliches Leben; burch Chracig emporgehoben, burch Chrincht gefturgt, bei allen feinen Dlangeln noch groß und bewunternemert, unübertrefflich, wenn er Dag gehalten batte. Die Tugenten tes Berrichers und Belben, Rlugbeit, Gerechtigfeit, Festigfeit und Dut, ragen in feinem g Charafter foloffalifch bervor; aber ibm fehlten bie fanfteren Tugenten tes Menfchen, bie ben Belben gieren und bem Berricher Liebe ermerben. mar ber Talisman burch ten er wirfte; ausschweifend im Strafen wie im Belobnen, mußte er ben Gifer feiner Untergebenen in immermabrenter Gpannung ju erhalten, und gehorcht ju fein wie er, fonnte fein Geltherr in 10 mittlern und neuern Beiten fich rubmen. Diebr ale Tapferfeit aalt ibm Unterwürfigfeit gegen feine Befehle, weil burch jene nur ber Golbat, burch biefe ber Relbberr bantelt. Er ubte bie Folgfamfeit ber Truppen burch eigenfinnige Berordnungen unt belobnte tie Billigfeit, ibm ju geborchen, auch in Rleinigfeiten, mit Berichmentung, weil er ten Geborfam bober ale ben 15 . Begenftanb ichante. Ginemale ließ er bei Lebeneftrafe verbieten, bag in ber gangen Urmee feine antern ale rote Gelrbinten getragen werten follten. Gin Rittmeifter hatte biefen Befehl faum vernommen, als er feine mit Gold burdwirtte Felbbinte abnahm und mit Jugen trat. Ballenftein, tem man es binterbrachte, machte ibn auf ter Stelle jum Dbriften. Stets mar fein 20 Blid auf bas Bange gerichtet, und bei allem Scheine ber Willfur verlor er boch nie ben Gruntfat ber Bwedmäßigfeit aus ten Augen. Die Raubereien ber Solbaten in Freuntes Band batten gescharfte Berordnungen gegen bie Marobeurs veranlagt, und ber Strang mar jebem gebrobt, ben man auf einem Diebstahl betreten murte. Da geschah es, tag Ballenftein felbft einem Gol. 25 baten auf bem Gelbe begegnete, ben er ununtersucht als einen Abertreter tes Befetes ergreifen lieg, und mit bem gewohnlichen Donnerwort, gegen welches feine Ginwendung ftattfand: "Lag tie Beftie bangen!" jum Galgen verbammte. Der Goltat beteuert unt beweift feine Unichult, aber tie unwiberrufliche Senteng ift beraus. "Go bange man bich unschulbig," fagte ber Un- 30 menfcbliche; "befto gemiffer mirt ber Schultige gittern." Schon macht man bie Unftalten, tiefen Befehl ju vollziehen, ale ber Golbat, ter fich obne Rettung verloren fieht, ben verzweifelten Entichluß fagt, nicht ohne Rache gu

sterben. Wutenb fallt er feinen Richter an, wird aber, ehe er feinen Borfat ausführen fann, von ber überlegenen Anzahl entwaffnet. "Zett laßt ihn 35 laufen!" fagte ber Herzog; "es wird Schrecken genug erregen." — Seine Freigebigfeit wurde burch unermeßliche Einfünste unterstützt, welche jahrlich auf brei Millionen geschätzt wurden, die ungeheuren Summen nicht gerechnet, die er unter bem Namen von Brantschatzungen zu erpressen wußte. Sein freier Sinn und heller Berstand erhob ihn über bie Religionsvorurteile seines 40 Sahrhunderts, und die Zesuiten vergaben es ihm nie, daß er ihr Spstem burchschaute und in bem Papste nichts als einen römischen Bischof sah.

Aber, wie ichon feit Samuels bes Propheten Tagen feiner, ber fich mit ber Rirche entzweite, ein aludliches Ente nahm, fo vermehrte auch Ballenftein Durch Mondeintriquen verlor er gu Regensburg ben 45 rie Babl ihrer Opfer. Rommantoftab und zu Gaer bas Leben; burch monchische Runfte verlor er vielleicht, mas mehr als beibes, feinen ehrlichen Ramen und feinen guten Ruf por ber Nachwelt. Denn entlich muß man jur Steuer ber Berechtigfeit gefteben, bag es nicht gang treue Vetern fint, bie uns bie Beschichte biefes außerortentlichen Mannes überliefert baben; bag bie Berraterei bes Bergogs 50 und fein Entwurf auf bie bobmifche Rrone fich auf feine ftreng bewiefene Thatfache, bloß auf mabricheinliche Bermutungen grunden. Doch bat fich bas Dofument nicht gefunten, bas uns bie gebeimen Triebfebern feines Sanbelns mit biftorifcher Buverläffigfeit aufredte, und unter feinen öffentlichen allgemein beglaubigten Thaten ift feine, bie nicht endlich aus einer unschuldigen Quelle 55 fonnte gefloffen fein. Biele feiner getabeltften Schritte beweifen blog feine ernftliche Reigung jum Frieden; bie meiften anbern erflart und entichulbigt bas gerechte Migtrauen gegen ten Raifer, und bas verzeihliche Beftreben, feine Bichtigfeit ju behaupten. 3mar zeugt fein Betragen gegen ben Rurfürften von Bavern von einer uneteln Rachfucht und einem unverfohnlichen Beifte; 60 aber feine feiner Thaten berechtigt uns, ibn ber Berraterei fur überwiefen gu balten. Wenn endlich Rot und Bergweiffung ibn antreiben, bas Urteil wirflich zu verbienen, bas gegen ben Unschuldigen gefällt mar, fo fann biefes bem Urteil felbit nicht zur Rechtfertigung gereichen; fo fiel Wallenftein, nicht weil er Rebell mar, fonbern er rebellierte, weil er fiel. Gin Unglud fur ben 65 Lebenben, bag er eine fiegente Bartei fich jum Feinbe gemacht hatte; - ein Unglud fur ben Toten, bag ibn biefer Feind überlebte und feine Wefchichte fchrieb.

APPENDIX IV.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE books marked with an asterisk have been seen or consulted by the present editor. The following list does not lay claim to absolute completeness, but it is hoped that no book of real importance has been overlooked. The titles of most of the English and German School editions have been considerably shortened in order to save space. Only translations into the English language have been enumerated.

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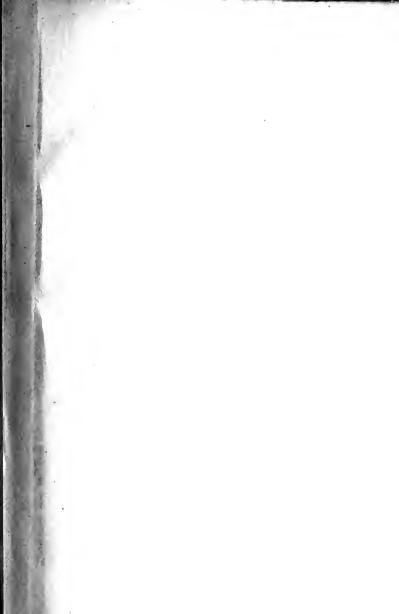
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